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THE
ROXBURGHSHIRE WORD-BOOK

BEING A RECORD OF THE SPECIAL
VERNACULAR VOCABULARY OF THE
COUNTY OF ROXBURGH, WITH AN
APPENDIX OF SPECIMENS

BY

GEORGE WATSON

OF THE STAFF OF THE
OXFORD ENGLISH DICTIONARY

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DEDICATED TO
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IN ADMIRATION OF HIS LEARNING
AND APPRECIATION OF HIS HELP

PRINTED IN GREAT BRITAIN

PREFACE

THE result of several years' investigation and study during leisure hours, this work forms a record of the vernacular speech of Roxburghshire. Its various districts, in which a word is known to have or have had currency, are denoted by n, w, s, etc. (see p. viii), or by c (denoting *centre* of the shire), or by g (when used *generally*, or throughout the county). The contractions "Rxb.," "Td.," "Ld.," denote that in his *Dictionary* Jamieson recorded the instance so marked as current in Roxburghshire, Teviotdale, or Liddesdale. Frequently "Sibbald" and occasionally "Leyden" (cf. p. 3) are similarly used—the former authority denoting that the word was current in the north-west, the latter signifying former currency in the centre, of Roxburghshire.

Since there are already various useful Scottish dictionaries, it was concluded that to record the full vocabulary of this county in necessarily brief entries would serve no special purpose. This work, then, does not aim at being nor claim to be a complete vocabulary of the Scottish vernacular of Roxburghshire, but rather a WORD-BOOK of its distinctive terms—past and present—with illustrative quotations. To this end I have explored its literature (see Bibliography, pp. 3–5), and listed its wordlore, which together with the vocabulary of well-nigh a century from living witnesses, has been subjected to careful analysis.

The chief feature of the present work is the Vocabulary, in which is entered every word, current in the shire, that is not Standard English or generally Scottish; *i.e.* if a vernacular term used in Roxburghshire has an equal or greater currency north of the Forth, or of the Tay, it is considered not a provincial, but a national word. Exceptions to this rule are such words or senses as are put within braces, thus: { }. These may be regarded as having a general Scottish currency (and often used in this shire), but are here inserted because necessary for etymological reference, or for showing clearly the origin or development of the senses. Other exceptions entered herein are such words as, having special philological interest, and becoming obsolescent north as well as south of the Forth, it may help to preserve by thus recording. Of my remaining collections of Roxburgh words also generally Scottish, copious use has been made in pages 7–37, many are given in the illustrative quotations, while others appear as synonyms, italicised, in the definitions, and many more are recorded in the etymologies.

Since the work is also based upon the literary vernacular, it has been necessary at times to follow the spelling of my printed authorities rather than a strictly analogical one. So as clearly to show the usage, abundant literary as well as oral illustrations are provided; but sometimes only the reference—too valuable to be lost—is given, should the passage be too long for quotation. When a word found in this county's literature is not corroborated by living witnesses, no locality is assigned to it: the quotation and its source only are furnished. While the Vocabulary is alphabetical, less important forms are sometimes included under a cognate entry, to economise space. For the same reason, frequent cross-references have been made. The symbols † (denoting "obsolete") and ‡ (denoting "obsolescent") have been used with some reserve, since many expressions commonly thought obsolete or nearly so, are used daily in various households; and moreover words or forms obsolescent in one district are sometimes actively current in others.

In defining transitive verbs, the "object" is put within parenthesis; and usually an italicised preposition or adverb in a definition shows the syntactical construction. In the etymologies conciseness and contractions are imperative. Where obvious, as from an adjacent word, from general Scottish or English, or from its sound (onomatopoeic), the etymology is not (or but rarely) given. Owing to the great freedom with which dialects coin, adapt, or transform words, etymologies are frequently difficult to trace; but yielding to careful research and a close acquaintance with the living vernacular and its phonetic changes, many interesting histories and unsuspected origins are herein brought to light. Contrariwise, many words are practically unchanged in sound since the times of our early Anglian forefathers. A feature of the etymologies is the period when a particular word was apparently first recorded in a language or dialect. "E." denotes an English word as such at the date given; whether now obsolete, or current in dialect, need not here be traced. While a word is frequently said to be "med. E. and med. Sc.," sometimes but one of these terms is used; but this does not signify that the word may not also be found in the other speech.

In this work numerous words generally regarded as current only in northern English dialects are claimed for Roxburghshire; many expressions or senses appear on record for the first time; and various terms marked in dialect works as obsolete, are shown to be in living use. No pains have been spared to make the work as complete as possible by correspondence and tour; and in my inquiries I have conferred with acquaintances of the poet Andrew Scott and Jamieson's helpers, thus securing a chronological chain of word-lore evidence. Since my investigations have been prosecuted to all the confines of the county, this work may well serve as a Dictionary for the shires of Berwick, Selkirk, and Dumfries also. While complete in itself, this volume harmonises in plan with the *Transactions of the Scottish Dialects Committee*, of which it forms a Special Number.

Whereas every English county boasts of at least one dialect glossary, Scotland has produced only four in all. True, Jamieson's *Dictionary and Supplement* (1808-25) partly supply this lack; but besides being a century old, the work is defective and faulty. Even for Roxburghshire, which gave him several prolific helpers (including T. Wilkie, James Fair, and the Shortreeds), his evidence is sometimes untrustworthy. On various irrelevant entries I have written in *Notes and Queries*, 24th March, 1923. By "Roxburghs." Jamieson evidently meant the northern part of the county, as distinct from the valley of the Teviot with its tributaries (his "Teviotd.") and that of the Liddel.

The vernacular of Roxburghshire is my native speech, which I used in Jedburgh until twenty-six years of age. Being repeatedly struck, in the course of my work on the *Oxford English Dictionary* (since 1907), with the historic value and philological interest of Roxburgh words, I began some years ago to compile evidence with a view to promote the aims of the Scottish Dialects Committee. But the present store of word-lore would have been far from complete, had I not enlisted the sympathies of zealous helpers in each district, to whom I systematically sent innumerable lists of vernacular words methodically extracted from our county's voluminous literature. (Convulsed as the country was with the Great War, this work was carried on with no little difficulty; and the garnering was still prosecuted under much greater disadvantages during two years "on active service" on the Western Front, 1917-8.) Much supplementary evidence has been accorded by these helpers in conclave as well as by letter. The special word-lore of all circumjacent counties

was similarly tested to glean Roxburgh words, with rich results. For loyal, long-sustained aid thus accorded to me I acknowledge my indebtedness to—

Mr E. Douglas, Broomcroft (died June, 1923)	<i>representing</i> Kelso and district.
Rev. Alexander Grieve, M.A., D.Phil., Pollokshields	Smailholm.
Mrs Jean Lang, 2, Salisbury Road, Edinburgh	Bowden.
Rev. T. Lawrie, M.A., Laurencekirk	St Boswells.
Councillor W. Wells Mabon, J.P., Jedburgh	Jedburgh.
Mrs Charles Paterson, Laurencekirk (died 1919, aged 85)	Melrose.
Mr Thomas Scott, Rigfoot (now of Hyndlee)	Liddesdale, etc.
Mrs Annie Smith, Old Trafford, Manchester	{ Hawick, Liddel,
Mr Elliot Cowan Smith, Do. (died 21st April 1917, aged 26)	{ and St Boswells.
Mr W. E. Wilson, Riverview, Hawick	Hawick.

Much Roxburgh word-lore has been received from Mr J. G. Allan, J.P., Gullane; Mr John Allan, British Museum; Mr R. P. Brotherston, Tynninghame; Mr D. M. Campbell, Kelso; the late Mr Adam Laing, Hawick; Miss M. Y. Lawrie, St Boswells; Miss Mason, Holm Cottage, Newcastleton; the late Mr Wm. Murray, Hawick; Mr G. Rutherford, Myredykes; the late Mr Robert Scott, Jedburgh; Mr J. D. Smith, Manchester; Mr T. L. Stirling, St Boswells; the late Mr G. Thomson, Bowden. The following have contributed words from these localities:—Yetholm, etc.: Mrs J. E. F. Cowan, the late Mr T. Cuthbert and Mr G. Mather. Kelso, etc.: Mr M. Hilson, Mr J. Purves. Jedburgh, etc.: Mr D. Baird, Mr G. Baird, Ex-Provost J. S. Boyd, Mr T. Clark (Pleasants), Mr and Mrs Walter Easton, Mr J. Lindsay Hilson, Ex-Provost O. Hilson (who also lent me his father's *Jedburgh Words* [see page 5]), Mrs Rae Scott (Ancrum), Mr and Mrs John Tait, Ex-Bailie Veitch, Mr R. Waldie, Mr Wm. Watson. Hawick, etc.: Mr T. Cowan, Mr T. Culbertson (Hobkirk), Mrs Jenoure, Mr J. W. Kennedy, Mr A. S. Michie (Kensington), Mrs Scott (Hyndlee). To these, and all others who have helped this work in any way, I render appreciative thanks.

For advice and guidance on special points I record my thanks to Professor W. A. Craigie, Mr C. T. Onions, M.A., Oxford, and Rev. Dr Grieve. My best thanks are also due to Mr William Grant, M.A., Convener of the Scottish Dialects Committee, for much valuable advice bearing especially on the phonetic sections and supervision of the proofs. For useful help in reading the proofs I am likewise indebted to Sir James Wilson, K.C.S.I., Mr John Allan, M.A., British Museum, Mrs Smith and Mr James D. Smith, Manchester. Especially am I grateful to the CARNEGIE TRUSTEES for a guarantee of £150 against loss, which makes the publication of this work possible. To the Printers of the Cambridge University Press also I owe thanks for their painstaking care in sheeting this work straightway from the manuscript—a performance seldom achieved in such involved work.

The Syndics of the Cambridge University Press have rendered an important service to the study of the Scottish vernacular, not only by so effectively printing this work, but also by sharing financially the responsibility of its production.

GEORGE WATSON.

OXFORD, *June* 1923.

CONTRACTIONS, SIGNS, ETC.

A.S.	Anglo-Saxon	Fr.	Frisian	N.	Norse
c	Centre of Roxburgh	G.	German	Northumb.	Northumbrian
Cf.	Compare	G	Generally used, <i>i.e.</i>	Norw.	Norwegian
Cumbl.	Cumberland		used in each district	Rxb. ²	Roxburghshire
Da.	Danish	Icel.	Icelandic	Roxb.	Roxburghshire
E. ¹	English (Southern)	Jam.	Jamieson	Sc.	Scottish
F.	French	L.	Latin	Sw.	Swedish
Fl.	Flemish	Ld. ²	Liddesdale	Td. ²	Teviotdale

¹ But "Old E." (=Old English) signifies Old Northumbrian or Anglian.

² These show that according to Jamieson a particular word has been used there.

Geographical contractions refer to the following districts:—NE, Kelso, Smailholm, etc.; N, St Boswells, Bowden, etc.; NW, Melrose; *N* embraces these three districts; E, Yetholm and district; c, Jedburgh, Jedwater, etc.; w, Hawick and district; s, Liddesdale. (As the vocabulary of Yetholm differs little from that of Kelso, *E* is only employed when I have no record from Kelso, or when the special nature of the word demands the additional record.)

c.	century	occas.	occasionally	sb.	substantive
cf.	compare	prec.	preceding sense	t.	tense
esp.	especially		or word	usu.	usually
freq.	frequently	s.v. (=sub voce)	under that word	v.	verb

med.=mediæval, or belonging to the middle period.

n., e., s., w., etc., are used as geographical terms.

"same" I have preferred herein to L. *idem*, to denote "the same sense or thing."

a. (=ante)	before (a date)	conj.	conjunction	sb.	substantive
a., adj.	adjective	int.	intransitive	t.	tense
adv.	adverb	interj.	interjection	tr.	transitive
c.	commonly or	pl.	plural	v.	verb
	frequently used	pple.	participle,	vbl.	verbal
			participial		

c. (=circa) about
(c. = "commonly used," has not been so freely inserted as it might.)

:— signifies "derived or descended from" the word following.

† denotes that the word is believed to be obsolete in this county or district.

‡ " " " is obsolescent.

§ " " " is but occasionally heard.

* " a normal, but unrecorded, form.

§ followed by a numeral refers to the section in the Phonetics (pp. 7-37).

[] in mid-sentence denotes an editorial insertion of explanatory words, etc., or an authority; placed finally, it marks the etymology.

{ } denotes that the word or sense so embraced is generally Scottish.

(or () in the etymologies marks off doublet spellings of a word.

... denotes the omission of some words from a quotation.

In the Vocabulary, a word-entry to which cross-reference is made is denoted thus:
LUNT sb.¹

INTRODUCTION

THE Scottish vernacular of Roxburghshire is a lineal descendant of the speech brought in by the Anglian invaders who, from the latter half of the fifth century A.D., settled in the east of northern England and southern Scotland. Its subsequent history is practically that of the Scottish tongue, sharing in its absorption of the French and Flemish elements, as well as in acquiring considerable accessions from Southern English. But whereas it has absorbed fewer Gaelic words than have more northerly dialects, the loan-words (frequently of Scandinavian origin) borrowed from northern English dialects are appreciably more numerous—a fact due not only to proximity, but doubtless in some degree to English occupation of much of the shire during the fourteenth century. Moreover, for almost three centuries special local characteristics have increasingly appeared in its steadily-growing dialect literature; while a distinctive feature is its absorption in recent times of various Romany expressions (see Appendix II), and Yorkshire operatives have brought some accessions to the vocabulary of manufacturing towns.

The vernacular of this shire is the dialect of the Southern Counties of Scotland—a dialectal area (Ellis's D. 33) which includes Annandale, Eskdale, Liddesdale*, Teviotdale, and Ettrick Forest. From the fact that this variety of speech is distinguished by a proneness to develop diphthongs out of vowels originally simple in Anglo-Saxon (and still so in other Scottish dialects), together with the fact that it has retained a series of grammatical distinctions characteristic of the old north Anglian tongue which the other Scottish dialects have dropped, the late Sir James Murray concluded that "the Teutonic speech has in this district come less into peaceful contact with pre-existent languages, and thus yielded less to their influence than the same dialect further west and north; and that having been longer established on the soil, it has, in its system of sounds, received a fuller phonetic development here than elsewhere" (*Dialect*, pp. 83–84). Yet if, as some authorities hold, the ranking of the warriors of Teviotdale with the men of Cumbria (or Strathclyde) in the same division at the battle of the Standard in 1138 was due to the fact that even at that late date the former also still spoke Kymric†, these features to which Murray refers may be attributable to some other cause.

* From this dialectal district Murray excluded Liddesdale. But the late Dr Ellis (*English Pronunciation*, v. 721–3) concluded that Liddesdale possessed phonetic features characterising the other parts of this area. The inhabitants themselves, indeed, emphatically disclaim near affinity of speech with the neighbouring counties of England.

† The detail of Roxburghshire places in the Inquisition of Glasgow (1116), and the early inclusion of Teviotdale in that See, seem to lend support to this view. See further, *Hawick Archæological Society's Transactions*, 1907, pp. 22–3.

Although Leyden, writing in the *Scots Magazine* for July 1802, contended that "the Border and western dialects of Scotland are almost purely [Anglo-]Saxon in their peculiar vocables," and later authorities regard the vernacular of Roxburghshire as one of the least altered dialects (a fact due to its being far removed from Celtic and Southern or literary English influence), yet the system of vowel-change had made almost unchecked progress until the latter half of the eighteenth century. When visiting Hawick in 1796, as she records in her *Useful Guide to the Beauties of Scotland* (1799, p. 107), the Hon. Mrs Murray endeavoured to converse with some of the youths, "but their language, to me, was as Arabic."

As is unfortunately the case in every other Scottish district, this dialect has long had a struggle against officious prejudice and narrow-minded pedantry. Writing in 1791, the Rev. T. Somerville said—"The common people in the neighbourhood of Jedburgh *still* make use of the old Scottish dialect" (*Stat. Acc.* i. 15). In 1834 the Rev. J. Purves likewise recorded—"The Scottish dialect is spoken throughout the parish [of Jedburgh], with a few local peculiarities. It is gradually losing ground" (*New Stat. Acc.* iii. 15). In the same year the Rev. D. Stevenson, minister of Wilton, wrote—"The language generally spoken by the lower orders, throughout the district, contains many provincialisms, but these are becoming gradually obsolete" (*Ibid.* 78). He remarks upon certain distinctive local pronunciations, as does also the Rev. A. Craig of Bedrule, who adds—"These peculiarities of dialect are, of course, generally confined to the lower ranks of the people—although, such is the effect of habit and imitation, you hear sometimes people, from whose education and rank you might augur differently, utter the same harsh and barbarous sounds" (*Ibid.* 297). Yet immediately before, when referring to the diphthongs peculiar to the district, he had admitted: "All these sounds are rather pleasant to the ear."

By none was the decline in this vernacular more observed than by the late Sir James Murray, who thus wrote in 1873—"The local dialects are passing away:...even where not utterly trampled under foot by the encroaching language of literature and education, they are corrupted and arrested by its all-pervading influence" (*Dialect S.C. Scotland*, p. v). To this decay reference has been made by other writers; most sympathetically of all by the late Rev. James Oliver (*H.A.S.T.* 1902, p. 12), thus:—"During my lifetime I have observed a marked change in the dialect and speech of the people. In my opinion it has been a change not for the better. There were a number of fine old forcible and pathetic expressions, as well as a number of soft and beautiful words untranslatable into any other language, which are now never heard. Old people invariably talked of Monanday,...also of Wodensday, and Thorsday. They spoke of westlin and eastlin winds, loaning for lane, yestreen in the gloaming [etc.]."

The dialect of Roxburghshire alone claims a considerable body of literature, of which I have read nearly all for word-lore contained in this volume, as follows:

(Many works are quoted by the title within parenthesis: [].)

- I—2

- 1818 Jamieson, *Etymological Dictionary Abridged*. [Jam.²]
 1820 A. M. (? Alex. Miller), "Popular Superstitions of Teviotdale"
 in *Edinburgh Magazine*, April, June, August. [1820 A. M.]
 1821 Andrew Scott, *Poems*. [A. Scott⁴]
 1824 James Telfer (born Oxnam-water, 1797), *Border Ballads*. [Telfer]
 c. 1824 ——— *Fearfu' Hinderend o' Lang E[aby]*. [Telfer, *Lang Eaby*]
 1824 William Wilson (Jedburgh), *Poems*.
 1825 R. Wilson, *Sketch of the History of Hawick*.
 1825 Jamieson, *Supplement to Scottish Dictionary*. [Jam.]
 1826 Andrew Scott, *Poems*. [A. Scott⁵]
 1826 James Ruickbie, *Poems*. [Ruickbie³]
 c. 1826 Rev. T. Somerville, *My Own Life and Times* (1861), pp. 329–341.
 c. 1830 Thomas Wilkie (Jamieson's helper, born in Bowden, c. 1789),
 "Old Rites, Ceremonies, and Customs of the South of
 Scotland" in *B.N.C.P.* for 1916, pp. 52–135. [Wilkie]
 1831– *Berwickshire Naturalists' Club's Proceedings*. [B.N.C.P.]
 1833 Mrs Agnes Hall, *Autobiography of a Scottish Borderer* (re-
 printed 1874). [Hall]
 1836 Alex. Jeffrey, *Account of Roxburghshire*. [Jeffrey]
 1843 *Report of Trial by Jury, Magistrates of Jedburgh against the*
 Bakers. [Report of Trial]
 1845 T. Aird (of Bowden), *Old Bachelor in the Old Scottish Village*. [Aird]
 1847 Rev. H. S. Riddell (Teviothead), *Poems*. [Riddell]
 1847 John Halliday (Hawick district), *The Rustic Bard*. [Halliday]
 1848 Robert Davidson (Morebattle), *Leaves from a Peasant's Cottage*
 Drawer.
 1851 Miss Douglas (Hawick), *Auld Brig o' Slittrick's Last Address*.
 1851 *Competing and other Poems on the Auld Brig* (Hawick).
 1852 James Telfer, *Tales and Ballads*.
 1856 Rev. H. S. Riddell, *St Matthew translated into Lowland Scotch*.
 1857– } Alex. Jeffrey, *History and Antiquities of Roxburghshire* (4 vols.).
 1864 }
 1857 Rev. H. S. Riddell, *Psalms in Lowland Scotch*.
 1858 ——— *The Song of Solomon in Lowland Scotch*.
 1859 James Watson (born in Jedburgh, published poems by) *Living*
 Bards of the Borders.
 185. John Younger (Longnewton and St Boswells; died 1860), *Auto-*
 biography (published 1881). [Younger]
 ——— ——— *River Angling* (published 1864).
 1863– *Hawick Archæological Society's Transactions*. [H.A.S.T.]
 186. Thomas Davidson (Oxnam and Jedburgh) in J. Brown, *Life of*
 a Scottish Probationer. [Davidson]
 1866 J. H. Rutherford, *Southern Counties Register*.
 1867 J. A. H. Murray, "Teviotdale Numerals and Sentences," on
 Plates 3–5 of A. Melville Bell, *Visible Speech*.
 1867 Robert White, *Poems*.
 1868 D. Anderson, *Musings by the Burns and Braes of Liddesdale*.
 1869 Mrs Gordon, *Home Life of Sir D. Brewster* (pp. 1–34).
 died } Rev. H. S. Riddell, *Poetical Works* (published 1871), 2 vols.
 1870 } [Riddell plus volume]

- 1870 James Thomson (Hawick, but born in Bowden), *Doric Lays and Lyrics*. (Also 2nd and 3rd editions—1884, 1914.) [Thomson]
- 1871 Robert Allan (Jedburgh), *Poems*.
- 1873 J. A. H. Murray (Denholm and Hawick), *Dialect of the Southern Counties of Scotland*. [Murray]
- c. 1875 *Jethart Worthies* (3rd edition).
- 1876 A. Brotherston, "Kelso Plant-Names," in *Hardwicke's Science-Gossip*, p. 39. [Brotherston]
- 1877 David Walker, *Border Pulpit*.
- 1879 Rev. John Thomson, *Life and Times of William Thomson* (2nd edition).
- 1880 John Hilson, *Jedburgh Words and Phrases* (MS Collection). [Hilson]
- 1881 *Border Counties' Magazine*.
- 1882 *Old Memories Revived* (reprinted from *Hawick Express*).
- 1883 T. Chapman, *Contentment and other Poems*.
- 1883 J. B. Webber, *Rambles Round the Eildons*.
- 1883 C. Stuart, *David Blyth, the Gipsy King*.
- 1884 W. Brockie, *Gypsies of Yetholm*.
- 1884-1915 } Sir J. A. H. Murray: various Roxburghshire usages in *Oxford English Dictionary*. [Murray in *Oxford Dict.*]
- 1885 C. Swainson, *Provincial Names of English Birds*. [Swainson]
- 1886 Britten and Holland, *Dictionary of English Plant-Names*.
- 1887 Mrs A. S. Mabon, *Homely Rhymes from the Banks of the Jed*.
- 1889 A. J. Ellis, *English Pronunciation* (deals especially with Teviotdale and Liddesdale phonetics in Part v. pp. 681-723).
- 1890 John Rutherford (of Thickside), *Wanderer of the West*, etc.
- 1892 Sir G. Douglas, *New Border Tales*.
- 1896-1905 Professor Wright, *English Dialect Dictionary* (6 volumes.).
- 1896- *The Border Magazine*.
- 1896 James C. Dibdin, *The Cleekim Inn*.
- 1897 ——— *Scottish Border Life*. [Dibdin]
- 1897 R. Murray, *Hawick Songs and Song-writers* (3rd edition).
- 1901 Walter Laidlaw (Jedburgh), *Poetry and Prose*. [Laidlaw]
- (Also 2nd and 3rd editions—1904, 1908—successively enlarged.)
- 1901 R. Murray, *Hawick Characters*.
- 1901 ——— *History of Hawick to 1832*.
- 1902 *History of Hawick from 1832*.
- 1903 *Hawick Characters*, 2nd Series.
- 1904 *Hawick Common-Riding Songs*.
- 1907 John Inglis (Hawick), *Border Land, and other Poems*.
- 1911 J. J. Vernon and J. McNairn, *Pictures of Auld Hawick*.
- 1913 Jean Lang (Bowden), *North and South of Tweed*.
- 1913 John Byers (Liddesdale), *Hamely Border Musings*.
- 1914 J. P. Mc'Gowan, *Investigations into... "Scrapie."*
- 1914 Elliot C. Smith (born in Hawick), *Mang Howes and Knowes: A Day's Dander* (see Appendix I. H). [Smith]
- 1915-7 ——— *Braid Haaick* (valuable MS on the Hawick vernacular).
- 1922 Miss Isabella Thomson, *Lays of Ancrum and Alewater*.
Also Hawick, Jedburgh, and Kelso weeklies.

Roxburghshire constitutes but part of the area in which the dialect of the Southern Counties is spoken. Yet in this county are three sub-varieties of dialect—Tweedside, Teviotdale, and Liddesdale (north, central, and south Roxburgh respectively). The first is stamped with Merse and Lothian affinity; the last shows evidence of Dumfries and Cumberland influence. The following scheme broadly illustrates the main differences:

Tweedside	Teviotdale	Liddesdale
alang (<i>along</i>)	alang	alang, aleng
A'm (<i>I'm</i>)	A'm	A'se
bane (<i>bone</i>)	bane	beein
stane (<i>stone</i>)	stane	steein
tairm (<i>term</i>)	tairm	teeirm
tae (<i>toe</i>)	tae	teei, tee
whae (<i>who</i>)	whae	wheei, whee
me	mei	me, mæi
tea	tei	tea, tæi
see	sei	see, sæi
we, oo	oo, wei	wæi, we
hiz (<i>us</i>)	huz	uz
licht	licht	licht
shill	shuil	shuil
hole	hole, whull	hool
horn	horn, whurn	hoorn
nose	nose	noose
coo	cow	cow
you	yow	yow, you

In addition to these three main divisions, more minute differences are heard, as in the speech of Hawick compared with Jedburgh, Bowden compared with Midlem, upper compared with lower Liddesdale. Jedburgh pronunciation is the index of the district of which it is the market-town; and so with other centres.

Especially interesting are the vowel-differences between this dialect and Standard English as spoken in the south of England. The sounds here represented are particularly those of my native Jedwater dialect (except where otherwise indicated), and frequently represent pronunciations banned by instructors of the rising generation. Given centrally, the symbols used are those adopted by the International Phonetic Association, being more fully explained in Mr W. Grant's *Pronunciation of English in Scotland* (1913) and the *Manual of Modern Scots* (1921). I have compared my results with the collected evidence of Sir James Murray, and of Dr Ellis (*Early English Pronunciation*). Based as it was on the pronunciation of an aged native of Catcleugh (Northumberland), Ellis's evidence (v. 721-3) for

Liddesdale is not very trustworthy, and contains many forms which my Liddesdale authorities repudiate.

Sometimes two (if not more) pronunciations of the same word are here given, due not only to a difference of district, but also occasionally to older and newer usages in the same locality. Thus in Teviotdale one may hear the same word pronounced *dochter*, *dowter*, *dafter*, and also approximately to English *daughter*. To show the relative prevalency of the forms is not always possible. My purpose in the following tabulations is to set forth the differences between the Roxburghshire vernacular and Standard English, taking the latter as the basis of comparison. It must not be presumed that in every case the words thus compared have the same origin, or that either one or the other has assumed an erroneous form.

An initial capital denotes (apart from some proper names, etc.) that the word is entered and defined in the Vocabulary.

I. THE CONSONANTS

Except when otherwise stated, the consonants are used with the powers recognised in English. They are arranged as follows:— §§ 1–6 Plosives; 7–10 Nasals; 11–12 Laterals; 13 Trill; and 14–29 Fricatives.

§ 1.

p

(A) *p* is developed in Ramps, Strumps. (B) *p* corresponds to E. (or Sc.) *b* in jujupe, Noop *sb.*², Peysent *a.*, Skipe, ‡swap Rxb., *N* (= swab), Touchspale; cf. § 2 c. (C) *p* corresponds to *t* in peesweep (peewit), Snipe. (D) *pl* corresponds to *cl*, *kl*, in Snorple, Splice.

§ 2.

b

(A) *b* is not usually heard (as it is in English) between *m-l*, *m-r* (being frequently represented by unsounded *m*), as in brammle, ‡hummlle, rummlle, thimmlle, trimmlle (tremble), ‡wummlle (a wimble), etc.; ‡chammer, clammer, ‡nummer w, ‡noomer w-s (number), ‡slummer w, ‡Timmer, etc.—in some instances agreeing with *m* or *mm* of Germanic cognates. (B) *b* (symbol) is not employed in kaim, caim (comb), clim, thoom (A.S. *þúma* thumb), waim (womb). (C) *b* is misheard for *p* in barley (call for respite in boys' games), Belt *v.*, ‡quib (A. Scott¹ 65), ‡scoob *v.* NE; for *v* in Go-be-the-wund, Ogilbie (*written* Ogilvie). Cf. § 1 B.

§ 3.

t

(A) Developed *t* appears in brasent, brasent-faced, Clierts, Cloft, ‡cropt (crop) [1663–4 in *Stitchill Records* 27, 32], duffert NE, ‡eddart (adder) [Riddell *Psalm* lviii. 4, cxl. 3], ‡Gammons, Grossert, Hurchint, ‡Huron, leibelt w (libel), meisert (miser), ‡Pethirt, Pipe-stopplit, Scotchbolt, ‡Staivelt (?), suddent c-s, Turbleent w,

†Turneep. (B) Retained *t* occurs in “the *tane*...the *tother*” (the one...the other), “the *tae* [= one] half,” etc.: see these words. (C) *t* is unadopted in †cormoran *s* (Old F. *cormoran* cormorant), heeze (hoist), Hoise, †phaisan (Old F. *phaisan* pheasant), †Tarran, †Tyran. (D) *t* is omitted in cundy (conduit), cusha (“cushat”), ech’ (days, etc.) [= eight], warran’, Whuss’nday (Whitsunday); it is usually dropped from *-ct* (and in writing is replaced by ’ or *k*) as ac’, collec’, respeck, stric’, etc.; also after *p*, as in attemp’, corrup’, emp’y, temp’, etc. (E) *t* is lost between *s-l*, *s-n*, *s-t* in various words (as in E.); also in bease (beasts), dursna (dared not), wurset (worsted); lichnin’ (lightning), Forfeuchen, tichen (tighten). (F) Intervocalic *t* or *tt* with *l*, *r*, or *n*, in the following syllable has (in the towns) become a mere glottal catch (?), as in battle, better, bitter, butter, British, kettle, nettle, Setterday, waiter (water), written. (G) *t* replaces *d* in many verbal (*-ed*) endings, as crabbit, dozen’t, wonder’t (crabbed, dozed, wondered), etc., etc.; similarly in fremt (Fremd), stuipit (stupid), wurset (worsted), sell’t, tell’t (sold, told). (H) *t* frequently replaces final *d* in *-ld*, *-rd*, as in cubbert (cupboard), donnart (Sc. *donnar’d* stupefied), feart *N* (Sc. *feard* afraid), guisarts (Sc. *guisards* mummers), Jethart (earlier “Jedword”), lubbart (lubbard), orchart [so also on Pont’s map (c. 1600) for Orchard, near Hawick], standart (so also in 1687 [Wilson² 25]), towrt (toward), worlt (world). Cf. § 4 H. (I) *nt* frequently replaces E. *nd*, as in ahint (behind), ayont (beyond), †dymont w-s (diamond), eerant, yirrant (errand), eident (med. E. *ythand* diligent), fient! *N*, Heelint, husbant, saicont (second), thoosant, wullant (med. E. *willand* willing). (J) *t* corresponds to E. *th* (θ) in fowrt, fift (fourth, fifth), etc.; Hoggart. Cf. § 16 I.

§ 4.

d

(A) *d* is developed in †beind (bean) [1670 in *Report of Trial* 51], †Brand (see Brawn 1), foondral (funeral), †reind (rein) [Murray 146]. Cf. Pander *v.*, Streind *v.* (B) Original *d* is retained in awnd (owing), †Veand, †wulland (willing) [Murray 121]. (C) *d* is dropped: Finally—(a) in chiel (Sc. *chield* fellow), †Miles (Milds), †skebel (Skybald), †Will-corn (Rxb.), †wull-cat c-w; Frem; har’ (before *d* or *t*; = heard), Hunder (hundred), †Lair (lard), neegir (niggard), Sluigger, tanker [also 1676 *Jedburgh Records*]; cf. Worlin’; (b) from *-nd*, as in *-in’* present pple. (= A.S. and med. Sc. *-and*), an’, bun’ (bound), len’, pen’ *N* (= Pend), vaigabun’ (also vagabone [1696 in *Jedburgh Records*]), likewise ban’, Bin’ *v.*, gran’, grun’, wan’, wun’; these were formerly current, but now rare, in *N-w*,—yet are common in Liddesdale, as are also han’, lan’, san’, soon’ (sound), etc.; (c) from medial *-ndl-*, *-nd-r*, etc., as cannle, dinnle (to tingle), dwinnle *v. w*, †funlin’ (foundling) [Murray 121], gainer *w* (gander), hannle, kinnle, Rannel-tree, spinnle, trinnle (trundle); [but retained in Hunder,

Shunder, under, wander, yonder], banster, benbox (bandbox), Hainberry, hinmaist (hindmost), stannin' [but stand *v.* is usual in Teviotdale]; (*d*) from breeth (breadth). (D) *d* is unadopted in †Aller, †Earn-mail, Eller, thunner (A.S. *þunor*). (E) *d* replaces *g* (*g*) in dervie (see Gervie *sb.* 2), Dod (= God!). Cf. § 6 c. (F) *d* replaces *j* or *g* (*j*) in duist (just *adv.*), Geordie (George). (G) *d* is misheard for *r* in †eediter NE (heritor), †Scuddievaig, †"widdy (or worry) bag" [rhyme in Jam. s.v. *Hornieholes*], †Woodie-carl. Cf. § 13 D. (H) *d* replaces *t* in 'd (occasionally for *it*), Dishilagie, Haet, hundie-gowk w (hunt-the-gowk); also †boddom (bottom). Cf. § 3 H. (I) *d* or *dd* replaces E. *th* (ð) in ferdin' (farthing), †wordie NE, w (worthy); †bodder w-s, †faddom *sb.* and *v.* NE, w, smiddy, stiddy, Suddrenwud, wuddy (withy, halter). Cf. § 17 c.

§ 5.

k

—the consonantal sound that is twice heard in E. *cook*—is represented graphically by *c*, *ck*, or *k*. (A) It was pronounced in words with *kn-* until within living memory. Murray (p. 122) heard this usage only "by old people" in Teviotdale; but sixty years previously A. Scott (pp. 57, 78) wrote 'nife, denoting that the *k*-sound in such had dropped out of north Roxb. use before 1805. (B) Symbol *k* is preferred to E. *c* in kae (caw), kail (cole), kaim (comb), keckle (cackle), kirsen (to christen), kye (A.S. *cý* cows), skuil (school). (C) *k* is dropped from (or unheard in) Assle, Milsie, mista'en, neist n, w (next), owsen (oxen), †owsen-bow Td. (cow's wooden collar), Owsnam (Oxnam), ta'en; *c* from chariter (character); *ck* from Banna, Hadda, Humlo, Hummie, Wylie (?). (D) *c* is preferred to *ch* (tʃ) in Caff, †cauk *N* (chalk), Sic, Siccan. (E) *c* or *k* is preferred to *t* in Beek *v.*², Coachbell, Cooslip (Twislehope in Liddesdale), Eemake, Gemlick, Rambusk, Stane-chacker (E. dialect *stone-chatter*), etc. Cf. Quinter (= Twinter). (F) *ck* corresponds to E. *g* in flack (= Flag), †hack (a hag) [Hogg 83], Hackberry, §jock-trot, joockery-packery (jiggery-pockery). (G) *ck*, *c'*, or *c* obtains where E. has *ct*; see § 3 D. (H) *ck* corresponds to E. *ch*, *tch* (tʃ) in muckle (much). (I) *k* is preferred to E. *ch* (tʃ) in many words of doublet form, as †Kaisart, Keeselip, kincough, kirk, kirm, kist (church, churn, chest); bank (bench), besseek *v.* w, birk, Breeks, †ilk (each), †pick NE (pitch), skreek (screech), †whulk (which). (J) *k* represents E. *tch* in dike (wall; cf. E. ditch), Flake (flitch), sike (E. dialect *sitch* ditch), steek (stitch), thack, theek (thatch), yook (itch). (K) *k* represents *qu* (kw) in Kitt, †koa (co', = *quo'* quoth), markiss, venterlokist (ventriloquist).

§ 6.

g

—the consonant heard in E. *gig*. (A) It is developed in †baygonet, Prignicketie. (B) *g* is preferred to *c* (*k*) in †Gavel NE (= Calville apple), Gom-up (?), Gonshins, gravat, vaigands (see Vacance); to *ck* in †nig-nag, Td. (a knick-knack), Slitrig (for earlier Slitterick, etc.).

Cf. Sneg. (c) *g* replaces *d* in wheegle *w* (to wheedle or cajole). Cf. § 4 E. (D) *g* is preferred to E. *-dge* in brig, rig, Segg.

§ 7.

m

(A) *m* is developed in †Rambaskious, ‡Rambusk (robust). (B) *m* is lost in Bantie, C'way. (c) *m* replaces earlier *n* in Beam *v.*, Bramlin', Leggim (a *leggin'* = legging), †Scrimger (?), Turmeet (a turnip). Cf. § 8 F. (D) *m* replaces *ng* in Mem'd.

§ 8.

n

(A) *n* is unadopted in Brander, drucken (Old N. *drukkn* drunken), i' (med. E. *i*, in), kye (kine; A.S. *cý*), yae [day, etc.] (A.S. *a* one). (B) *n* is omitted in Canniegate (= Canongate, Jedburgh; "Cannogate" in *Retours*, 14 Dec. 1603), Mairtimas, ‡Orpie, Saicy, †Slucken; asteed, istance (instead); Eer *sb.*, ‡Est, Ettle-earnest, Eave, Yave (nave). Cf. Covoy, †Cuddie *sb.*² (c) Added *n* appears in bleck'nin' (blacking), cannent? *c-w* (cannot?), Megginstie, Mennen, meenint *N-w* (a minute of time), Rampern, Sennen. See Noration. (D) Radical *n* is retained in †Brunstane, Een, Hollin (holly), ‡miln, muln (A.S. *mylen* mill), ‡Monanday, Ratten, Shuin, Stern *sb.* (E) *n* corresponds to E. *l* in flannen, Melvin (*written* Melville), trowen. Cf. § 11 F. (F) *n* corresponds to *m* in †albeen *w* (album), †Fearn (= Therm), Yern (cf. Yerm). Cf. § 7 C. (G) *n* corresponds to E. *ng* (ŋ) in all endings of verbal nouns, pple. adjs., and present pples., also in nouns ending similarly, as ferdin' (farthing), Fleemin' (personal name), hafflin' (stripling), herrin', loanin' (lane between fields), etc. Cf. 9 D. (H) *n* replaces *ng* before *th* (θ) in lenth(en, strenth(en. (I) *n* corresponds to *r* in Bountree (Sc. *bourtrees* elder), gairten (garter). See Brandon, Cannon-nail. Cf. § 13 F. (J) *nt* is developed in ‡ballant (ballad), Mennent, Sennent.

§ 9.

ŋ

—the voiced back nasal usually represented by *ng*, but also by *n* before back consonants, as in Bink, Kink *v.*, etc. (A) It corresponds to E. *ng* (ŋg) in anger, dangle, England, finger, hunger, mingle, monger, single, etc. (B) It is dropped in Hanlawhile, Loanie; developed in ungshin, ungshineer (auction, -eer), Hangmanay. (c) It replaces E. *gn* (n) in †bening, ‡conding, ‡maling (*w*). (D) It corresponds to *n* in Bingwud, ingin (onion), Spang, spang-new, Ringan (Ninian). Cf. § 8 G. It is not certain whether †gowping [1686 in Wilson¹ 89] (= Sc. *gowpen* the fill of both hands held bowl-wise) denotes an actual former pronunciation, or is a mere scribal variant.

§ 10.

ɲ

—voiced front nasal—the "liquid *n*" heard in F. *signé*, was long preserved in a few words in this county. Murray gave evidence to Ellis [*E. E. Pronunciation*, 1. 298 *note*] of cuinzie (coin), gaberluinzie (wallet). †Lunyie (loin) was still current about 1840; cf. also Cunyie.

In certain names graphic *nz* was formerly pronounced **ɲ**, as in Cockenzie, Menzies; and is usually **ɲ** in Cunzierton (near Oxnam).

§ 11.

1

(A) Inorganic *l* appears in Blaikie, Feltie-fleer (fieldfare), †Flagairy, †Flumsitery, Sploonge; Hummel-drummel, Rummlegumption (rumgumption), rumple-bane (rump-bone), tapsel-teerie NE (topsy-turvy). See Pluff, Pluffy, Plunk *v.* (B) Radical *l* is retained in †ilk (A.S. *ēlc* each), Kitlin', muckle (much), tinkler (med. Sc. *tinkler* tinker), ‡whulk (A.S. *hwilc* which). (C) *l* is dropped in a'maist, a'ready, a'though, a'thegether, aum (alum), a'ways, Cooter, Hass, 'oo' (wool), poopit (pulpit), †pootry NE (poultry). (D) *ll* is lost terminally after a back vowel (being frequently denoted by ' or *w* or by doubling the vowel), as in a', ata', ava' (of all), ba', ca' (call, name), fa', ga', ha', onfa', sma', sta' (surfeit), wa'; it is also lost in fu' (and fow), pu' (and pow). (But in newer usage *ll* is retained after *u* (A), as in full, etc., also in technical and other terms, as "balls," readopted from E.) Cf. § 62 I, § 68 c. (E) *lf* is dropped in †ca' ("soft foolish person"—Jam.), happ'ny (halfpenny), †ha' (half: see High). Cf. sa' (salve). (F) *l* corresponds to *n* in Chumla, Pennil. Cf. § 8 E. (G) *l* is preferred to *r* in †Blunt *sb.*¹, †Cruppel, cunjellin (see Coonjerin'), flisk *v.* (A. Scott¹ 88), Hareshal, Skelly-handit, Splunt, Tundle (tinder). Cf. § 13 E.

§ 12.

Λ

—*voiced front lateral*—the so-called liquid *l*, (A) has survived in a few words, as Bailyea, †bruilyie N, NW (a broil), †Builyie, collyer (collier), Dalyell, †fever-fuilyie (feverfew), †Tailye, Tailyir, ‡Tuilyie. (B) Before 1863 Murray heard it (see Ellis *E.E. Pron.* I. 298 *note*) in assuilzie (to assoil, acquit), fuilzie (contents of a dust-cart), ulzie (oil),—pronunciations which, like †spuilyie (spoil, plunder) [cf. spulyea: 1686 in Wilson² 25], are perhaps not now heard in Roxb. Even derivative forms with simple **1** are obsolescent, as bruillie (broil), spuillie (spoil), uilie w (oil). (C) The examples failzie *sb.* (1671 in Jeffrey 119; 1698 in *Stitchill Records* 139), failzie *v.* (1708 *Ibid.* 161; 1747 in Wilson¹ 147), denoting "fail," also failzier (1655–8 in *Stitchill Records* 7, 11), failzency (= failure: 1710 *Ibid.* 164), were late survivors in Roxb.

§ 13.

r

—*voiced point trilled*—is always truly consonantal, being strongly trilled as in Welsh, French, Dutch, and Swedish. (In E. it is frequently, except before vowels, a voiced fricative.) (A) Developed *r* appears in Angernail, Bessie-lorch, Crancrum, Crickens, Curseckie, Drum-mure, Fastern's E'en (= Shrove-Tuesday), Firple, Mergentstie, Powart, sperticles NE, c-w (spectacles), spreckl't, spreckly (speckled), Sprigot, Thrissle, Verter. Cf. sleepery (sleepy). (B) *r* is retained in mistress (E. missus), Preen. (C) *r* is dropped in Hussle *v.*, Lod! mash-mallows NE, ortchet (orchard), paitrick (partridge), Thae (= Sc. *frae* from),

trewiss ("traverse" in cow-stable), Wanwuth, Wurchet, ‡wuth (-worth, e.g. "happ'nywuth"), wuth *a. w* (worth). Cf. gingebread (= E. "gingerbread," in which first *r* is inorganic). (D) *r* replaces *d* in Scarrow (cf. Skaddow), †Errinborra (Edinburgh) [Jam. s.v. *Hornie-holes*]. Cf. § 4 G. (E) *r* is preferred to *l* in Awart (Awalt *adv.*), †Frail (flail), Ramper-eel (lamprey), ? Rink, †sperk (see Spelk *v.*). Cf. § 11 G. (F) *r* corresponds to E. *n* in Ringan (Ninian), Spirly. Cf. § 8 I. (G) Owing to its strong trill, metathesis results in—†Birs, birse (a bristle), brunt (burned), Bruss'n, cistren, †corse (cross) [Murray 125], †crub (curb), cruddle (curdle), cruds w, †crutshy w (curtsy), †Curpin, Gerss, Girn, girsle (gristle), Girst, Hunder, kirsen (christen), Kirsma's (Christmas), †kirstal nē (crystal), nostirl, †perceeze, †perfe'ssion, †pertend (precise, profession, pretend), Scart, thirl (thrill), †turse (a truss, bundle) [Halliday 150], Wratt (wart), Yorlin. (H) Sometimes metathesis has taken place in the E. word, where Roxb. usage has either preserved or conformed to the original:—apern (Old F. *naperon* apron), firth (Old N. *fjörðr* frith), †thretteen, †thretty (A.S. *þreotene*, *þrittig*), †Thrid (third).

§ 14.

f

(A) *f* is usually retained (where E. has *v*) in forming some plurals, as of—calf, half, scarf, shelf; laif (loaf); sheaf, thief; knife, life, wife. (B) This sound corresponds to E. *v* (*v*, *f*, or *ph*) in †alife w ("to come alive" = to revive), †graaf (grave), nephew, of, Olipher, shuffel (shovel), Stephenson. (C) This sound is dropped in sel', shirra (sheriff), twalt (twelfth); but is added in Selfcorn. (D) *f* or *ff* frequently replaces older *x* (*ch*; E. *gh*), as in daughter, laugh; cough, rough, sough (sigh), trough; bought, sought, thought, wrought; also Kiffle. (E) *f* replaces *th* (θ) in †Fain, †Fearn (Therm), †Feet, †Firl (?), †Fuirsdai (Thursday), Liff (= Lith); also (before *r*) †Frock-soam, †Frunsh, †Frunter. Cf. § 16 H. (F) *mp* develops into *mph* (mf) in some words, as grumph (to *grump* = grunt), Gumph (Gump *v.*), humph (hump), triumph (trump).

§ 15.

v

(A) *v* is heard in Devalve *n*, s (= Devall), div, divn't (do, don't), Laverock (lark). (B) *v* is elided in gae, gie, hae, loe; Abuin, †coorlet w (coverlet), Deil, drie'en (driven), e'en, Eend, gi'en, herst (harvest), Milsie, rie'en (riven), †Saur, Shuil, siller (silver, money), Te'iot (Teviot), unthrie'en w (unthriven), †yestreen (yester-even). (C) *ve* is lost in sa' (salve), ser', Twal. Cf. § 50 M. (D) *v* corresponds to *b* in gavel (gable), †Mervil. (E) *v* corresponds to E. *f* in caav w (chaff), deave (to deafen), virle (ferule). (F) *v* corresponds to *-the* in Stove. Cf. § 17 E. (G) *v* replaces E. *w* in carvy (= carroway) seeds, †Blaver, †Blavert, †Revel (?), Strive, Thrive (to strew, throw). Cf. § 27 H.

§ 16.

θ

—the sound twice heard in E. *thirteenth*. (A) It is preserved in

-*tith* (§ 76). (B) *th* is dropped in ‡*co'* NW, w (quoth), Ernit, mou', Mow, sin (A.S. *siþþan* since), unca (strange, "uncouth"); also ink, unk w (to think). (C) *th* replaces Sc. -*ff* in Douth (?); cf. H; (D) *th* replaces medial *t* or *tt* in Cuither (= Cuitter), †puither NE, w (pewter), †Taretathers. (E) This sound corresponds to E. ð (*th*) in although, scath (scathe), though, with, and plurals in -*ths*. (F) *th* replaces E. *wh* in Thorle. Cf. § 28 c. (G) Before *r*, *th* is developed in Thrapple (from Rapple *v.*), Thresh, Thropple. Cf. Thwricken. (H) *th* replaces E. or Sc. *f* in Thrae, Throkden (= Frogden) [Pont's map, c. 1600; *Retours*, 1655, etc.], Thrumple. Cf. § 14 E. (I) *th* replaces E. *t* in †threble w, threeples w (triple), ‡thrimble N (tremble). Cf. § 3 J.

§ 17.

ð

—the consonantal sound twice heard in E. *thither*. (A) It is lost or absent in 'At *conj.*, ferrer (farther), Ure, wi'. (B) *th* represents *d* in thereckly (directly). (C) Intervocalic *d*, *dd*, followed by *r*, becomes ð, as in Bethral, Blether *sb.*², Ether, faltheral(s) c-w, fother, Jethart (for Jeddart), lether (*leather* ladder [1767 in Wilson² 141]), Pether, poother (powder), scowther (= Scowder), uther (udder), Yether; also shooother, sowther (shoulder, solder). Cf. § 4 I. (D) *th* corresponds to E. *t* in a'thegether, thegether (altogether, etc.). (E) to E. *v* in †Feather-fooly, ‡Shitherin' NE; cf. Sithe, and § 15 F. (F) to E. *j* (*y*) in ‡thistreen N (yestreen), thon, thonder.

§ 18.

s

(A) *s* is added in Disjaiskit, †Flumsitery, foresmen c-w, indisgestion, mines, peesweep (indigestion, mine *adj.*, peewit). (B) Initially-added *s* occurs in sclimm (climb *sb.*, *v.*), Scodgebell, Sker-handit, Sklasp (clasp), Sloonge, slump (lump [sum]), Snoddie, Spatch, Spinniers, Spoach, Stramp, Strample. (C) *s* is dropped in Bany-tickle, Cleff *a.*, corp (corpse), Pitter, tortieshell (tortoise-shell), ‡trathspey NE, w (Strathspey), tring NE (a series or string of things); it is unadopted in ‡neeze w (sneeze), waur (worse). (D) *s* retains this sound, where E. has altered to *z* (*s*), in hoose (to house grain, cattle, etc.), hooses, wise *a.* But in cassa (E. causey, causeway), dowss c-w (to douse), this dialect has departed from E. usage. (E) *s* or *ss* corresponds to *ʃ* in ‡sell, sood (shall, should), ‡Sucker, ‡Suggar (sugar), ‡suir w; Ass (fire-ash), Buss, ‡wuss (wish); cf. also ‡dis' (= dish) [1691 in *H.A.S.T.* (1905) 13/2], ‡furneis (to furnish) [1644 in Wilson¹ 63]. (F) *sk* corresponds to *sh* in †Rusk, †Skaddow, †skair (share) [Murray 122], †Skeir (= Shire) Thursday [1743 Milne *Melrose Parish* 44], skeldrake [Murray 122], ‡skelf *sb.* NE, skirl *v.* (from E. shrill *a.*), skreek (shriek), Skrink *v.* Cf. § 76 -*skip*. (G) *scl-* or *skl-* represents *sl-* in various words: (a) of Old French origin (*escl-*), as Sklate, sklaunder, Sklice; (b) of native or northern origin, as Asklent, Sklatch *v.*¹, Sklent, Skliddy, §sklide (slide), Sklither, Skly.

§ 19.

z

(A) This sound (graphically **z**; also **s** or **c**) corresponds to E. **s** (*c* or *s*) in December, dose (small portion), gaizlin' (gosling), Huz, Iz (us), jalouse (to suspect; from E. jealous), § Patience, praeceeze (precise), releaze. (B) It is preferred to E. **z** in †leisur w (leisure), mizzur (measure), †pleesur (pleasure), †traisur (treasure). (C) It is dropped in Joco.

§ 20.

ʃ

(A) Graphically **sh**, this sound represents E. **s** (*c* or *ce*) in Allacreesh, bonsh c (bounce *sb.*, *v.*), †farsh w, †fleesh, †offish NE, †offisher w [also *c.* 1725 in Vernon 70], pinshers, †promish, †scairsh (scarce), shunder (cinder), sprush, spruish (spruce); cf. also †condischend (to condescend) [1666 in Watson *Jedb. Abbey* 88]; it represents **s** (*s*, *se*, or *ss*) in ashet (F. *assiette* trencher), curtshy NE, crutshy w (curtsy), Dishilagie, gash-bag (chatterer), †guishet NE, w (gusset), Hairsh (hoarse), nervish c-w (nervous), †Ranshekel, shew N-w (sew *sb.*, *v.*), Shiller-shakers, †veshel w (vessel), wheesht (whist!). (B) This sound (graphically *ch*) is developed after *t* in Kilch, Platch *a.*, Ratch, Slatch. (C) *sh* develops from *ge* (*dʒ*) in Daimish, Fairkishin', Manish(ment). (D) *sh* corresponds to E. or Sc. *ch* (*tʃ*) in belsh c (to brag, speak noisily), Mooshet, Shilbleen, shuilfa (chaffinch); in n.e. and e. Roxb., under Merse influence, this usage has been prevalent, as in the words chain, chair, cheap, cheek, cheer, cheese, china, eldritch, etc., but is obsolescent. The practice was commented on in *Statistical Account*, Kelso Parish (1838), p. 323. (E) This sound (written *s*) corresponds to E. **z** in occasion.

§ 21.

tʃ

(A) *ch*, *tch* replaces E. **dʒ** in cabbitch (cabbage), cartritch, †knowletch, porritch, sausitch; cf. Chow (jowl), Eatche (adze), Flotch. Cf. § 23 B. (B) *ch* corresponds (NE, *c*: until *c.* 1860) to *sh* in chop (= shop). (C) *ch*, *tch* corresponds to E. *sh* in Chennel (shingle), Platch *v.*²

§ 22.

ʒ

—the fricative heard in E. “pleasure”—occurs in fushion (Sc. *foison*, pith, ability), also †poizhon (Murray 127).

§ 23.

dʒ

—a consonantal diphthong represented graphically by *dge*, *ge*, or *j*. (A) It replaces *d* in Curmudge, Dadge, Devalge, Gedge *sb.*, Screedge. Also †juke (see Waible *v.*). (B) It replaces *ch* (*tʃ*) in Cudger, Jirk, Jirt. See also Jujoop 2. Cf. § 21 A. (C) This consonant replaces *sh* or its sound in Grounge, Jine *v.*, Reenge *v.* Cf. § 20 c.

§ 24.

j

(A) *y* is frequently omitted (especially before a front vowel), as in †Aiver, †Aivery, 'ear, ee (year, ye = you), †'eeld (to yield), eer (your), †eestreen w (Sc. *yestreen* last evening), †Every; also yew. (B) *y* is

developed initially in ‡Yave, ‡Yeelie, ‡Yeery, Yeik, †Yeildin's, Yepie (= †Epie), ‡yerb (herb), ‡Yerlish, Yether, yiditer NE (editor), yinow NE (Sc. *eenow* just now), Yubit, etc. (c) In combination with ‡ (cf. § 40 F), it is also developed, especially initially or when preceded by aspirate *h*, from *è* (see § 37), as in yibble (able), Yibbles, Yibblins, ‡yicker NE, w (acre), †yidge NE, w (age), ‡Yik, Yill, ‡Yillie *v.*, Yin, Yince, ‡Yirb, Yirl, yirnest (earnest), Yirrant, yirth (earth), ‡un-yirthly G, wanyirthly w (unearthly), yiss c-w (ace), Yit, behyiv (behave), behyivour, ‡Yix; Hyid (Haet), Hyill *a.*, Hyim, etc., hyims (hames), Hyirra, Hyirse, hyirshel (Hareshal), hyist, hyissen N-W (haste, hasten), hyit (hate); also hyae (Sc. *hae* have!), yae (Sc. *ae* one). (d) It is also developed, giving **ju**, between *l*, *j*, or *r* and **u** in rapidly pronouncing words where E. (or Sc.) has **u** only, as blue, clue, flew, glue, lewd, lieu, plew (Sc. *ploo* to plough); Jew, jewel; brew, crew, drew, grew (did grow), grew (greyhound); imbrue, rue, shrew, threw, ‡trewth (truth), true; rhubarb, ruin; but in all these the normal Teviotdale pronunciation is with **iu**. This feature (**ju**) obtains also in certain strong past pples., as blewn, drawn, flown c, strewn, thrown (= blown, drawn, flown, strewn, thrown); and in words in *-euch* (§ 25). But in many words **j** is absent: §§ 45 H, 48 G, 57 E. (E) *y* corresponds to E. *g* in yeld, yett (geld = barren; gate).

§ 25.

x

—*breathed back fricative*—the consonantal sound heard in G. *ach*, Sc. *loch*, is freely current in Roxb.; but in n. Roxb. the tendency is to elide it (as in E.). (A) Its graphic representation is *ch* (or less distinctively *gh*). Examples: aucht (owed), †aucht (eight), Bauch, Fauch, hauch (meadow), ‡hauchty w, lauch, lauchter, ‡raucht (reached), sauch (sallow-tree); Cleuch, †deuch (dough), Eneuch, feucht (fought), heuch (steep rock), Leuch (low), leuch (laughed), Pleuch, Teuch; och! (denoting regret, etc.), loch (lake), Nocht(s), Ocht(s; hooch! (denoting triumph); boucht, brouch (ring round moon), broucht (etc., in E. **q**), in Roxb. -**Λ^ux**-), †Louch, †Towcher. (B) *ch* is developed in Dauchled; †Slochan, ‡Sloughen, Sluchen (from Slowan); sprauchle (to sprawl). Cf. †Torchel (= †Torfel). (C) *ch* replaces *ck*, *k* in Humloch, ‡Smoch, stacher *v* (to stagger) [*Jethart Worthies* 28; Old N. *stakra*], †Stuchin.

§ 26.

ç

—*breathed front fricative*—a consonant frequently heard initially in midland Sc. *heuk* (hook), and somewhat similar to that in G. *ich*—(A) occurs in the *hy*-words recorded in § 24 c, also in *hew*, *heuch* (steep rock), *Hewl*, *Heich*; Aich! †daich w (dough), ‡laich (low). In *hech*! (*heigh*!), *pech* (to pant), *Stech*; *echt* (eight), *fecht* (fight), *Strecht a.*, *wecht* (weight, *also* sieve); *feech*! (exclam. of disgust); *Hich*, ‡sich (sigh); *bricht*, *Dicht*, *fricht*, *hicht* (height), *licht*, *nicht*, etc., the sound is midway between **x** and **ç**. (B) *ch* replaces *ck* in ‡Brechan, †Giblich.

§ 27.

w

(A) Initial *w* in *wr-* commonly had its proper sound until about 1880, being latterly preserved in rural districts of the county. See Twae, †Wlisp *v.* (B) Initial *w* is developed in Worchard, Worts, Woslie, Woozlie, Wuzlie; also ‡Wratten (a *ratten* or rat) and †wor, †wur, †wer (= our) [Murray 112]. (C) Initial *wu* (wΛ) develops (cf. § 71) from initial *o*, as in †wunrest, etc. (§ 75 *wun-*), Wuppen, Wurchet, †Wurpie(leaf), †Wuss, †Wutter (otter). (D) *w* is frequently dropped initially, especially before a cognate vowel, as in †atweel (indeed; from Sc. †*wat-weel*), 'ithoot, 'ithin, 'oo (to woo) [Murray 131], 'oo' (wool), Oobit, Ooder, †oolf w-s (wolf), 'oolleen (woollen), †Oond. (E) Medial *w* is dropped in Aln'ick, Ber'ick, Borth'ick, Ha'ick, Ren'ick; Jethart (Jedworth or Jedward), St Bosells. (F) *w* after initial *s* or *t* coalesces (as in E. *sword*, *answer*, *two*, etc.) in Soanside (Swinside), Sole sb.¹, Sonnie (Swinnie), Soom, ‡soon *v.* c-w, soople (swim, swoon, swipple); athoart w (athwart), Thorter-, Toalt, tones (twins), toonty (twenty), Touchspale. (Soop, = to sweep, doubtless comes from Old N. *sópa*.) Cf. Towmond; also § 5 K. (G) *w* corresponds to E. **j** (y) in †law-wer (lawyer). Cf. also § 76 -ual. (H) *w* corresponds to E. *v* in Lewer, Owre, Rewel, Slowan. Cf. § 15 G.

§ 28.

ʍ

(A) In this dialect *wh* is the "breathed lips-back fricative," thus differing from E., in which it is a mere **w** ("voiced lips-back fricative"), as in what, when, where; cf. Whow! Half a century ago this **ʍ**, especially as pronounced by old people, was "a strongly aspirated one, being really a labialized guttural" (Murray 118). He emphasized that after the sound **x** following a back vowel, simultaneous lip-rounding occurred, giving laux^ʍ, raux^ʍ, etc. (laugh, rough, etc.); this feature is unknown to me. (B) This sound corresponds to E. **h** (*wh*) in whae, §wham, whase (= who, whom, whose). Cf. Whumlick. (C) *wh* arises from E. *thw-* in Whaing, Whing, white (to cut, notch). (D) *whu* develops from initial *ho-* (cf. § 71) in Whull (hole), †Whun (hone), Whup (a "hope"; also the name Hope), Whurn, Whurnswhull (Hornshole), Whust. (E) *wh* replaces E. *qu* in §whick (south Liddesdale for: quick *a.*), Whickens, †Whirken *v.*

§ 29.

h

—*breathed glottal fricative*—is, in contrast with E. vernacular, very seldom misused. (A) *h* is retained in Hit (it), hoolet (F. *hoolet* owl), Hurchin, Huz (us). (B) *h* is omitted in †airb w, Yirb w-s (herb); 'ei, 'er, 'ere, 'im (he, her, (come) here, him); and in various place-name endings (as -holm, -hope). (C) *h* occasionally replaces *th-* before *r* (giving a breathed *r*) in: thrae (from), three, threep (to aver), thresh (rush sb.), thrice, thrissle (thistle), throat, throw (through), twae-three (two or three). (D) *h* corresponds to Sc. *wh* in †Ahomel, hurl (also *whurl* to whirl, to trundle), Hoozle.

II. VOWELS

§ 30. The vowels of this dialect very frequently differ either in kind, character, or length from those of Standard English, and often preserve the parent form or one less widely removed from it. The following tabulations illustrate these differences. When the vernacular speaker attempts to reproduce English values, the result usually is but an approximation.

This scheme shows the usual phonetic values for Roxb. vowels:

<i>a</i>	a.	<i>e</i>	æ, ɛ.	<i>i</i>	ɪ, ɪ, ɛɪ.	<i>ou, ow</i>	Δu (ɔu).
<i>ae</i>	è.	<i>ea, ee, ei</i>	ɪ, ɛɪ.	<i>ie</i>	ɪ.	<i>u</i>	Δ.
<i>ai, ay</i>	e, è.	<i>eu, ew</i>	iu, ju.	<i>o</i>	ɔ, o.	<i>ui long</i>	φ:
<i>aw</i>	a.	<i>ey</i>	ɛɪ, æɪ.	<i>oo</i>	u.	<i>ui medial</i>	y (φ).

§ 31. In the following, the sound **a** referred to in E. diphthongs is the "mid back lax advanced" vowel heard in educated Scots' *fat*. The symbol **é** denotes the "low mixed tense" sound heard in E. *err*; **ɛ** signifies the "low front tense" vowel heard in E. *fair*; while **ɔ** is the "low back tense rounded" vowel heard in E. *cause, fall, law*; for these I know no Border equivalents.

§ 32. SHORT AND MEDIAL VOWELS.—In this dialect the ordinary or natural vowel-quantity is rather longer than the medial quantity in English, but somewhat shorter than the long of E. vowels. The vowels are a degree lower or opener than the similarly printed E. ones.

§ 33.

a

—*low back lax*—resembles closely but is deeper than the vowel in F. *pas, pâte*, is sometimes identified with that in G. *mann*, and is the *a* in E. *barley, cart, father*, retracted. With the symbol **a**, this vowel corresponds to (A) E. *æ* (*a*) in *cab, back, bad, bag, ham, ban, man, bang, bank, gap, barrel, bat, fat, cattle*, and many others. (B) E. *ɔ* (*a*) in *swab, swaddle, swallow, swamp, swan, wan, want, swap, wasp, watch, wattle*, etc. (C) E. *ɛɪ* (*a*, or *a-e*) in *†agent, babbel, cam, cran* (crane, swift), *†fattle* (fatal), *Labber v.¹, †labber sb.* (labour), *†labberer* (labourer), *†matron, †patron, tatta* (potato), *†vaggrant s, wāger*. (D) E. *ɛ* (*e*) in *†Wab* (web of cloth), *†wabster, wad, waddin', wadge c-s, falla, swall'd, Hamlick, Twal n-w* (twelve), *Wall* (spring), *yalla* (yellow), *walt, than, whan, tarrier, warsle, rassle* (wrestle), *wast, †ratch* (wretch), *wather* (wedder). (E) E. *ɛ* (*ea*) in *walth, †wappen w* (weapon), *wather*. (F) E. *ɔ* (*o*) in (a) *†fab w* [A. Scott³ 100], *†nabbery* (E. *nobbery* small gentry) [Younger 337], *snab w* (snob = shoemaker); *craft, saft, clag; chap v., crap, drap, sappy* (wet), *saps, stap* (to fill up a hole), *tap, thrapple, †spat*; (b) *taffie, lang, sang sb., †strang, tangs, thrang* (busy), *thrang, wrang*. (Most in group (a) result from the tendency in Scottish to dissimilation when original *o* is in contact with a labial; contrariwise in group (b) original *a* is retained, whereas E. has preferred *o*.) (G) E. *ou*:

(o) in behadden (beholden), hadden, brak, ‡spak w-s (did speak).
 (H) E. *ǫ*: (*or*) in wark, warld, warse, warst.

§ 34.

æ

—*low front lax*—a vowel similar to that heard in Southern E. *man*, *that*. Graphically *e*, it corresponds to (A) *ɑ* (*a*) in *ferdin'* (farthing), *Jergonelle* (pear); *berk*, *derk*, *herk v.*, *merk*, *perk*, *Serk* (= Sc. *sark* shirt), *sperk*, *yerk* (Sc. *yark* jerk, pull, beat, etc.); *Erle* (= *Arle*), *Ferle*, *ferrer* (farther), *Merled*, *Merly* (Sc. *marly*); *berm*, *ferm*, *herm*; *bern*, *dern*; *herp*, *sherp c*; *smert a., v.*, *peth*. (B) E. *ɑ* (*ea*) in *herken*, *hert*, *herth*. (C) E. *æ* (*a*) in *beck c-w* (to back, as a horse), *bleck(en)*, *brecken*, *jecket*, *keckle* (cackle), *seck*; *gled*, *dreg* (a brake), *beld N-c*, *dem v.*, *mem*, *benbox* (bandbox), *chennel*, *glence*, *thenk*, *kep* (cap), *cheritable*, *herry v.*, *desh*, *esh*, *wesh*; *Esk* (= *Ask sb.*); *clesp*, *esp*, *hesp*; *fess'n*, *gless*, *glessie* (glass "bool"), *gress*, †*mess* (a mass) [Murray 144]; *lest*; *blether* (bladder), *gether*, *lether* (ladder), *Etter*, *pettle NE*, †*pettypan Rxb*. (Place-names show that by the beginning of the 17th century E. *a* had become (scribally, if not also phonetically) *e* in many words of this vernacular.) (D) E. *ei* (*a*) in *credde* (cradle), *leddy* (lady), †*swedge Rxb*. (a "swage," = iron chisel), *tred*, *yett* (gate). (E) E. *ei* (*ai*) in *acquent*, †*em* (to aim or throw, as a stone), *plet*, *strecht* (straight), *strechten v.* Also *mebbie* (maybe), *menna* (may not). (F) E. *ei* in *Breck* (to break), *echt*, *wecht* (eight, weight). (G) E. *ǫ*: (*er*) in *mercy*, *merle*, *concern*, *decern*, *quern*, *serpent*, *certain*, *divert*. (H) E. *ai* (*i*) in *fecht* (fight); also *er'n* (iron). (I) E. *i* (*i*) in *gemlick* (gimlet), *glent*, *Melt*, †*pep Rxb.*, †*Prent*. (J) E. *ou* (*o*) in *sell'd*, *tell'd* (sold, told).

§ 35.

ɛ

Whereas the "mid-front-lax" vowel (ɛ) heard in E. *men* is not vernacular in this county (being frequently represented by æ), a lowered variety obtains in various words, for which the symbol ɛ is herein used. (A) While it approaches closely to and is at times scarcely distinguishable from Roxb. æ, this vowel is heard in *Jedwater* pronunciations of:—*web*; *bled*, *bred*, *gled* (kite), *leddy* (a lady), *redd* (to clear out), *spread*; *neffu'* (fistful); *fell*, *sel'*; *elder*, *held*, *seldom*; *elm*, *help*, *else*; *belt*, *welter*; *Brent*, *len(g)th*, *stren(g)th*; *step*; *Serk*, *Erles*, *herrin'*, *stern* (star); *fresh*, *thresh*; *nest*; *fret*, *haet!* *set*; *wretch*, *thirteen* (thirteen). (B) An unstressed instance of this corresponds in *c-w* to E. *ou* (final *o*) in *cargo*, *echo*, *motto*, *piano*, *tatta* (potato). Cf. § 76 -ow.

§ 36.

e

—*mid front tense*—like the vowel in F. *été*, *aimer*, G. *beet*, Dutch *deel*. Where è might etymologically be expected, *e* occurs (a) before *k*, (b) in various past tenses of strong verbs.

With the symbol **a**, this sound corresponds to (A) E. ϵ (*a*) in *bake v.*, *baker*, *forsake*, *make*, *take*, etc., etc. (B) E. *ou* (*o*) in *abade*, *bade* (*did remain*), *chade* (*chod*, *chid*), *rade*, *strade*; *smate*, *wrate*.

With the symbols **ai**, it corresponds to—(C) E. α : (*ar*), or its Sc. representative, in a large number of words of the following types: *airbour*, *airch*; †*baird* [Murray 144], *caird*, *rewaird*, *yaird* (*enclosure*); *baige*, *taige*; *airk*, *Chairk*, *pairk*; ‡*mairket*, *cairl* (Sc. *carl* *rude person*), *cairleen* (Sc. *carlin* *shrew*); *airm*, ‡*hairmony*; *bairn* (E. dialect *barn* *child*), *hairns* (Sc. *harns* *brains*), *Shairn*, *yairn* (1649 *yairne* [Wilson² 11]), *hairp w* (*to complain*), *shairp*, §*hairst* (*harvest*); *airt*, *cairt*, *dairt*, *gairteen* (*garter*), *chairter*, *pairty*, *mairtyr*, *paitrick* (*partridge*). (D) E. æ (*a*) in a large number of words, e.g. *daibble*, *caibin*, *plaicaird*, *saicrifice*, *daiddie*, *paidle v.*, *saiddle*, *craig*, *naig*, *vaigabun'*, *daiggle*, *draiggle*, *haiggle*, *waiggle*; *braiken w* (*bracken*), ‡*caikle* (*cackle*), *vaila* (*value*), †*vailley*, *daimish* (*to damage*), *daimson*, *brainch*, *stainch v.*, *gainer* (*gander*), ‡*mainer w-s* (*manure*), *mainner*, *daintilion*, *laip c-w* (*to lap milk*, etc.), *aiapple*, *chaipel*, *pairish*, *nairra*, *cairridge*, *mairry*, *taissel w*, *maister*, *saitin*, *Laitin*, *maitter*, *aix* (*axe*). (E) E. o : (*ar*) in *swairm*, *wairn*, *wairp v.*, *wairper*, *wrait c-s* (*wart*). (F) E. o (*au*, *aw*), in *Hainch*, ‡*painch n* (*paunch*; *tripe*), *caition(er)*; *daidle*, *daidler*. (G) E. α : (*er*, *ear*) in *clairk*; *hairt*, (*dis*)*hairten*. (H) E. e (*e*) in *praicious*, ‡*wailcome*, *tailegraph*, *skaileton*, *dailicate*, *thaim*; *bainch*, *drainch*, *Frainch*, *quainch*, *wainch*, *wrainch*; *bainefit*, *avainge*, *vaingeance*, ‡*plainty w*. (I) E. ó : (*er*) in words of French origin, as *mairchant*, *alairt*. (J) E. ó : (*er*, *ear*) in *fairn*, *jairk* (*fern*, *jerk*). (K) E. e (*ea*) in *braith*, *daith*. (L) E. *i* (*ea*) in *aiger a. w*, *laik NE*, *waik*, *nait*. Also *swade* (= *Swede* [*turnip*]). (M) E. *ou*: in *raid* (*inroad*, *foray*); *ain a.* (*own*).

§ 37.

è

—*mid front half tense*—the special variety of close *e*-sound prevalent in most Scottish sub-dialects, and similar to, but not identical with, the close *e* of French and other Continental languages. In many of the following words, this vowel was formerly—and, with elderly people, still is (though not so markedly)—truly diphthongal, being the “high front wide with voice-glide” (which second element tends to become “mid mixed wide,” and “mid front wide”) of Murray, who (p. 105) analyses the sound. An earlier writer alludes to its peculiarity (§ 54); and its tendency towards **jī** (§ 24 c) is indicated as early as 1627 by the local spelling *Eilrig* (Alerig), in 1701 by *Yealrig*, *Ealemlure* (Alerig, Alemoor); also by *yeal* (= *ale*) in 1691. Education influences this vowel towards **e**, but vernacularly it has become **jī**.

With the symbol **a**, this sound corresponds to (A) E. ϵ (*a*) in *able*, *ablins n* (*perhaps*), *ace*, *acre*, *age*, *ale*, *haste*, *hate* (for all of which **jī** is the typical Teviotdale pronunciation); *grace*, *place*; *blade*,

made; male, sale, tale; lame, name; mane, shape, gate (way, etc.), late. (B) E. ou: (o) in ‡hale (whole), hame, alane, bane, gane, lane (lonely), stane; ‡grane, ‡mane (groan, moan). (C) E. ʌ, wʌ (o) in nane; ‡ane, ‡ance.

Graphically *ae*, it occurs in (D) ‡haed w (whit), taen (taken), mistaen.

Graphically *ai*, this sound corresponds to (E) E. æ (a) in faim'ly, naipkin, paidle, taiblet. (F) E. ei (ai) in laid, paid; bail, fail, hail, etc.; gain, main, pain, rain. (G) E. e (e) in raiconcile, saicont (second), ailigant, ailiphant, faiminine, praicious, quaisteen (question), bait, frait w, ‡gait (to get, obtain) [Murray 205], skaitch, discaition. (H) E. é: (er) in airb w (herb). Cf. ‡airm [Murray 105] (for earlier ‡earm to whine [Sibbald]), ‡airn w (Sc. *earn* to curdle). (I) E. e (ea) in thrait, thraiten. Also again (= E. again). (J) E. é: (ear, er) in ‡airl, airly, lairm, ‡hairse [Murray 146], airth; (of French origin) pairch, sairch, ‡pairl, tairm, tairse, vairse, assairt, desairt, disconsairt, insairt, insairtion, pairt. (K) E. i: (ea, e) in dail, hail (to heal), mail (repat), rail, railly; rais'n c-s, sais'n c-s; craitur, faitur (creature, feature), ‡haithen; saicret, ‡sain (scene), ‡skaim (scheme), ‡thaim (theme). Cf. fail (Sc. *feal* turf), spain (Sc. *spean* to wean), spait (Sc. *speat* deluge, flood), wain (Sc. *wean* child). (L) E. i: (ei, ie), in concait, decait, recait (receipt); ‡fairce, pairce. (M) E. o (o) in claith. (N) E. ou (o) in kail (cf. E. *cole*), hail (whole), kaim (comb), ghaist, maist; baith, laith. (O) E. o (o, oa) in braid, laird. (P) E. ou (oa) in laid v., sb., taid; laif, ‡faim, saip, ‡aik, ‡aiken, ‡ait. (Q) E. u (o) in waim (A.S. *wamb* womb).

§ 38.

i

—*high front tense*—the vowel-sound heard in F. *ici*, Da. *gik*, and like (but somewhat shorter than) that in midland E. *seen*.

Graphically *ea*, this medial vowel corresponds to (A) many instances of E. i: (*ea*), as peace, etc.

Graphically *ee*, it corresponds to (B) E. ei (a) in peen (pane), steeple (staple or metal loop), weeger. Cf. cheeple s (= *chaipel* c-w, a chapel). (C) E. ei (ai) in cheen, compleen, ‡conteen, mainteen, streen (to strain the ankle). (D) E. e (e) in eediter (editor), reed sb., a., streek (to stretch); weel, jeelly; deepth, reesidenter w (a resider); arreest, creest, leest (lest *conj.*), ‡neest n, w (next), ‡queest, reest (to be restive, to arrest); geet w, jeenies, jeet, weet sb., v.; streetch, streetcher; deevil, eleev'n, seev'n; also freend (friend). (E) E. e (ea) in breed, deed sb., a., dreed, heed, instead, leed, spread, steed, threed; deef; plesant, breest, sweet. (But sometimes spelt *-ei-* in monosyllables.) (F) E. ei (ei) in neeber(ly) (neighbour, -ly), reen. (G) E. i (i) in the following words: (a) Native—reeg, garleek, seek (sick), steek (stitch), week (med. E. *weke* wick); dreel, skeel; Breemin', ‡wheem; peen, preen (pin); creenge v., sweenge; dreep, ‡creeple [1712 in

Vernon 97], ‡betweesh w, ‡betweext w, wheesht! (whist), Breetish, spleet, spleet-new; (b) of Romance origin (with original *i*-sound retained)—leeberal, weeda (widow), geeg, jeeg, jeeger, jeegot (jigot), neeger (nigger, niggard), weeg, peel, feenish, meenit (minute), opeenion, peenion, speerit, ‡ceety, creetic, leeter, peety, opposeetion, physeecian, poseetion, suspecion, ceevil; also ceelinder, seerup. (H) E. *i:* (*ee*) in monosyllables ending in d, k, l, n, t, as deed, etc. (I) E. *ai* (*i*) in leebrary, dreech (dry, tedious), heech (high), speeder, ‡eed'l (idol), obleedge, teeger, Heelint (Highland), cheenie (China-ware), ‡veeper w, Ceepher, †obleest w (obliged), ‡ceet (to cite), ‡poleete, ‡seet NE (site), inveet (invite); also †Teek, teep (type).

With the symbol *i*, it corresponds to (J) E. *i* (*i*) in haggis, porritch (porridge).

With the spelling *ie*, this medial vowel corresponds to (K) E. *i:* (*ie*) in chief, thief, field, fient! *N* (fiend). (L) Pronounced short, this vowel features in the diminutive *-ie*; see § 76. (M) Connective *o'* (= of) becomes *-ie* in creamie-terter (cream-of-tartar), cummie-wull w (= Come-o'-will *r*), nosie-wax (soft person), Tammie-Shanter, Walliegate (Wellogate, Hawick).

§ 39.

i

—*high front lax*—a vowel resembling, but rather lower than, the vowel in E. *fit*, *fix*, and occurring before most consonants in stopped syllables. (Before *s*, *v*, *z*, this vowel tends towards *ɛ*: see § 35.) Graphically *i*, it corresponds to (A) E. *æ* (*a*) in Striddle, im (am, *emphatic*), hing, Lint *sb.*¹ (B) E. *ɛ* (*e*) in bliss *v.*, chist (human chest), chistin', Fillie, ingine (engine), ivir (ever), kist (chest = trunk), nixt, trimmle (tremble), virle (ferule), git, yit. (C) E. *ɛ* (*ea*) in hivvy, mizzur (heavy, measure). (D) E. *ɛi* (*ea*) in Brick *sb.*², Grit *a.* (E) E. *i:* in fivver (fever), mizzles (measles), †pizz (pease) [Jam. s.v. *Chess*], bittle (a beetle). Cf. siccar (A.S. *sicor*). (F) E. *ai* (*i*) in ahint (behind), bind, blind, climm (climb), find, †grimmie Rxb., grind, hinder *a.*, hint (hind *a.*), ‡lick w (like), ‡lickly w (likely). (G) E. *ɔ* (*o*) in hip, tings. (H) E. *ʌ* (*o*) in dis (does), dizen, Hinny, ingin (onion), kivver (cover). (I) E. or Sc. *ʌ* (*u*) in kimmer (Sc. *cummer* a gossip, etc.), nidge, nit, rin (run; cf. Old N. *rinna* to run), riptur w (rupture), sic (such), simmer, sindry, snib, †thrist (A. Scott¹ 32). (J) By unrounding, a variety of this sound is heard (where Teviotdale has **y**) from the younger generation in n. and e. Roxb. pronunciations of cruit, cuit, shuil, shuin [cf. *shin* = "shoes": 1674 in *Stitchill Records* 75], etc.

§ 40.

ɨ

—*high front lax lowered* (and flattened)—a sound midway between the vowels heard in E. *bit*, *but*, and frequently heard in Sc. *hill*, *grip*, etc. In this dialect it occurs especially before **x** and **r**. Graphically *i*,

it corresponds to (A) E. *a:* (*ar*) in *ir* (are), *stirlin'*, *yird* (yard-length). (B) E. *é:* (*er*) in *hir*, *hird*, *jirk*, *†jirkin* (Rxb.), *†jirkinet* (Rxb.), *kirnel*; also *yirn* (to yearn). (C) E. *ai* (*i*) in *bricht*, *dicht* (wipe or clean), *fricht*, *nicht*, *richt*, *sicht*, etc. (D) E. *é:* (*ir*) in *fir*, *stir*; *Gird*, *third*; *dirge*; *quirk*; *girl*; *firm*, *squirm*; *dirt*, *flirt*, *squirt*; *birth*, *girth*, *mirth*. The same vowel is heard in: *birk* (birch), *mirk* (dark, gloom); *bird* (spin, rotate), *Dirl*, *Girl v.*, *Pirl*, *thirl* (to bind in servitude); *Birr*, *girr* (hoop); *kirsén* (to christen), *Girst*, *Hirst*; *firth* (estuary). (E) E. *é:* (*ur*) in *Kirk*, *kirn* (churn). (F) *jɪ* (see § 24 c) frequently arises from *è* (§ 37).

§ 41.

ə

—*mid central*—the sound frequently heard in the first syllable of E. *attack*, *attain*, etc. This vowel corresponds to (A) E. *æ*, *ə* (*a*) in unstressed uses of *a*, *a-*, *an'*, *as*, *at*, *can*, *man*, *than*, etc., etc. (which, when stressed, have *α*). (B) E. *i* (*ay*) in *Sunday*, *Monday* (c-w), etc. (C) An obscure vowel-sound, or short neutral vowel, similar to and in some cases identical with *ə*, is heard before *r* or *l* in certain words, as *Shirrow*, *Shirrew* (shrew), *shirrub* (shrub), and occasionally with all other words in *sh'r-*; also *fi're*, etc.; *Slitterick* (Slitrig river), *Betherule*, *Bedderule* (Bedrule), *Derran* = *Dern*, *Girrel* = *Girl v.* (thrill), *ber'm*, *wair'n*; and so to some degree in other cases of *rl*, *rm*, *rn*. A similar if shorter feature or glide is frequently heard in *el'm*, *hel'm*, *fil'm* (so also *Murray* 123); *mi'ld*, *wi'ld*; *fi'le*, *mi'le*, *ti'le*; *boi'l*, *oi'l*, *ra'le* (real), *yie'ld*, *hea'r*. Cf. §§ 72, 73.

§ 42.

ʌ

—*mid back tense*—the vowel heard in E. *but*, *cup*, and other closed syllables, and in Dutch *put*, etc. Graphically *u*, it corresponds to (A) Sc. *α* (*a*) in *brummle s* (bramble), *hullion w-s* (clown, etc.), *mud-keen s*, *wut s* (wet). (B) E. *ε* (*a* or *e*) in *muny c* (many); *runch* (wrench), *whulp*, *whuther*. (C) E. *é:* (*er*) in *kurnel*, *wur* (E. were, *unemphatic*). Also *burd* (bird), *durke* (1649 in Wilson² 11), *swurl*, *wurt* (wort). (D) E. *i* (*i*) in *whuch*, *muckle* (E. dialect *mickle* much), *ruck*; *budden*, *whuff*, *wull*, *wummle* (wimble), *brumstane*, *scrumpy*, *twun*, *whun*, *wun*, *wund*, *wunda*, *shunder* (cinder), *runkle* (wrinkle), *wunna* (will not), *wunnlestrae* (windlestraw), *whup*, *swush*, *wush*, *whuskers*, *whusky*, *wusp*, *whussle*, *wutch*, *Swuther*, *wutness*, *whutret* (Sc. *whitteret* weasel), *Whuttle*. (In various of these, change is due to preceding *w*.) (E) E. *o* (*o*) in *rub v.*, *rubber*, *hud NE*, *w*, *buddy w* (= body or person), *ludge* (lodge), *juggle N-c*, *Puppy* (poppy), *furage*. (F) E. *o:* (*or*, *our*) in *furm* (seat), *murn*, *murnin's* (= mourning-clothes), *swurn*, *whurn c-w* (horn), *wurn*. (G) E. *ou:* in *pultice*; *Whully*, *Whup*. (H) E. *u* (*oo*) in *Wud sb.*, *wud a.* (mad). (I) E. *u* (*u*) in *puddin'*, *Suggar*; *bull*, *full*, *pull* (replacing older *†fow*, *†pow*); *bush*, *push*; *bushel*, *cushion*, *put*.

(J) E. au: (*ou*) in clud, unce, bunce w [also Halliday 128], ‡flunce w, ‡punce w; bund (did bind), fund (did find), hund *v.* N-w, pund (in weight), ‡pund (in money), ‡funt w, ‡funtain, †muntain [Murray], ‡muntibank. (K) E. oi (*oi*) in fushionless, puzzen (foisonless, poison).

§ 43.

o

—*mid back lax rounded*,—very similar to the vowel heard in midland E. *cost*, etc., F. *tort*, G. *ob*, *Sonne*, obtains in many words after E. usage. "It seems to have a kind of medial quantity which may be lengthened or shortened, according to the feeling of the speaker" (Murray 148).

§ 44.

o

—*mid back tense rounded*—the sound heard in G. *so*, Sw. *sol*, and in educated Scots' *load*, *road*. This vowel corresponds to (A) E. o (*au*) in collifloor, dochter (cauliflower, daughter). (B) E. o (*ou*) in ocht (ought), bocht, brocht, socht, thocht, thochtish (thoughtful), etc. (C) E. ε (*a*) in ony, mony. (D) E. ε (*e*) in cobwob w, twol s (twelve), wob, wobster G [1643 in Wilson¹.57], ‡Wodn'sday (Wednesday), wodge *v.* s. (E) E. o (*o*) in of, off, on. (F) E. ou: (*o*) in crocus, pole, probe, sloth, yoke, etc. (G) E. ʌ (*o*) in ‡covet w-s, ‡covetous w-s, covey, ‡Monanday, potty. (H) E. ʌ (*u*) in roast, roasty, Trodge *v.*, troke (truck, = dealings). (I) E. é: (*ur*) in †Thorsday, torpentine c-s. (J) E. u: (*o*) in loss (to lose). (K) E. au: (*ou*) in dochty w (doughty), Bonce.

§ 45.

u

—*high back tense rounded*—the vowel-sound heard in E. *food*, *pool*, F. *foule*, like that in Dutch *boek*, and rather shorter than that in G. *gut*. Graphically oo, this vowel corresponds to (A) E. ε (*a*) in moony c, oony c (many, any). (B) E. or Sc. o (*o*) in boody c, boonie c (*bonnie* pretty), bootch, brooncaitis c-w (bronchitis), knoob. (C) E. o: (*ou*) in coarse, coort sb., *v.* (D) E. ou: (*o*) in boogle c, Goold, gooldie (goldfinch), Hoop s (a Hope), pooltry, †Sloop *v.* (E) E. oul (*oul*) in cooter, moot (moult), ‡pootry NE, shooder (shoulder). (F) E. ʌ in dooble, doocat (double, doveote). (G) E. ʌ (*u, ul*) in book (bulk), dook (duck, bathe), sook (suck), Took, ‡boolge w; coom, ploom, †soom, thoom (culm, plum, sum, thumb); †noomer w-s (number); loonge NE (a stroke, to strike, with a whip); soople, roosty E. (H) E. ju (*u*) in dubious, duplicate, foondral c-w, foonerl (funeral). (I) E. au (*ou*) in cooch, pooch; lood, prood, shrood, fool w, boond, boondary, foond, hoond sb., roond, soond; loonge *v.*, coont; hoose, loose, moose; aboot, cloot, doot (doubt), oot, snoot, spoot; drooth (drought), mooth, sooth. Also loonder (Sc. *lounder* to drub), stoond (Sc. *stound* sharp pain). (J) E. au (*ow*) in crood, pooder; scool sb., *v.*, broon, croon, doon, goon, toon; trooen N (trowel). Cf. footh, rooth (Sc. *fowith*, *rowth* abundance), also bools N (bowels).

§ 46.

ʊ

—*high back lax rounded*—is the vowel heard in E. *foot, full*; a variety obtains in the diphthongal sound treated in § 71.

§ 47.

ø

—*mid front tense half rounded*—resembles the *eu* in F. *peu*, and the *ö* in G. *Löffel*. Graphically *ui*, this vowel corresponds to (A) E. *ε* in *buiry* (bury), *huirn* (heron). (B) E. *ɔ*: in *affuird*, *buird*, *fuid*, *huird* (afford, board, ford, hoard). (C) E. *ʌ* in *bluir* (blur *sb.*, *v.*).

§ 48.

ʏ

—*high front lax rounded*—the vowel of § 39 produced with lip-rounding, and comparable to *ü* in G. *Hütte*. Graphically *ui*, it corresponds to (A) E. *ε* in *Fluim*; E. *ou* in *Huim* (Home). (B) E. *u* (*oo*) in *bruid*, ‡*muid*; *huif*, *ruif*; *cuil*, *fuil*, *Muil sb.*, *puil*, *spuil*, *stuil*, *tuil*; *suith*, *tuith*. (C) E. *u* (*u*, *ui*) in *bruit*, *fluit*, *luit* (brute, flute, lute); *spruish* (spruce), *fruit*, *recruit*; *ruith*, *truith*. (D) E. *ʊ* (*oo*) in *guid*, *huid*, *stuid*; *buit*, *ruit*, *suit*; also (see I below), *bruik*, *buik*, *cruik*, *forsuik*, *huik*, *nuik*, *tuik*. (E) E. *ʊ* (*oul*) in *cuid*, ‡*suid* (could, should). (F) E. *ʌ* (*u*) in *ruibbish*, *huiddle NE*, *w*, *juidge*, *scruiſf* (scurf), *Sluigger*, *duik* (duck); *guim*, *tuip*, *tuisk w*, *guisset*, *juist*, *bluister*, ‡*fluister*, *juistice*, *fuisty*, *muisty*, *gutter*, *splutter*. (G) E. *ju* (*u*) in *ad-*, *con-*, *in-*, *reduice*; *duik* (duke), *muil*, *Yuil* (mule, Yule); *as-*, *con-*, *resuim*; *uimer* (pus, = humour); *Juin*, *tuin* (June, tune), *stuipit* (stupid). (H) This vowel also obtains in many variants of Sc. words, as *buil w* (*bool* to weep, drawl), *druil* (*drool* to cry mournfully), *duil* (*dool* sorrow), *muillin'* (*moolin'* crumb), *cluit* (*cloot* hoof), *Cruit*, *Cuit*. (I) Before *k* (see examples in D, F, G) this vowel is pronounced with a lowering of the tongue in Jedburgh and perhaps other districts. A century ago Jamieson heard what he called "*u purum*" in the Rxb. pronunciation of *duk* = duck.

§ 49. LONG VOWELS.—A vowel is long at the end of a monosyllable or of a stressed final syllable. It is also usually long before the voiced fricatives *th* (*ð*), *v*, *z*, *zh*, and before *r*. Thus a simple vowel short or medial before various other consonants is long before final *r*: compare those in *cat*, *heat*, *not*, *stoot* (= stout) with the longs in *car*, *hear*, *nor*, *stoor* (dust). Where, however, the syllable ending with *r*, *ð*, *v*, *z*, *zh* is not the ultimate, the preceding vowel-sound is not so long as when these are final. A long vowel is longer than the same vowel in English.

§ 50.

ɑ:

—the long of the sound described in § 33.

With the symbol *a*, this vowel corresponds to (A) E. *æ* (*a*) in *band*, *brand*, *grand*; *hand*, *land*, *sand*, *stand sbs.* (B) E. *ɔl* (*all*) in *a'*, *ba'*, *ca'*, *fa'*, *ga'*, *sta'*, *wa'*. (C) E. *ɛɪ* (*a*) in ‡*graaf w-s* (grave), §*patriarch*,

sagacious, strata, †waken. (D) E. *á:* in har' (did hear), larn s (to learn), war (were). (E) E. *ai* in A, ma (I, my). (F) E. *ou:* (*o*) in Hald, na *adv.*, †sald, †tald. (G) E. *wá* in wan, wance (one, once, *emphatic*).

Graphically *au*, this sound corresponds to (H) E. *æ* (*a*) in faugh, saugh (fallow, sallow); saumon (salmon). (I) E. *o* (*au*) in aunt, daunt, gaunt, haunt, jaunt, vaunt; dauter (daughter). (J) E. *o*, or *ol*, in bauk, †cauk (chalk), fause (false), faut (fault), maut, saut, scaud. (K) E. *e* in †aucht (eight) [Murray 173], daur (to dare), jaud (jade). (L) E. *ou:* (*o*) in auld, bauld, cauld, fauld, Hauld, haud; also †saul (soul).

Graphically *aw*, this sound corresponds to (M) E. *-ave* in braw (fine, "brave," etc.), brawly ("bravely," finely), braws (fine clothes, etc.). (N) E. *o:* (*aw*) in claw, draw, etc.; dawn, etc. But frequently in unstressed syllables this vowel is short. Cf. the names Grymslo (Grahamslaw), Shairpla Mill, Greenla-hill, etc., on Pont's Map of Teviotdale (c. 1600). (O) E. *ou:* (*ow*) in blaw, craw, †knew w-s, †law [Murray 149], maw, raw, saw, †shaw, †slaw, snaw, thraw; blawn, mawn, sawn, thrawn; †awner [Murray 149], †awn, awnd (owing); also aw (to owe), †straw (to strew) [Murray 149].

§ 51.

æ:

—the long of the sound described in § 34. This vowel corresponds to (A) E. *ɑ:* (*ar*) in Fer, Mer, Sker, ster, ter; herst (harvest), kerve (to carve), sterve *v.*; †revel w (to ravel). (B) E. *ɛ:* in per (pair), sker (scare). (C) E. *ɛ* in feather, heather, leather, leaven; also verra (very). (D) E. *á:* (*er*) in err, confer, defer, prefer, deter, ser' (serve), deserve, preserve. (E) E. *ɪ* (*i*) in †feg *N-w* [also 1620 in *Jedburgh Records*].

§ 52.

e:

—the long of the sound described in § 36, and similar to the vowel in G. *see*, F. *fee*.

Graphically *ai*, it corresponds to (A) E. *ɑ* (*a*) in faithier, rather (*emphatic*), vaise (vase). (B) E. *ɛ* (*ea*) in haither s, endaivour. (C) E. *i:* (*ei*, *ea*) in aither, braithe (to breathe), laishur, naither, waisel w (weasel). (D) E. *ou:* in ain *a.* (own), †daich w, †laich (dough, low); also in certain preterites where *è* might etymologically be expected, as rase, drave, thrive (did rise, drive, thrive). (E) E. *o:* in mair, sair (more, sore). (F) From an earlier form (§ 57), this sound is developed in *flair (floor), *mair (moor), *shair (sure), *stair (Sc. *stuir* harsh, etc.), *raise (to praise). Similarly *dae (do), *shae (shoe), *tae (too). In the examples asterisked the earlier pronunciation (cf. § 57) may still be heard from the older generation.

Graphically *ay*, it corresponds to (G) E. *ɛɪ* (*-ay*) in allay, array, bay, day, May, play, etc.

§ 53.

è:

—the long of the sound described in § 37. Murray (p. 105) analyses

this sound. About 1837, Rev. A. Craig, in *Statistical Account* (III. 297), remarked upon the peculiar, drawling pronunciation of "tweah," "breah" (= two, "Brae") among "the lower ranks" of mid-Teviotdale; but he acknowledged that "these sounds are rather pleasant to the ear."

With the symbol **a**, it corresponds to (A) E. *æ* (*a*) in grave *v.*, shave; also Stave.

Graphically **æ**, it corresponds to (B) E. *q̃* in strae (straw). (c) E. *i*: in flae (flea). (D) E. *ou*: in ‡ae (E. dialect *o* one), nae, sae; ‡fae (foe), gae (to go), Mae, slae, tae, wae (sloe, toe, woe). (E) E. *u*: in twae, whae (two, who).

Graphically **ai**, it corresponds to (F) E. *i*: (*e*) in ‡revair, ‡sinclair; ‡hairo w-s. (G) E. *i*: (*ea*) in raison, saison, traison. (H) E. *i*: (*ei*) in ‡saisin [Murray 146], conceive, decaive, recaive.

Also Blae *a.*, Brae, saiv'n (savin), thae (those), whase (whose).

§ 54.

i:

—the long of the sound described in § 38, like the vowel in G. *sieh*, Dutch *bier*, Da. *hvile*, and resembling that in E. *please*, *weave*. Graphically **ee**, it corresponds to (A) E. *ei*: (*a*) in ableeze, bleeze, heezel; also (in Liddesdale) dee (day), twee, whee (Teviotdale *twae* two, *whae* who). (B) E. *ē*: (*ea*) in beer *v.*, peer, teer, sweer, weer. Cf. ‡leer *s* (Sc. *lear* learning). (c) E. *ai* (*i*) in meeser; preceeze, Preese *v.*; adverteese, bapteese, chasteese, etc.; also, breer (briar), Feer (Sc. *fiar*), Freers (Friars in Jedburgh). (D) E. *á*: (*ir*) in asteer, steer (stir). (E) E. *i* in leeve (to live), seeve (sieve). (F) This vowel also occurs in deave (to deafen), meer (mare), reens (reins), reive (to plunder), speer (to ask, inquire).

§ 55.

o:

—the long of the sound defined in § 44. It corresponds to many instances of **o:** in E. words when followed by *s* (= *z*), *v*; also to (A) E. *o* (*o*) in cod, God, nod, sod, modern; bog, cog, fog (mist, moss), hog, log; broken, promise, colony. (B) E. *o*: (*o*) in for, border, order, cork, stork, torment, cornet, corporal, scorpion, sorrow, snort; cord, lord; form, storm; born, corn, forlorn, thorn. (c) E. *u* (*u*) in ‡blore *w*, bog, drog (cf. F. *drogue*), ‡world (§worlt) *w*. These groups, however, are now much more usually heard with vowel of medial length.

§ 56.

u:

—the long of the sound described in § 45, and like the vowel heard in F. *tour*, *sou*, Dutch *voer*, G. *gut*, Da. *ude*. Graphically **oo**, it corresponds to (A) E. *ou* in bool (bowl), choosen (chosen), foozy (Sc. *fozy* spongy, etc.); also, in Liddesdale: hoole (hole), Hoope (= Hope), noose (nose), sool'd (soled). (B) E. *o*: in poor (pour), afoore *s* (before). (c) E. *au* (*ou*) in devoor, floor, hoor, loor *v.* *w*, loosy (lousy; also,

mean), oor (our), roosin', scoor, thoosant, toosle. The same sound is heard in cloor, door, stoor, stoory (bump, stubborn, dust, dusty)—frequently written in Sc. with *-ou-*. (D) Teviotdale *au* = *ow* (§ 68) in north Roxb. pronunciations, as alloo, boo (to bend), broo, coo, doo (Tev. *dow* dove), goo (Gow), moo (Mow), soo, you (Tev. yow). (E) E. *au*, *aué* (*owe*) in boor, coor, coory (timid), floor, poor, shoor, toor.

§ 57.

ø:

—the long of the sound described in § 47. Graphically *ui*, it corresponds to (A) E. *o* (*o*) in †cuiral [Murray 147]. (B) E. *o*: in †buir (did bear) NE [also *c.* 1740 *Elegy J. Hastie* ii], †shuir (did shear), †swuir, †duir (swore, door) [Murray 147, 148]. (C) E. *u*: in bruise (bruise *sb.*, *v.*), †muive *v.* w, †pruive *v.* w (move, prove). (D) Sc. *u*: (*oo*) in Stuir, gruize w (Sc. *grooze* to shiver), Ruise, Snuive. (E) E. *ju* (*u*) in cuir, cuirious (cure, curious), enduir, fuirious, obscur, secur; abuisse, confuisse, refuse, uize (to use), muisic; also †Tuisday (Tuesday).

The DIPHTHONGS (cf. also § 24 D for *iu*) include the following—

§ 58.

ai

—defined in §§ 33, 38—is heard in dymond *g*, dymont *w-s* (diamond). The diphthong in trycle (treacle) is *ai* (§§ 31, 38).

§ 59.

au

—defined in §§ 33, 45—corresponds to E. *o* (*au*) in the following words of classical origin:—†auCTION, audibly, auditor, augment, †august, aurora, autograph, laud, laud'num, pauper, tautology. These are recorded by Murray (p. 144): some are obsolete, the remainder obsolescent. In Jedwater they were chiefly pronounced with *au*; but *a* is now usually heard. Cf. Bauwie, Dawless, and (conversely) § 62 J. *au* is heard in other words in *-au-*: see § 25 A.

§ 60.

ei

—defined in §§ 35, 38. (A) Graphically *ei*, it obtains in the following: eident (diligent), †feife (five) [Murray 116]; †feift, †feifteen *w*; gleib *n-w* (glebe), gleid (squint *a.*), leibel *w* (label, tag), Leitle (the name Little) [cf. Lytle: 1622 in Wilson¹ 204], Steiter *v.*

(B) With the symbol *i*, it represents E. *ai* in practically all cases of monosyllabic words or stressed syllables especially of the type *i* + plosive, fricative, etc. + *e* (except as noted in §§ 61, 66 G), as: bribe, jibe; dice, ice, slice, wice (wise); licence; bide, bride, Friday, idle; trifle; fike, like, pike, tike; crime, time; hind, kind, mind, rind (of bacon), wind *v.*; brine, shine; pipe, ripe; bite, quite, rite, white; item. (C) It represents E. *i* (*i*) in Bine, †glibe (= glib [Halliday 150]), Lipe *v.*, Pike, Ribe. (D) It represents Sc. or E. *oi* (*oi*) in dite *w*

(a doit), Nite, Yalla-yite (= -yoit). (E) It also obtains in crine (to shrink), glime (glimpse), stime w (least particle), tine (to lose).

(F) With the symbol **y**, this sound obtains in byke (wasp or wild-bee nest), dyke (wall), syke (open drain, etc.), Tyke; syne (since); Aclyte, flyte (to scold), gyte (crazy), kyte (belly, stomach), wyte (blame); tyngs w (tongs). Sibbald and Jamieson thus denoted this sound in recording bysenfu', cryle, fail-dyke, hen-wyfe, kystless, meat-ryfe, mistryst, pysent, etc.

§ 61.

ei

—defined in §§ 36, 38—a diphthong heard in upper Teviotdale by Murray (his *aiy*) in certain words where E. has **ai**, as bide (= stay, remain), wide; fine, nine, wine; bite. Cf. § 60 B, and § 67 note.

§ 62.

au

—described in §§ 42, 45. Graphically **ou**, this diphthong corresponds to (A) E. *o* (*o*, *ou*) in cough, hough, Ploup, pound (pond), ‡sloupy w (sloppy), trough. (B) E. *ou:* (*o*) in scoup NE (scope). (C) E. *o* in boucht, broucht, soucht, thought (bought, etc.); douchter (daughter; also dowter c). Cf. § 59. (D) E. *u* (*oo*) in louse *a.*; also ‡throuch (flat tombstone). (E) This sound is also heard in brouch (ring round the moon), ‡swough (sigh, especially of wind) [Murray 149]; doup (fundament), loup (leap), roup (auction). Graphically **ow**, it corresponds to (F) E. *o* (*o*) in cowbler w, dowg NE, rowl *v.* (G) E. *ol* (*ol*) in Bowk *v.*², gowf, sowder, sowther. (H) E. *ou:* in chowk, ‡howp w, powny (choke, hope, pony), fowk N, yowk (folk, yolk), flown w. (I) E. *ou:l* (*ol*) in bowster, ‡bowt, cowt, ‡Gowd, smowt (young salmon; small specimen, little youngster), stown (stolen). (J) E. *o* in cowshen w, cowstic w (caution, caustic) [doubtless from **au:** see also § 59]. (K) E. *o* (*ough*) in bowt, browt, nowt, rowt, sowt, thowt (bought, brought, etc.); also in Teviotdale usage ‡bowcht, etc. (cf. § 25). (L) E. or Sc. *u* in ‡Powks (Pooks), Trowant, ‡trowth (truth); Crowp w. (M) E. *ul* (*ul*) in bowk (bulk), ‡gowp NE (gulp), skowk (skulk).

A century ago **au** or **ou** had developed from **o** in some words: Jamieson records Clouks, Dowbie, Gloutenin', Prowssie (= Clocks, etc.).

§ 63.

ou

—defined in §§ 43, 45—is heard in upper Teviotdale in some words where the Jedwater and frequently Hawick pronunciation is **au** (see § 62).

§ 64.

oi

—defined in §§ 44, 38. Preserving the full round pronunciation of this diphthong, this sound corresponds to E. *oi* (*oi*) in boil, coil, foil, oil, soil, etc., joint, point, moist, quoit.

The LONG DIPHTHONGS are as follows—

§ 65.

ai:

—the long of that in § 58—occurs in many cases where E. has **ai**, e.g. buy, cry, dye, fie, five, fry, lie (to recline), pie, pry, rye.

§ 66.

ei:

—the long of that in § 60, and “the old pronunciation of Teviotdale” (Jamieson, 1825, under *E*)—is a chief feature of the Teviotdale vernacular, special reference being made to it in the *Statistical Account* (1834–7), pp. 78, 297.

Graphically **ei**, it corresponds to (A) E. **ai** in *ei* (eye), †*hei* (high) [Murray 147]; also *geisarts* (Sc. *guisards* mummers). (B) E. **i:** (*e*, *ea*, *ee*) in *bei*, *hei*, *mei*, *shei*, *wei*; *lei*, *pei*, *plei* (law-plea), *tei*; *dei* (Sc. *dee* to die), *flei*, *frei*, †*glei* w-s (Sc. *glee* to squint), *grei* (to agree), *knei*, *lei* (Sc. *lee* fib), *sei*, *thei* (= Thee), *threi*, *trei*; *agei*, *agrei*, *bawbei*, *committei*, *muffatei*, *swarei* (soiree), *trustei*; *agrei*able, *dei*-in' (etc.), *knei*-lid (= knee-cap), *peisweep* w (Peesweep).

Graphically **ey**, it corresponds to (C) E. **ei** (*ay*, etc.) in *cley*, *ey* c (*ay*, always), *gey* (Sc. *gay* very), *hey* c, *Mey* n, *steys*, *swey*; also *wey* (weigh). (D) E. **i:** in *key*. (E) E. **ai** (*y*) in *bey* (by *prep.*, of agency), *fley* (a fly, to fly). (F) It occurs in *fey* c-w (predestined), *steý* (steep).

With the symbol **i**, it corresponds to (G) E. **ai** (*i*) in words of the following type: *blithe*, *lithe*, *writhe*; *alive*, *dive*, *drive*, *rive*; *advise*, *arise*, *guise*, *prize*, *rise*.

§ 67.

ei:

—the long of that in § 61—corresponds to (A) E. **e** (*ai*) in *chayer* [Murray 114]. (B) E. **ai** in †*faiyr*, †*haiyr*, †*taiyr* (fire, hire, tire) [Murray 114]. (C) E. **ei** (*ay*) in *ay* (always), *clay*, *gay* (very), *hay*, (month of) *May*, †*stay* w [Murray 144], *whay* (whey); these pronunciations obtain in w-s; in these words *Jedwater* (and often *Hawick*) has **ei:**.

§ 68.

au:

—the long of that in § 62—constitutes a peculiarity of Teviotdale pronunciation of many words where Scottish has **u**. This feature was noted by Stevenson of Wilton Parish in 1834 (*Statistical Account*, p. 78). Graphically **ow** (or *owe*), it corresponds to (A) E. **au:** (*ou*, *ow*) in various words, as *bow* (bough), *cow*, *now*, *sow*, etc., etc. (B) E. **ou:** (*ow*) in *bow* (weapon), †*flowe* v. [Telfer 45], *grow* v., *mow* v., *stow* v., *tow*, *trow* v.; also *howe* (a hoe). (C) E. **ou:l** (*oll*) in *bowe*, *knowe*, *pow*, *row*, *trow* (to troll); also *howe* (hollow). (D) E. **u:** in *throw* (through), *yow*, *yowrs* (you, yours, *emphatic*); *lowse* (to loosen, especially harness; to cease work), *lowsen*; *chow*, *strow* (chew, to

strew). (E) Sc. u: (oo) in Brow, Dow *sb.*¹, dows = do's (see FAIR *a.*), Fow *a.*, Gow, Mow (Sc. *mou'* mouth), pow (Sc. *pu'* to pull).

§ 69.

ou:

—the long of that in § 63—obtains often in west Teviotdale pronunciations of words where esp. Jedwater and frequently Hawick have **au:** (see § 68), e.g. bow (weapon), ‡dow (to avail), Dowless, Drow, †glow *v.* [Murray 149], Gow, grow, lowe, pow (poll), row (roll), stow *sb.*, *v.*, thow, tow (rope), trow; ay-whow! bowie (wooden dish), owre (over).

§ 70.

oi:

—the long of that described in § 64—corresponds to (A) E. *oi* in annoy, boy, coy, destroy, employ, joy, etc. (B) E. *u:* in choise *w* (to choose; cf. F. *choisir*). (C) This sound obtains in foy (farewell supper), ploy (sport, etc.).

§ 71.

u:ə

—described in §§ 46, 41—was prevalent about 1860, and is still heard from some of the older generation, especially in upper Teviotdale. The first feature is rather a voice-glide than a true vowel. "When rapidly pronounced,...the effect of the glide is scarcely felt, and we seem to hear only a very close *o*, almost falling into *oo*" (Murray, p. 111). Murray observed that this diphthong corresponded to (A) E. *o* (*o*) in bodice, body, bog, bonnie, closet, cog, frost, lost, orchard, orpie-leaf (orpine), sod, sop. (B) E. *o:* (*o*) in bore, fore, score, snore; forge, George; morn, portion, report, story. (C) E. *ou:* (*o*) in fro (froth); bogle; coal, hole, sole (of a shoe); folk; hone; open; close *v.*, compose, dose *v.*, rose (flower), suppose; cosy, posy, rosy; crosier; coast, roast, toast; boat, coat; drove, frozen. (D) E. *o:* (*or*) in cord, lord, sword; border; storm; born, corn, forlorn, horn, thorn. (E) E. *ʌ* in covey, †onrest (unrest). *Note.*—In Jedwater, the "glide" above referred to had become **u** by 1870, in the words boody, boogle, boonie, oony, moony; coosy, poosy, etc. (= body, etc.). In Liddesdale it is sometimes heard as *u* (or replaced by **u**) especially before *r*, *s* (cf. § 56 B) and *l*. See also § 28 D, and § 75 (*wun-*).

THE TRIPHTHONGS (for the third element of which see § 41 C) include

§ 72.

ɛiə

which is heard in Apreil (April); dire, fire, hire, tire; byre (cow-house), cheier (chair), leier *c-s* (liar), syre (Sc. *siver* open drain), Teiot (Teviot).

§ 73.

auə

(in west Teviotdale frequently pronounced **ouə**) is heard in bowl, cowl, foul, Gowl, growl, howl, prowl; gowan, rowan, bowels, vowel;

chowl (cheek), crowel w (cruel), †dowel w-s (duel), growel (gruel), Jowel, jowl (cheek), sowl c-w (soul), yowl (howl); Slowan (sloven), sowens (flummery), trowen (trowel).

§ 74. The sounds peculiar to or characteristic of the Teviotdale vernacular include those treated in §§ 10, 12, 24 B, C, 25, 27 C, 28 D, 29 C, 34, 37, 62-73. (Some of these characterise the dialect of the whole county.) Owing to its prominent use of features in §§ 60, 62, 66, 68, it is frequently termed the “*yow an’ mei* dialect of Teviotdale.”

§ 75.

III. PREFIXES

Examples of the prefixes which differ in pronunciation, application, or origin from Standard English:—

a- (ə) corresponds to E. *be-* in Ablow, Acause, afore, Ahint (behind), aneath, Aside, Atween, Ayont.

a- (ə), = “on,” occurs in Aback, ableeze (on fire), Abreed, Abuin, Aclyte, Aflaught, Agate, agley (off the straight), Agroof, Ahaud, Aheat, Alow, Alunt, Amang, Apurpose, Aswaip, atap (on top), Athraw, Awhummle.

be- (bi) occurs (after E. usage) in begrutten (tear-stained), behadden (beholden), etc. (see Vocabulary).

mis- (mɛs), denoting “amiss, badly, unfavourably,” occurs in misca’ (to slander, abuse), misdoot (to have doubts *that*, etc.), †Misgoggle, ‡mishanter nw, w (misfortune), mislippen (to neglect), Mis-make *v.*, mistryst (to fail to keep an appointment with).

†*on-* (ɔn), variant (as in mediæval Scots) of E. *un-*, has occurred in various words, as †Onfeel, †onlaw = to “unlaw” or fine (frequently used in Jedburgh and Hawick records [17th and early 18th c.]), †Onsettin’. In various E. words, *on-* survived with very old people until about 1880; by phonetic change it became *wun-* (q.v.).

oot- (ut), variant of E. *out-* (A.S. *út*), occurs also in Oot-by, etc. (see Vocabulary).

owre- (ɔu:r) is freely used for E. *over-* in E. words; also in owre-by (over the way), ‡owrecome (refrain), etc.

un- (ʌn’), with its E. signification, is used in many Sc. words, e.g. unbiddable (intractable), unchancy (unlucky), unkenn’d (unknown), unthrie’en w (unthriven), etc. (see Vocabulary).

wan- (wan’), denoting lack or absence of the quality denoted by the suffixed word, occurs in various terms, of which the more important are entered in the Vocabulary; also (especially in rare Hawick usage) ‡wanchance (misfortune), ‡wanchancy (unlucky), †wanhonour (dishonour) [1857 Riddell, *Psalm* xxxv. 26], ‡wanrest (unrest), ‡wanresty (restless), †wanricht *sb.* (wrong), †wanruly (unruly), †wantimely (untimely) [1857 Riddell, *Psalm* lviii. 8], ‡wan-yirthly (unearthly).

wun- (wan'), signifying *un-*, and resulting from *on-* (see § 27 c), or variant of *wan-*, is heard in a few obsolescent words rarely used in Hawick and district, as *wunchance* (misfortune), *wunchancy* (unlucky), *wunluck* (ill luck), *wunrest* (unrest), *wunrestfu'*, *wunresty*, *wunruly*, *wunthrive* (†*wunthrie'en*, = *weakly*), *wunyirthly* (unearthly).

§ 76. IV. SUFFIXES AND MISCELLANEOUS TERMINATIONS

In the affixes and other endings of this vernacular there are numerous features, differing from E. usage, which require notice. The obscure vowel *ə* frequently features, as in: *-ability*, *-able*, *-ac*, *-ace*, *-ack*, *-acy*, *-ain*, *-ance*, *-ant* (e.g. *ballant* ballad, *callant* boy, *wullant* willing), *-ard*, *-ary*, *-at*, *-ate*, *-ence*, *-ent*, *-ery*, *-est*, *-et* (e.g. *tacket* hob-nail), *-ibility*, *-ice* (especially in newer adoptions, as *avarice*, *novice*; also *poultice*), *-ily*, *-iny*, *-isy* (as *hypocrisy*, *pleurisy*), *-ity*, *-ment*, *-mony*, *-or*, *-ory*, *-ous*; *-cion*, *-sion*, *-tion*.

In the following the italicised letter has the sound of *i* short (or medial):—*-age* (e.g. *bondage*, *damage*, *marriage*), *fied*, *-fy*, *-ic*, *-ical*, *-ice* (in older words or words of French origin, e.g. *justice*, *notice*, *practice*), *-ish*, *-ive*.

-a (ɛ), corresponds to E. or Sc. *-ock* in *Banna*, *Hadda*, *Padda*.

-ar (ər), represents E. *-ary*, or in some cases F. *-aire*, in *byordinar* (extraordinary), ‡*dictionar*, *extraordinar*, ‡*necessar*, *ordinar*, ‡*secetar*, ‡*unordinar*.

-art (ərt), derived from E. *-ard* (cf. E. *braggart*), occurs in *laggart*, *lubbart*, *sluggart*, *wizart*, etc. (see § 3 H); but *-ard* is retained in many words.

-avised (ə'vi:zd), = "of visage," occurs in *black-*, *red-avised w*.

-body ('bɒdi; also 'budi c), after E. "*-body*" (person), occurs in *a'body*, *naebody*, *onybody* (every, no, any one).

-bookit ('bukit), = "in respect of bulk or body," occurs in *little-* (NE), *sma'-* (G), *weel-bookit* (N).

-eese (i:z), corresponds to E. *-ise*, *-ize* (aiz).

-en (n), the proper termination of strong past pples., obtains in many words, e.g. (a) where lacking in Standard E.—‡*Brussen*, *feuchen* (fought), *gotten*, *quitten* (quit), *strucken*, *stucken*, *stuiden* (stood), *stunken*; (b) where E. has a weak form—*cruppen* (crept), *cuissen* (cast), *gruppen* (gripped), *leuchen* (laughed), ‡*luppen* (leaped), ‡*swutten* (sweated), *thruishen* (thrashed), *wuishen* (washed); (c) miscellaneous—‡*betten* (beat), *budden* (bid, bidden), *buggen* (= Sc. *bigged* built), *etten* (eaten), *grutten* (cried), *hadden* (held), *hutzen* (hit), *luitten* (let), *sutten* (sat).

-en (ən), an ending frequently also (especially c-w) written *-een* (in), is heard in *flannen* (flannel), *gairten* (garter), *kitchen*, *midden* (dunghill), *'oollen*, *woollen*.

-er (ər), a suffix which (a) corresponds to E. *-ard* in neeger (niggard), Sluigger, tanker; (b) is added to sbs. in †deaconer (= a deacon: only known in "convener decnar of the Trades"—on a Jedburgh tombstone, 1736), Caperer, †choirer [Watson's *Bards* 142] (= chorister), Clocker, Englisher [*Jethart Worthies* 55], †Latiner (= one who attends the Latin school [Hall 20]), Musicer, poyeter (poet), resider; (c) is added to verbs, with intensive force, in Bounder, Cootcher, flaffer (to *flaff*, flap, or flutter), Nicker (to neigh, etc.), Rooker; (d) corresponds to E. *-le* in Dander *v.*, Hudder *v.*, Peifer *v.*, Whitter *v.*² Cf. also lameter (a lame person).

-ery, *-ry*, corresponding to E. *-y*, occurs in sleepery, †Slushry. (But contrarily, slippery = E. "slippery.")

-es (iz), but in n. Roxb. usually (ez), an affix denoting (a) the present tense of verbs; (b) most plural forms of nouns, as dishes, etc. (also redundant double plurals, § 80).

-fald (fald), corresponds to E. *-fold*, in yaefald, twae-, threi-, monyfald, etc.

-farrand, *-farrant*, = "having a (specified) disposition," obtains in Auld-farrand, †Dry-farrand, †Hustle-farrant.

†*-feyst* (fist), an affix of doubtful origin, occurs in Ample-, Trampil-, Wimplefeyst. (Cf. Perthshire *gumplefeyst* surfeit, Sc. *gumplefaced*, *-foisted* sulky, w. Sc. *trumplefeyst* qualm.)

-fied (faid, †fid), follows E. usage.

-fittit ('fɪtɪt), = E. "footed," occurs in Bout-fittit, heavy-fittit NE (enceinte), Nub-, Platch(er-, Platchie-, Shuilly-, Skleff-, splay-fittit.

-fow (cf. next and Fow *a.*), occurs in †Leefow *a.*, †Leethfow *a.*

-fu' (fɛ), an affix forming nouns and adjs., replaces E. *-ful*, and also forms §destructionfu' Rxb. G (destructive), halefu' NE (hale), mensefu', †patientfu' NW, pridefu' W (proud), thochtfu' (thoughtful), waefu' (woeful); also Bickerfu', gowpenfu' (the fill of both hands held bowlwise), Neffu', nievefu' (clenched hand-ful), Scuittie-fu', wamefu' (= bellyful [A. Scott¹ 163]), wasterfu' s (wasteful).

-fy (fai, †fi), = E. *-fy* (fai) denoting "to make," etc.; and is added in Lichtlify, Lightlyfy.

-gate (gèt), corresponds to E. *-where*, as in a'gate, nae-, ony-, somegate (every-, no-, any-, somewhere). Cf. In-, Ootgate.

†*-heid* (hid), variant of E. *-head*, was heard by Murray (p. 136) in manheid, maidenheid.

-huid (hyd), variant of E. *-hood*.

-ie (i; etc.), the Scottish diminutive, frequently denotes affection, etc.; the exact pronunciation varies slightly with the following consonant, or preceding vowel or consonant; in *lassie*, according to Teviotdale usage, it closely resembles the *i* in E. *sit*, and is not so high or close as the vowel of E. *seen*. This affix occurs in (a) bairnie (child), birkie (lively smart youth), dawtie (darling), gilpie (lively young person), howdie (midwife), laddie (boy, lad), lammie (little

dear, lamb), lassie (girl), linkie (smart girl), luckie (elderly woman); (b) beastie, †Brandie, burdie (little bird), chuckie (hen), crummie (cow), gibbie w (a gib-cat), grumphie, guissie (sow), †hawkie (white-faced cow), Hornie, lintie (linnet); (c) creepie (low stool), Cuttie, Hurlie, luggie (wooden pail or dish with a "lug" or ear), pottie c-w (chamber-pot); (d) cookie (small plain bun; cf. Du. *koekje*), crowdie (oatmeal and water), goodie *N*, guiddie c-w (sweetmeat); gundie (candy, etc.); †Plottie; (e) bittie (small piece; short space of time), drappie (a "drop," especially of beverage or liquor), whilie (short space of time); (f) in opprobrious use—Auld Cluittie (Satan), buckie (refractory youngster), clippie (garrulous woman), creeshie (a greasy person; especially a mill-worker), daftie (a "daft" person), funkie (a funkier), hempie (wild, boisterous, or giddy girl), taupie (careless or foolish female). (g) replacing a truncated ending—Bantie, bullie (bullfinch), cuddie (ass; dolt), crestie c, golden-crestie (golden-crested wren), goldie (goldfinch), †hangie (hangman), hankie (handkerchief), neckie w (neckerchief), peenie (pinafore), postie (postman), Scaffie.

-ies (iz), an adverbial ending corresponding to or in cases replacing E. -y, as in awfullies *N*, w, backies c (backwards), certies (assuredly; E. *certes*), geylies (rather much so), Hinnies! mebbies (maybe, perhaps), †my trowlies (truly! indeed!).

-in' (in; c-w)—in *n*. Roxb. usually (ɛn, †en),—this suffix, corresponding to E. -ing (ɪŋ), obtains in most verbal nouns, e.g. flittin' (term-removal), kirkin' (churching); see also § 8 G. Probably influenced by endings as in plenishin' (furniture, goods), the termination -acy undergoes assimilation in †Frenishin', Laigishin'; cf. also †Gaudering.

-in' (ɪn, n; c-w)—in *n*. Roxb. usually (ɛn, ɪn, n);—this suffix, corresponding to E. -ing (ɪŋ), has currency in most participial adjs. and present pples. Exceptions include awn', awnd (owing), gaun' (going), wullant (willing).

-it (it), corresponding to E. -ed (ɪd, d; t), is an affix forming many pple. adjs. and past pples. of weak verbs, as faldit, scabbit, cuttit (cut).

-it (ɪt), corresponds to E. -ot (ɔt), as in baggit, ballit, carrit, faggit, parrit, etc.

-ite (ɛit; †it), corresponds to E. -ite (aɪt).

-le (l), occurs in †forgettle (forgetful), smittle (infectious). It corresponds to -er in Chattle *v.*, Dackle, Rookle *v.*, Tundle, and is added in †Gaivel *v.*, Hiddle *v.*, Kiffle *v.*, Snorkle *v.*, Stampel *v.*, etc.

-less (ləs), corresponding to E. -less (ləs, lɪs), obtains in many E. words; also in Dowless, feckless (feeble, helpless), §lumless (having no chimney), Marrowless, Menseless, Thowless, Wanless.

-lick (lɪk), an ending corresponding to, or in cases influenced by, E. -lock (lɒk), occurs in Gemlick (gimlet), Gaiblick, Giblick (fledgeling), Hamlick, Humlick (hemlock).

-like (lɿk), used in forming adjs. and adverbs, is frequently (as in wider Sc. and E. dialect use) affixed to E. adjs. to emphasise the sense "having a (specified) appearance," etc., as: auld-like (old), awfu'-like, cauld-like (cold), §lee-like *N*, §lei-like *C-W* (like a lie), Mack-like, wat-like (wet); daft-like (foolish, reckless), duil-like (sorrowful), purpose-like (neat, tidy), what-like ("what sort of" man, thing, etc.), wice-like (wise, prudent, goodly).

-lin' (lɪn),—with half-lax half-tense (i),—corresponds to E. *-ling* (lɪŋ), in codlin', darlin', gaizlin' (gosling), hafflin' (stripling), stirlin' (starling), etc.

-lins, obtains (after or as in E. *-lings*) in Backlins, blindlins *N* (blindly, blindfold), Hardlins, ‡middlins *NE*, *S* (indifferent, in respect of health), Owrelins.

-lookin' ('lukɪn), is used similarly to *-like* (see above), and frequently replaces E. "*-like*"; examples include dour-, shilpit-, stour-lookin' (= having a stubborn, pinched, or sturdy appearance), etc., etc.

-luggit ('lagɪt), = E. *-eared*, occurs in big-, Hing-, lang- (= long-), Laipie-, Lave-, Sow-luggit.

-ly (li), is added to form adverbs, as Dinkly, Slidly; and adjs., as bairnly (childish), buirdly (well-built), Dossly, Druly, Rawly, smally (small), etc.

-maist (məst), occurs (as in E. *-most*) in ‡Buinmaist, ‡doonmaist, foremaist, hinmaist (hindmost), ‡neathmaist, tapmaist, undermaist; also east(er)maist, west(er)maist [Murray 118].

-mow'd, an affix (used chiefly *w*) equivalent to E. *-mouthed*, in big-, mim-mowed (affectedly demure), muckle- (= big-), Shan-, †Slaip-mow'd.

-n, *-en* (n; ən), suffix forming plurals (as in E. brethren, children, oxen; and more widely used in E. dialects), is retained in a few words, as Een, Eenbreen, owsen (oxen), Shuin.

-na (nɛ), corresponds to E. *-not*, as in canna, didna, dinna (do not), menna (may not, must not), michtna, needna, shanna (shall not), wadna (would not), wunna (will not), etc., etc.

-nebbit ('næbɪt), = having a (specified) "neb" or nose, occurs in Black-nebbit, lang-nebbit (*G*; Ruickbie² 188), snipy-nebbit (*Rxb.*, *N*, *w*), snuffy-nebbit (*C-W*; Hogg 45), whaup-nebbit (*Rxb.*, *G*).

-ock (ək), diminutive suffix (as in E. bittock, hillock, etc.), obtains in †lassock *S*, §wifock; cf. Niblock, Staplick, Towerick; also bowrick [A. Scott³ 173-4].

-on (n), occurs in bason, beacon, capon, deacon, mason, treason.

-ow (ɛ; also ə)—an ending frequently written *-a*,—occurs in barra [also 1656, 1664 in *Jedburgh Records*], bella, falla (fellow), shedda (shadow), sorra (sorrow; also, troublesome child), swalla *sb.*, weeda (widow), yalla (yellow), and other words which in E. end in *-ow*,—excepting folly (to follow; cf. Old N. *fylgja*), swally [:—med. Sc. *swallie*, *swely*, perhaps influenced by Old N. *svelgja*] (to swallow).

-rel (rəl), a suffix (in some cases perhaps *er* + *el*) frequently used with depreciative force, occurs in Bagrel, bedrel (bedridden person), gangrel (vagrant), gomerel (stupid person), Hastrel, etc.

-rife (rɛɪf; also rif, w), denoting "full of" (cf. E. *-ful*), occurs in cauldriſe (cold), Meatriſe, Mockriſe, Stootriſe, Wakeriſe, Waſtriſe. It = E. *-some* in †Teethriſe, †Toothriſe.

-sel (sɛl), from E. *-self*, obtains in eersel (yourself), his-sel (§himself), itsel (§hitsel), masel, oorsels, theirsel, -sels, yinsel (oneself).

†*-skip* (skɛp), altered (§ 18 F) from E. *-ship*, appears (see Murray 136) in ayrskip, huswifskip (heirship, housewifery). Cf. †Heirskip.

-some (səm, sɛm), also *-sum*, occurs in many words as in E.; also booksome (bulky), Bowsome, †Branksome, contrarisome (perverse, contradictory), forritsome (forward, officious), †Fruesome, heartsome (hearty), langsome (tedious, weary), Leesome, tedisome (tedious), timmersome (timorous), waesome (woeful). This suffix also combines with numerals in sentences, etc., denoting that the numbers mentioned form, make, constitute, or do the same thing at the same time and in association; as, "the twaesome ran a race"; "a threisome cord or plet"; "a fowrsome reel"; "a fivesome bunch o' grapes"; etc.

†*-stead*, a rare suffix probably peculiar to Roxb., denotes "helped or befriended by," as in †Frem-sted, †Friendstead.

-ster (stɜr), forming agent-nouns as in E., is also used in banster (a bandster or binder), Bangster, †Cogster, ‡dyster c (a dyer), webster, ‡wobster (weaver).

-t, corresponds to E. *-th* in fowrt, fift (fourth, fifth), etc., etc.

-tith (tɛθ), occurs in a few words, as Boontith, †daintith w (dainty, delicacy), puirtith (poverty).

-ual (wəl), corresponds to E. *-ual* (juəl) in actual, annual, continual, gradual, individual, virtual, etc. Similarly with *-ually*. (*anwel* = "annual" is recorded in 1674 in *Records of Stitchill*, p. 72.)

-ur (ɜr), corresponds to E. *-ure* in certain words, as craitur (creature), mixtur, natur, pictur, etc.

-wallets, in abusive epithets, occurs in Draigglic-, Duddy-, Traigglic-, Traillie-, Wundy-wallets.

‡*-wart* (wɜrt), replaces E. *-ward* (wɜ:d) in a few words, as doonwart [Murray 137], landwart (*a.*, rural; *sb.*, inland district) [1701 in Wilson² 29]. But *-ward* (wɜrd) is now usual, except in Forrit (E. forward).

-y (a somewhat relaxed and short variety of *i*) is used in numerous E. adjectives; also in coothy (affable), dowy (sad), drumly (of water = discoloured), dubby (muddy, miry), ‡foothy (prosperous), gawsy (plump), grippy NE (grasping), gurly (windy, boisterous), pawky (shrewd, sly), peengy (fretful), skeely (skilful), slippery (slippery), sonsy (plump), tenty NE, w (careful), tholemuiddy w (patient), etc.

V. OTHER DIFFERENCES

§ 77. Words which have undergone interchange of parts include:—Bawbrek (a bakeboard), Bedlar (Sc. *bedral* = beadle), †Handrackle (Sc. *racklehandit*), Hangspew (E. dialect *spanghew*), Leskit (elastic), Links-o'-love (Lovers'-links), Nashgab (Gabnash), Pretty-Nancy (none-so-pretty), Rally (*larry* a lorry), Rummleshakin' (E. dialect *ramshackling*), Savendle, Sevendle (Sc. *solvendie* safe), Tickle-bany (= Bany-tickle), whummle (to "whelm," overturn). A tendency to assimilate *-lion* to the ending *-iel*, *-yel*, is illustrated by Banyel (= Ballion), Haniel (= Hallion), Stannyel (a stallion).

§ 78. Words which have lost a letter or letters initially include:—bacca (tobacco), Cleffie (a *skleff* stone), deed (indeed), †reckless NE (auriculas), lestic (elastic), nuckle-late, nocklate (inoculate), †Smackle, tatae (potato), etc.: see Consonants (pp. 7-16).

§ 79. Substantives erroneously regarded as plural include:—Brose sb. 2, †clause w (whence †*claw* a clause), Patience; also F. *fouace*, E. †*larix*, †*office* (see Fouat, Larick, Offie), and E. *corpse* (whence Sc. *corp*), E. dialect *fix-fax* (whence Fic-fac), E. *polonaise* (whence Polonie). Cf. FLAW sb.², HOY sb.

§ 80. Words having a letter or syllable added include:—awanting (wanting, missing), Bowdy a., §grievous w (grievous), Handlaclap, Hanlawhile, mischievious (mischievous), Noration, Rannygill, safety-peen, -preen (a safety-pin), skinnyflint. By misconception *it* becomes added to Dit, Tit; Langletit, Pindit. See also Consonants (pp. 7-16), and cf. the double plurals bellises (bellows), gallises (E. *gallows* braces), *yallises* (yellows, a sheep-disease).

§ 81. Stressing is usually as in E. The following are exceptions: advertise (E. *advertise*), Apreil (April), Arabic (*Arabic*), †arithmetic NE, arithmetic c-w (*arithmetic*), committee (*committee*), compensate (*compensate*), conversant (*conversant*), Covenanter (*Covenanter*), curator (*curator*), †difficulty (*difficulty*), forward v. (to forward), gravat (*cravat*), infamous N, c (*infamous*), jalouse [to suspect] (from E. *jealous* a.), kirkyaird (*churchyard*), laboratory (*laboratory*), lamentable (*lamentable*), lunatic (*lunatic*), magazine (*magazine*), †mainer E, w-s (*manure*), mattress (*mattress*), mischievious (*mischievous*), †novel NE (*novel* sb.), peremptory (*peremptory*), †perfite NW, c (*perfect*), police (*police*), pretext (*pretext*), recondite (*recondite*), savvy w (a *savoy*), swaree (*soiree*), theatre (*theatre*), unco (cf. E. *uncouth*), venterlokist (*ventriloquist*).

VOCABULARY

A (ɑ; ɑ; *unstressed* ʌ), *personal pronoun*. Also *aa*, *aw*. G. I. [Sc. and n. E. (1788) *A*:—A.S. *ich*, *ic* I.]

A' (ɑ:), *pronoun*. G. {I. All.} 2. Before certain plural nouns, = each one of a specified lot. *A'folks*, everybody. 3. Before collective nouns, = "every," as *a'body*, *a'folk*, A'KIN, A'THING. [§ 11 D.]

AARON'S BEARD (-bè:rd), *sb.* Rxb., G. The large-flowered St John's-wort, *Hypericum calycinum*.

ABACK O', *prep. phrase*. 1. To the rear of; behind: "It's lyin' aback o' the dyke." "The buzzim's [besom is] in aback o' the door." G. 2. On, upon: "Put some dross [= slack] aback o' the fire." G. 3. *Aback o' beyont*, = BACK-O'-BEYOND. N.

ABLOW (ə'blo:). N-W. 1. *prep.* Beneath, under: "It's ablow the table." 2. *adv.* Below, under: "Baith fell; Tam abuin, Jock ablow." [*a-* + E. *below*.]

ABREED (ə'bri:d), *adv.* Also *abrede*, *abread*, *abreid*. 1. Apart, astraddle, asunder: "Haud your legs abreid till I creep through" (Jam.). "He streetch't 'is airms abreed." "Haud the bag abreed" (= open). "The bag fell abreed" (= burst open). Rxb., G. 2. Broadcast; over a wide area: "Spreed the dung weel abreed." G. [= n. E. *abrede*, *abreed*, med. E. *a brede*, etc.]

ABUIN. 1. *prep.* Above, higher than, beyond (a place or thing). G. 2. *Abuin the woarld*, highly elated. W. 3. More than: "He disna gang ti the kirk abuin fowr Sundays a quarter." G. 4. Beyond (one's power). Cf. BIND. 5. *Abuinheid*, abovehead: "The aeroplane gangs birrin by abuneheid" (Smith 10). G. 6. *adv.* Above, overhead; on top. G. [med. E. *aboven* (Sc. *aboon*):—A.S. *abufan*.]

ABUIT, *adv.* G. Also *a-boot* (Rxb., N, W). In addition, so as to equalise an exchange: "We swappit horses. Mines bein' better as his, he gae'z twae pound abuit." [Cf. BUIT-MONEY.]

ACAUSE N, W-S. 1. *conj.* Because: "He wadna gang acause he was feard." 2. *adv.* On account of: "He coudna walk acause o' his sair fit."

ACK, *v.* 1. *tr.* To imitate or mimic (a person). C-W. 2. *Ti ack yin's ain*, to stick up for one's rights; to hold one's own. W. 3. *int.* To play the "guisards" (= mummies): "Wull ee let oo ack?" C-W. [From E. *act*. § 3 D.]

ACLYTE, *adv.* Also *aclite*. Rxb., W. Awry; twisted or turned to one side. [CLYTE *sb.*²]

†A'CON, *sb.* = A'KIN 2: "A'con-kind o' nout" (A. Scott¹ 55).

†ACRER, *sb.* A proprietor of an acre of land: "Lesser commoners, including those small proprietors, known by the provincial names of *acrerers* [sic], *portioners*, and *feuers*" (Douglas 15).

ADAE, *sb.* 1. Stir, fuss, "to-do": "He made owre muckle adae about it." "That's the truith, an' there need be nae mair adae." G. 2. *pl.* Worries, difficulties: "She has 'er ain adaes, wi' a no-weel man." W. [From next.]

ADAE, *v.* 1. *int.* To deal or do *with* a person or thing: "A'll hae nae mair adae wi' 'im." C-S. 2. To do or work at: "A've naething adae." C-W. 3. Idiomatically: "What have ee adae?" (= What business is it of yours?) G. ‡4. "What's adae?" (= What is doing, in business, etc.) E, NW. [From E. *ado*, med. E. *ado* (*at do*).]

ADOW, *sb.* NE. Fuss, bother; = ADAE *sb.* 1: "A great adow about naething."

‡ADOW, *v.* N. *int.* = ADAE *v.* 4: "What's adow?" "There's naething adow."

‡ADOW, *a.* Rxb. "*Naething adow*, worth little or nothing" (Jam.) [Dow *sb.*]

§AFEARD, *a.* Afraid; *feard*: (Riddell 245). [A.S. *áfæred*.]

AFFCOME, *sb.* N, C. The issue, result. [= Sc. (1653) *offcome*.]

§AFFEIRIN', *pres. pple.* G. 1. In comparison with or proportion to: "His contribution was byordinar guid affeirin' ti his means." "The insurance rates are affeirin' ti the risks run." 2. In miscellaneous elliptical uses, denoting that something is bigger, better, etc., than one would expect from ordinary circumstances: "Hawick recruitit better nor mony a bigger toon affeirin' ti." "It's a sma' ferm, but he has the best ferm-hoose in the coonty, affeirin' ti." [med. Sc. *affeir*:—Anglo-F. *afferir* to belong, pertain.]

‡AFLAUGHT, *adv.* Rxb. "Lying flat" (Jam.). [From s.w. Sc. (1821) *flaught* a spreading out, as of wings, etc.]

‡AFTERCAST, *sb.* Rxb., N-C. Effect, consequence: "He durst na do't for fear o' the aftercast" (Jam.). [Cf. Carlyle's *aftercast* = experimental result.]

‡AFTERGAIT, *a.* Rxb. 1. Tolerable, moderate, not excessive: "I'm ill o' the toothache; but I never mind sae lang as it's ony way aftergait ava'" (Jam.). 2. Of the weather, etc.: "I'll be there, if the day's ought aftergait" (Jam.). [Literally, "in or after the (usual) manner" (*gait*).]

AGAE, *v.* W. *int.* To go: "Let agae!" (= Let go! Leave hold!).

AGAIN (ə'gè:n), *prep.* 1. Resting against: "He leaned again the wa'." G. 2. In (forceful) contact with: "He bang'd it again the door." C-S. 3. In opposition to: "She went again her mother." "Ee're ackin' [= *acting*] again the law." "The chairman spoke again the motion." G. 4. By, come (a given future time): "Fastern's E'en fa's three weeks again Tuesday." G. [med. E. *again*, *ogayn*, etc.]

AGATE, *adv.* NW, C. On foot; out and about (especially after an illness). [Literally, "on the road" (*gate*).]

‡AGROOF, *adv.* N, W. Also *agruif*; a *grouf* (A. Scott³ 32). On

one's stomach; especially said of infants on being dressed, etc. [med. Sc. *agruif*, = med. E. *on grufe*, Old N. *á grúfu*.]

AHAUD (ə'hɑ:d), *adv.* c-w. *c.* On fire: "The chumla's ahaud." See GAE *v.* 2. [HAUD *sb.*]

A-HEAT, *adv.* c-w. In a state of heat; heated, adequately warmed: "The waiter's a-heat—gey ner boilin'!" "Suppin' het kail keeps yin a-heat a' day efter!"

AHINT (ə'hɪnt). 1. *prep.* Behind. *G.* 2. *Ahint the hand*, after the event; afterwards: "Yin's aye wice ahint the hand." *w.* 3. *Ahinthand*, late, belated. *NE, C.* 4. *adv.* Behind. *G.* 5. Backward in respect of knowledge: "Ee're fer ahint ti be a young man!" *G.* [*a-* at + E. *hind*.]

†AHOMEL, *adv.* Rxb. "Turned upside down; applied to a vessel whose bottom is upwards" (Jam.). [From AWHUMMLE. § 29 D.]

AICH (ex), *interj.* Also *aigh*. *G.* Occasional variant of AY: "Aich wow! gude gosh!" (Halliday 163); "Aich! mercy me!"

†AIDLE-DUB, *sb.* A pool for receiving urine from a cowhouse, liquid from a dung-hill, etc.: (A. Scott¹ 24). [A.S. *adela* liquid filth.]

†AIK, *sb.* 1. The oak; also, the wood of this tree. *N-w.* 2. *Aik-nit*, the acorn. c-w. [Sc. *aik*:—A.S. *ác*.]

†AIKER, *sb.* Rxb. "The motion, break, or movement made by a fish in the water, when swimming fast" (Jam.). [Cf. med. E. *aker* bore, strong current.]

AIKER, *a. w.* Of the face: Sharp, keen, pointed.

†AILLIE, *v. s. int.* To disappear, vanish gradually, especially by means of a sidling movement. [Variant of ELY *v.*]

†AIPPLERINGIE, *sb.* *N, C.* Southernwood, *Artemisia Abrotanum*. [From Anglo-F. *averoine*, etc. (= F. *aurone*):—L. *abrotonum*. First element is assimilated to Sc. *aiapple* apple.]

†AIRCH, *sb.* Rxb., *N, C.* An aim; an act of aiming, as with a bow and arrow, etc.

AIRCH (ertʃ), *v.* Rxb., *G. int.* To take careful aim, to prepare to let fly a missile, arrow, etc., so as to hit an object. [From Old F. *archer* (F. *arquer*) to arch, curve.]

AIRCHER, *sb.* *G.* One who takes aim; one who is good, bad, etc., at doing this.

†AIREL, *sb.* 1. "An old name for a flute" (Jam.). *Ld.* 2. Musical notes of any kind. Rxb. [s.e. Sc. (1810). ?From E. *air* tune.]

AIRT, *sb.* *G.* 1. Point of the compass: "[He] set his face in the right airt" (1637 Rutherford 321). 2. Direction in which a person or thing is going. [Sc. *airt*:—Gaelic *aird* cardinal point, etc.]

AIRT, *v.* 1. *int.* To move or make *to, towards*, or *for* a place, etc. *N, C.* ‡2. *tr.* To direct or turn (a person) to a place. *G.* ‡3. *Ti airt*, or *airt oot*, to discover (a person or thing) by search: "A canna airt it." Rxb., *G.*

†AISLAR-BANK, *sb.* Rxb., c-w. A reddish-coloured bank or

cliff, having projecting rocks in a perpendicular form, bearing a resemblance to ashlar-work. [From older E. *aisler*, *asler* ashler. Cf. EZLAR.]

AISLE-TUITH, *sb.* Also *aizle-tooth*. w. = AXLE-TOOTH. [ASSLE.]

†AIVER, *a.* Eager, ardent, keen: "[He's] clean and aiver; Wi' little blust, he's doonright clever" (Halliday 94). [A.S. *gífre* covetous. § 24 A.]

†AIVERIE, *a.* Rxb. Very hungry. "A term nearly obsolete" (Jam.). [See EVERY *a.* and prec.]

AIX-TREE, *sb.* NE, w. Also *aix-trei* (w); *ax-tree* (1721 in Wilson¹ 133). An axle-tree: "The wheel cam off the aixtree." [med. E. *axtreo*, etc.:—A.S. *eax* axle.]

‡A'KIN, *sb.* 1. Every kind of something: "A'kin o' wather, (bease, etc.)." w-s. 2. Usually with *kind*(s): "A'kin kinds o' men (animals, fish, etc.)." N, w. "In a kin-kinds o' weather" (Riddell 352). "His wunders amang a' kin kyne" (Riddell *Psalm* xcvi. 3). [med. E. *alkin* a., of every sort; s. Sc. (1773) *a' kin-kind*.]

‡ALACKANIE, *interj.* Also *alak-an-e'e* (Riddell 1. 217). Alas! Alack!

†ALAINERLY, *a.* NE. rare. Alone; lonely: "She feels verra alainerly sin her man died." [E. *all* + med. Sc. *anerly* alone.]

ALLACREESH, *sb.* c. Liquorice. [§ 20 A. Cf. Sc. *sugar-ally* same.]

‡ALLER, *sb.* NE, c. The alder-tree. [med. E. *aller*:—A.S. *alor*.]

†ALLERISH, *a.* Td. Chilly; rather cold: "An allerish morning" (Jam.). [= Sc. (1825) *elriche* chill, keen. Cf. med. Sc. *alriche* "eldritch."]

†ALLISTER, *a.* Td. Of sound mind; sane: "He's no allister" (Jam.).

‡ALLY, *sb.* NW, s. A boy's marble, especially one made of alabaster or of fine white stone. [Short for E. *alabaster*.]

ALOW, *adv.* NE, w. = ALUNT: "There was lums to set alow" (Thomson 62). [Sc. *low* flame.]

ALUNT, *adv.* Rxb., G. In a flame or blazing state; on fire: "A gleed had set the lum alunt" (Laidlaw 34). [LUNT *sb.*]

AMANG, *prep.* {1. Among, amid. G.} 2. *Ti fa' doon-amang feet*, to collapse or suffer speedy ruin (said of persons or things). w. 3. In: "The woark we hae amang oor hands" (= are engaged on). w. 4. From among: "Come oot amang thae neeps!" N-w.

†AMONG-HANDS, *adv.* N, NW. In one's hands or possession: "Yin has plenty o' freends whan yin has ocht among-hands."

‡AMPLEFEYST, *sb.* Rxb. 1. A sulky humour in man or beast: "A horse is said to 'tak the amplefeyst,' when he becomes restive, or kicks with violence. It is sometimes pronounced *wimplefeyst*" (Jam.). 2. A fit of spleen: "He's ta'en up an amplefeyst at me" (Jam.). 3. Unnecessary talk: "We canna be fash'd wi' a' his amplefeysts" (Jam.). [See *-feyst*, p. 33.]

‡ANEIST, *prep.* Rxb., *N.* Also *aniest*, *anist* (Rxb.). Next to. [*a-* + *Sc. neist*, *neast* next.]

ANENST, *prep.* *NE, W.* Over against: "Roxburgh Castle stands anenst Kelsae." [med. *E. anentis*, etc., opposite.]

ANENT, *prep.* ‡1. Opposite; *forment.* *N, NW.* 2. Concerning. *G.* [med. *E. an-ende* opposite.]

ANEUWCH, ANEUW: (see *ENEUCH*, *ENEW*): "Aneuwch o' syller bryngs aneuw o' freinds. Ye've aneuw o' pootches yf ye'd aneuwch tui fyll them" (Murray 175).

ANGER-NAIL, *sb.* *w-s.* A loose or torn piece of skin at the base of the finger-nail. [*E. hang-nail*, *agnail* same:—*A.S. angnægl* corn on the foot.]

ANGLEBERRY, *sb.* *N, w-s.* A warty excrescence on cattle or sheep. [*Sc. (a. 1600) angleberry*, = *E. anbury*.]

ANNOYED, *ppl. a.* *w.* Perturbed, anxious.

ANUNDER, *prep.* *NE, w-s.* Beneath, below, under. [med. *E. anonder*.]

APURPOSE, *adv.* *G.* On purpose: "He did it apurpose." [So in *E. dialect*.]

‡ARGIE-BARGIE, *sb. N.* A hot or wordy argument.

ARGIE-BARGIE, *v. G. int.* To argue, to wrangle. [Reduplicative of *argie* = argue.]

ARLE, *sb. G.* Earnest-money, especially such given to a (farm-) servant on engagement. Usually plural. [med. *Sc. arles*, *arlis*. See *ERLE*.]

ARLE, *v. G.* 1. *tr.* To confirm the engagement of (a servant, etc.) by giving earnest-money: "He's hired an' arl't." §2. To confirm by receiving earnest-money: "A shilling with which...I should *arle* the bargain" (Younger 399). [*Sc. (1609)*.]

‡ARR, *sb. NE*; Sibbald. A scar left by a wound or sore. [med. *E. erre*, *arre*, Old *N. örr* (Norw. *ar*, Sw. *ärr*).]

‡ARRED, *a. NE*; Sibbald. Scar-marked.

‡ARSELINS COUP, *sb. Rxb.* "The act of falling backwards on the hams" (Jam.). [Older *Sc. arselins*:—*A.S. on earsling* backwards.]

‡ARVAL, *sb.* Also ‡*arvil.* *N, NW*; west *Rxb.* The repast or supper after a funeral. Also *arval-supper*. [med. *n. E. arvell*, Old *N. erfi-öl*.]

AS, *adv. c-s.* After comparatives, = *Than*: "A'm bigger as him." [med. *E.*; so *G. als*.]

ASIDE, *prep.* {1. Beside, close to. *G.* 2. *Aside o'*, beside, by the side of: "He stuid aside o' Meg." *G.* §3. Compared with: "She's nae rinne ava aside o' Jean." *G.*

ASINDRY, *adv. c-s.* Asunder, apart. [med. *E. asondri*, *-ry*.]

ASK, *sb.* Also *esk.* {1. The eft or newt. *G.* 2. *Dry ask*, the lizard. *NE.* 3. *Waiter ask*, = 1. *NE.* [med. *Sc. aske* = 1.]

‡ASKLENT, *adv.* Also *asclent.* *G.* Aslant. [So *s. Sc.* and *n.e. E.* See *SKLENT sb.*]

ASS, *sb.* 1. Fire or tobacco ash. G. 2. *Ass-bred*, = next. Rxb., s. 3. *Assbucket*, an ashbucket. G. 4. *Ass-hole*, a hole forming a receptacle for ashes. NE, s. Also *assole* (s). 5. *Ass-midden*, a refuse-depot. C-W. 6. *Asspit*, a hole or spot for depositing ashes, etc. N, c. [med. Sc. *asses* (pl.), from med. E. *askes*:—Old N. *aska* or A.S. *asce*.]

ASSIEPAN, *sb.* s. A drudge. An apprentice objected: "A cam-na here ti be *your* assiepan, but ti lairn the draupery-tredd!" [Cf. next, and s. Sc. (1820) *haspan* stripling.]

†ASSIEPET, *sb.* Rxb. A dirty little creature. ["q. one that is constantly soiled with *ass* or ashes, like a pet that lies about the ingle-side" (Jam.). Cf. Shetland *ashiepettle* neglected child, Ayr (1825) *ashypet* a., menial.]

ASSLE, *sb.* Also *asil* (Rxb.). 1. Short for sense 2. Rxb. 2. *Assle-tooth*, -*tuith*, a grinder or molar; also sometimes, a bicuspid tooth. Rxb., G. [AXLE-TOOTH. § 5 C.]

ASTID (ə'stid), *adv.* 1. Instead. G. †2. "As well as" (Jam.). Rxb. [= ISTEAD.]

ASWAIP, *adv.* w. Slantingly: "He struck aswaip up the hill." "The dyke rins aswaip up the brae." [See SWAIP.]

AT, *pron.* Also 'at. 1. That: "A'll tell ma faither, at wull A" (= that will I). "Hei's a perfec' skemp, at is hei." C-W. 2. Who: "He's yin o' thaim at did it." G. 3. *At* followed by o' or possessive pronoun = "whose," "of which": "The trei at ee sei the top o'" (C-W). "The dog at the leg o't (*or*, at its leg) was broken," "The weeda at ee ken her bairn" (w). [med. Sc. *at*; ? from Old N. *at* who, that; but cf. next.]

'AT, *conj.* G. That: "A'll tell 'im 'at A'll no gang." [med. Sc. *at*, perhaps from E. *that*.]

A'THING, *sb.* 1. Everything. G. 2. *J—ie* (etc.) *A'thing* (or *A'things*), one who keeps a general store. C-W, †E. [See A *pron.* 3.]

‡ATHRAW, *adv.* NW, w. Contorted; atwist: "Lyn' athraw i' the bed." [Cf. THRAW.]

ATWAE, *adv.* w-s. In two: "Hei cut it atwae." [med. E. *atuo*. Cf. TWAE.]

ATWEEN, *prep.* {1. Between. G.} 2. *Atween-hands*, between times, at intervals. C-W. [med. E. *a-twene*.]

AUCHT (aucht), *sb.* w. Possession: "Hei hasna a ferdin' in a' his aucht." [med. E. *aghte*, etc.:—A.S. *æht*.]

AUCHT, *v.* †1. *tr.* To own or possess: "[He] aught the ground" (1640 in Wilson¹ 47); "Whae aught the hares" (Ruickbie¹ 109). w. 2. Usually employed as past pple. with certain pronouns: "Thaim at's auwcht it" (Murray 193). "Whae's aucht this purse?" Also *aught* (C-W), *aft* (c). [med. Sc. *aught* (= 1):—past t. of *awe*: see AWE and cf. OCHT *v.* In 2, perhaps from earlier "Whase aucht (= possession) 's this?"]

AULD (ɑ:ld), *a.* {1. Old. G. 2. *Auld-farrant*, precocious, sagacious. G.} 3. *Auld Hairry*, *The auld yin*, the devil. c-s. (See HORNIE 3.) ‡4. *Auld-wives' tongues*, the leaves of the tremulous-leaved poplar. NE; Brotherston 39. [Old E. *ald* (A.S. *eald*).]

†AUSTERN, *a.* Rxb., NW. Also *asterne* (Rxb.). Having a severe look; austere: "He's an austern-looking fallow" (Jam.). "He look't austern." [med. E. *austerne*.]

‡AVEESE, *v.* N. *tr.* To inform, make aware. [med. E. *avise*.]

‡AWAL, *v.* Also *awall*. Rxb., N, W. *int.* To tumble down backward, or upon the back: especially said of sheep. [From AWALT *v.*]

AWALD, *a.* Rxb., NE, W. Cast, = AWALT *a.*: "His sheep may mangle, or take the rot, Or awald coup" (A. Scott⁴ 166).

AWALT ('awəlt; 'əwəlt). 1. *adj.* Of a sheep: That has fallen on its back and cannot rise. G; Sibbald. 2. *adv.* Lying on its back and unable to rise. G. Also †*awart* (Rxb.). [From Old N. *af-velta* same.]

AWALT, *v.* G. *int.* Of sheep: To fall and lie on its back: "That sheep's awaltin' sair the now." "To prevent death from awalting" (*Kelso Chron.* 11 Dec. 1914).

AWAY (ə'weɪ), *adv.* {1. *Come away*, come along; come with me. G.} 2. *Away i' the heid*, deranged, lunatic. Rxb., G. 3. *Get away!* (with intonation denoting surprise), = an exclamation of surprise or wonder, as on hearing something startling. c-w. Also *haud away!* NE, C-W.

AWE (ɑ:), *v.* §1. *tr.* To own or possess: "Whae awes this?" s. 2. More usually as present pple.: "Whae's awe this?" (= who does this belong to?) N-W. c. [med. E. *awe*:—A.S. *āgan* = 1.]

‡AWE-BUND, *a.* NE. Also *aw-bun'* (Rxb.). Bound or restrained by awe of some superior.

AWEEL, *adv.* 1. Well! Well then! N-W. †2. *Aweel-a-wat!* literally = "Well I know." N, NW. "A-weel-a-waet, its e'en owre true" (Riddell 1. 211). [= E. *ah well!*]

A'WHERE, *adv.* G. Everywhere. [med. E. *al-where*.]

‡SAWHUMMLE, *adv.* N, W. Turned over or upside down. [Cf. Sc. *whummle* to overturn.]

AWND (ɑ:nd), *present pple.* c-s. Also *awn* (N). Owing; due to pay: "A'm awnd 'im naething." [med. Sc. *awand*: see AWE *v.*]

AX, *v.* N-W. c. *tr.* and *int.* To ask: "When axing liberty" (1783 in Wilson¹ 171). "To ax how to behave mysel" (Hall 19). [med. E. *ax*, *axe*, A.S. *axian*, etc.]

AXLE-TOOTH, *sb.* Bowden. A molar. [med. E. *axylltothe*; cf. Old. N. *jaxl* (= Da. *axel*, *axel-tand*) grinder, ASSLE, and AISLE-TOOTH.]

AY (eɪ), *interj.* Also *aih*. G. 1. An exclamation of surprise, sorrow, etc., = "ah!" 2. *Ay whow!* denoting surprise or weariness. "Aih whou, Sirs" (1868 *H.A.S.T.* 40/1).

AYONT, *prep.* and *adv.* G. Also *ayoint*, *ayount* (W). Beyond.

BA', *sb.* G. {1. A ball.} 2. *The ba'*, the distinctive name of the annual game of handball played in many Roxb. towns and villages—in Jedburgh on Fastern's E'en; elsewhere, on a date determined by this. Cf. CALLANT, MAN (CUT, HAIL, SMUGGLE). [§ 11 D.]

BAA (bæ:), *v.* c. *int.* To weep noisily. [E. *baa* to bleat.]

BAB-AT-THE-BOWSTER, *sb.* Also *bab-o'-*, *bob-at-the-bowster*. 1. A dance similar to the English "cushion-dance," finishing a ball, etc. NE, W. 2. A children's ring-game. W. ‡3. A game of the leapfrog kind, in which one boy climbs along the bowed backs of several others. NE. [Sc. *bab* to bob + *bowster* bolster.]

BAB O' THE BOON. Also *bab o' the buin*. N. 1. The most sprightly and best dressed lad or lass in a band of reapers: (A. Scott² 98). 2. The most neatly dressed girl at a ball.

BABREED ('bæ:brid), *sb.* c-s. A kneading-board. [From Sc. (a. 1724) *bakbread*:—med. n. E. *backbrede*: cf. BRED.]

‡BACK, *sb.*¹ Rxb. "A wooden trough for carrying fuel" (Jam.). [Earlier E. *back* vat; cf. Dutch *bak* trough, tub.]

BACK, *sb.*² W. (Hind, rear:) "To do a favour, etc., owre the back o' yin's hand" (= unwillingly; with bad grace).

BACK, *v.* c-w. *tr.* To make a bet with (a person): "A'll back ee echpence that [etc.]" [Combining the senses of E. *back* v., *bet* v.]

‡BACK-CAST, *sb.* 1. A reverse. N. 2. A relapse, esp. during convalescence. N, S. Also *back-gangin'* (E, W).

BACK-DRAWS, *sb.* N. A resiling or drawing back from an agreement, bargain, etc.: "Nae back-draws, now!"

BACK-FA', *sb.* Rxb., G. c. The side-sluice of a mill-lade, where the water escapes when shut off from the water-wheel.

BACKIE, *sb.* c. A porridge-dish. [Cf. BACK *sb.*¹]

BACKIE-PLASH, *sb.* Also *backie-splash*. W. A jump backwards from a rock, etc., into a bathing-pool.

BACKIEWARDS, *adv.* c-w. Also *backies* (c). Backwards.

BACKIN', *sb.* N-W. A quantity of 'slack,' cinders, and occasionally refuse put on a low fire to check consumption.

BACKIN'-TURF, *sb.* ‡1. A turf laid on the fire, esp. at bed-time, to keep it alive till morning. Td., N, W. ‡2. "One placed against the *hud*, in putting on a new turf-fire, for supporting the side-turfs" (Jam.). Td.

BACKIT-ARSE, *sb.* S. The act or fact of falling backwards upon the hams. (Cf. ARSELINS COUP.)

‡BACKLINS, *adv.* N, W. Backwards: (A. Scott² 80). [Sc. (1785).]

BACK-O'-BEYOND, *sb.* 1. Employed indefinitely to denote a place which the person questioned wishes to remain unknown: "Oo're gaun ti the back-o'-beyond." "When a person is asked where he got such a thing, and does not choose to tell, he answers that he got it at the 'Back-o'-Beyont'" (Jam.). Rxb., G. 2. "It is also used satirically, when one pretends not to believe the account

given by another of the place where he met with anything" (Jam.).

Rxb. 3. An out-of-the-way place. E, C-W.

BACKSIDE, *sb.* 1. The yard, garden, or ground behind a house. Rxb., G. 2. *pl.* The meaner quarters on the outskirts of a town, not usually traversed by traffic; the "closes" or lanes in the rear of a street. N-C. 3. *Backside-foremost* adv., with the hind before; backwards; wrongway about: "The hurl-barra's backside foremost"; "He ran backside-foremost"; "China-folk read buiks backside-foremost." C-S.

BACK-THRAWS, *sb.* N, S. *Nae back-thraws!* = (in boy's language) No resiling or drawing back, as from a promise, etc. [Cf. BACK-DRAWS.]

BADDY, *a.* C-W. Of talk: Smutty, lewd, improper. [E. *bad.*]

BADGE, *v.* S. *int.* To walk heavily; to plod, trudge. [Cf. E. *budge* to stir, move.]

†BADLIN', *sb.* NW. Also †*badling*, Roxb. (W. H. H. in *English Dialect Dict.*). A worthless fellow, a scamp; also, a naughty child. [Cf. older Sc. *badlyng*, A.S. *bædling*, effeminate man.]

†BAD-MONEY, *sb.* Rxb., NE. One or other species of gentian. [? med. F. **baudmoin*(e); cf. Galloway *baudminnie* and BALD-MONEY.]

BAGGET, *sb.* NE, C. The bed of roe deposited by salmon in the gravel: "The kipper [seeing the bull-trout searching for food] chases him away from the bagget" (1920 *Kelso Chronicle* 24 Dec.).

BAGGIE, *sb.* 1. A species of minnow with large abdomen. G. 2. *Baggie-mennen, -mennent*, same. N-C. [Cf. BAGS.]

BAGGIT, *sb.* †1. A feeble sheep. Rxb. 2. Applied in contempt or anger to: A child: (see NEFFU' v. 2). 3. An insignificant little person. Rxb., N-W. [Selkirk (1818) *baggit* = 1.]

BAGGIT, *a.* †1. Big with, full of, roe: "A baggit mennent, salmon, etc." NW. 2. Corpulent, stout: "Jock's a baggit boody." W-S. [med. E. *bagged* big with young.]

BAGREL, *sb.* †1. A small person with a large belly. Rxb. ‡2. A child. S. [S. Sc. (1824) *baggrell* = 1.]

BAGS, *sb. pl.* G. 1. The stomach; the entrails. 2. The stomach as the seat of the appetite.

BAIGIE, *sb.* NE. 1. A turnip; (b) especially the purple-topped Swedish turnip, *Brassica campestris*. 2. An object very large of its kind, e.g. a large haw. [E. *rutabaga* = 1 b.]

†BAIGONET, *sb.* NE, S. A bayonet. [= E. (1692) *baggonet*.]

†BAIKIE, *sb.* N-C. A former kind of wooden collar with holes at each end for roping a cow, etc., to the stake. Cf. SNIBLICH. [Older Sc. *bakie* stall-stake to which a cow is fastened.]

BAIKLET, *sb.* †1. "An under-waistcoat, or flannel shirt worn next the skin" (Jam.). Also †*baiglet*, †*becklet*. Rxb. ‡2. A child's short under-vest. N.

†BAILYEA ('bèljə), *sb.* C-W. A municipal magistrate (corresponding to E. "alderman"); a *bailie*: "Baylyea in Hawick....The

two present Baylyeas" (Hawick Burgh Records, 1686). [F. *bailli* magistrate. § 12 A.]

BAIRGE, *sb.* N, W. A strutting walk.

BAIRGE, *v.* 1. *int.* To walk in an affected bobbing manner; to strut: "He gangs bairgin' aboot as if the hail place belang'd 'im." N, W-S. Also *barge* (s). ‡2. To speak volubly, loudly, or scoldingly. W. [Cf. E. *barge* to lurch.]

BAIRN (bè:rn), *sb.* G. {1. A child; a childish person: "The bairn." "A muckle bairn." 2. *Bairn's-play*, child's-play: "To make it a matter of bairn's play" (Rutherford 186).} 3. *Bairn-time*, the time when the children are at home (e.g. from school), also (w) when young or in infancy. [med. Sc. *bairn*, A.S. *barn*, *bearn*.]

BAIRN, *v.* NE, C-W. *tr.* To get (a woman) with child.

BAISSLE, *v.* 1. *int.* To rush about in a busy or hurried manner; to bustle. N-W. 2. *refl.* To busy or exert oneself. NW, S.

BAISSLER, *sb.* 1. One who "baissles." G. 2. A *byreman*. E, C, S.

BAITCHEL, *v.* W-S. Also *baitchil* (Rxb.). *tr.* To beat or thrash (a person, carpet, clothes, etc.). [Cf. BATE *v.* and BETCHEL *v.*]

BAITTL, *a.* 1. Rich, nourishing, or fattening: "Rigs cover'd wi' fine baittl gress." NE, W. 2. Fertile (in respect of grass); covered with such: "Baittl grund." S. "Green an' baittl gangs" (Riddell *Ps.* xxiii. 2). [med. Sc. *battil*, -*ell*, = 1. Cf. Old N. *beita* to feed, graze, *beiti* pasturage.]

BAKE, *sb.* {1. A biscuit. G.} 2. *Wine-bake*, a soft, crumbly wine-biscuit. W. 3. *Hawick bake*, a kind of hard-baked scone seasoned with all-spice. W.

BAKE-BOARD, *sb.* NE, W-S. Also *bake-buird*. A kneading-board. [From E. *bake* *v.* Cf. BABREED, BAWBREK.]

†BALD-MONEY, *sb.* Rxb., NE. = BAD-MONEY. [From E. *bald-money* Meum, med. E. *baldemoin*, etc., gentian.]

†BALLION, *sb.* Also *ballien*. 1. A box, such as that carried by a tinker on his back. NW, W. 2. A bundle (especially a clumsy one). W. [Cf. F. (1611) *ballon* small pack, and BANYEL.]

BALLUP, *sb.* Also *ballop*. N-W. The flap of the trousers-front. [n. E. (c. 1600).]

†BAMLIN', *a.* Rxb., N, S. Awkwardly made; clumsy: "A bamling chield" (Jam.). [Cf. Low G. *bammeln* to reel, etc., and BUMBLE *v.*]

†BAND, *sb.* C-W. A church-choir.

BANDIN', *sb.* W. A kind of white cotton cord for "bands," etc.

BAND-STANE, *sb.* NE, W-S. A stone extending the thickness of a wall; a bond-stone.

†BANDWIN, *sb.* 1. A band of (usually four) shearers and a bandster. NE, C. Also *bandoon* (s). 2. *Bandwin rig* (N-W), *bandoon rig* (s), a ridge broad enough to be worked by such. [Cf. WIN *sb.*]

BANE, *sb.* G. {1. A bone.} 2. *Bane-whuttle*, a whitlow; = WHUTTLE 1. [A.S. *bán* = 1. § 37 B.]

BANG, *a.* ‡1. Fierce, violent: "A bang fire" (Jam.). Rxb., *N*, *w*.
2. Of persons: Well-built, powerful, yet agile: "A stoot bang chap."
"A bang lass." Rxb., *G*.

BANG, *v.* {1. *tr.* To beat, thump, knock, handle roughly, or
drub. *G*.} 2. "To overcome or overpower" (Jam.). Rxb. 3. To
surpass or transcend: "That bangs a' print," "That bangs a',"
= that surpasses everything I have read or heard. Rxb., *N*, *w*, *s*.
[E. (c. 1550) *bang* = 1. Cf. Icel. *banga* to hammer.]

†BANGISTER-SWIPE, *v.* Rxb. *tr.* "To cozen, to deceive by
artful means" (Jam.). [Cf. BANGSTER.]

†BANGNUE, *sb.* Rxb. "Bustle about something trivial; much
ado about nothing" (Jam.). [Cf. E. *bang*.]

†BANGSTER, *sb.* *N*, *NW*. A rough, violent fellow; a bully or
braggart: "Time,...Auld bangster billy" (A. Scott² 68). [med. Sc.
bangeister, *bangster*.]

†BANG-THE-BEGGAR, *sb.* Rxb., *NW*. A strong or stout staff.
[BANG *v.* 1. Cf. E. dialect (1790) *bang-beggar* a constable.]

BANNA, *sb.* 1. A round flat griddle-cake, usu. of oatmeal. Rxb.,
G. *Dough banna*, one baked with prepared dough. *w*. See also CURNY,
FADGE *sb.*¹, PEASY *a.* "His bannas are bakit" (Hilson), = He is
comfortably off. 2. A form of loaf. *NE*. (Same as DERN *sb.*)
†3. *Sodden banno*, see FITLESS *a.* 3. †4. *Banna-rack*, a piece of
wood adapted for holding newly baked bannocks for toasting before
the fire. *NW*, *w*. [Sc. *bannock* (= 1):—A.S. *bannuc*:—Gaelic *bannach*.]

BANTIE, *sb.* *G*. A bantam. (Cf. CORN 2.) [§ 7 B.]

BANTLIN', *sb.* 1. A bantam. *s*. 2. A chicken. *w*. [Cf. E.
bantling brat.]

BANY, *a.* 1. Bony. *G*. 2. *Bany chucks*, round bones used as
CHUCKS. *w*.

BANYEL, *sb.* 1. A bundle or package. *G*. 2. *pl.* One's baggage.
w. ‡3. A slovenly idle fellow. Rxb., *N*. [From BALLION. §77.]

BANY-TICKLE, *sb.* *NE*, *C-W*. Also *bairny-tickle* (*NE*). A species
of stickleback. [From med. Sc. *banstickle* same:—Sc. *bane* bone.]

BAR, *sb.*¹ 1. *pl.* A fire-grate. Rxb., *G*. 2. *Bar-stane*, either of
the two upright stones which support the bars or grate. Also *bars-*
stane. Rxb., *N*, *s*.

BAR, *sb.*² *Gaun like the bars o' Ayr* (*NE*, *w*), *the bars o' the Ayr* (*c*),
the bar o' Ayr (*s*), proceeding with satisfactory speed or celerity.

†BARBULYIE, *sb.* Rxb. A perplexity or quandary. [From med.
Sc. *barbulyie* *v.*:—F. *barbouiller* to confound.]

BARE, *a.* {1. Mere; only just: "What can ee expec' for a bare
shillin'." *G*.} 2. *Barefit*, (*a*) Barefooted. *G*. (*b*) In an extreme
state of poverty. *w*. †(*c*) *Barefit broth* or *broo*, thin broth with few
vegetables and little meat. *NW*. 3. *Bare-fittit*, barefooted. *G*.
4. *Bare-gob*, an unfledged nestling. *N*.

BARK, *sb.*¹ *NE*. Cant for: An Irishman. [*n. E.* (1869).]

BARK, *sb.*² *c.* The scab formed over a wound or sore. [Sc. (c. 1720) *bark* skin, epidermis.]

BARKEN'D, *ppl. a.* Also *bairken'd.* 1. Having an encrusted coating of smeary matter: "A' barked an' blackened" (Thomson 50). *w.* 2. Having the skin abraded. *ē.* [med. Sc. *bairk(e)nit* = 1.]

BARLEY, *int.* {1. A call for respite (between two opposing parties) in certain children's games. *g.*} 2. *Barley-fa'*, a call for a truce by one who has fallen in play. *n*; Sibbald. 3. As *noun.* A spell of rest; a respite: "Whan ee're staw'd o' writin', duist take a barley." [Sc. (1710) *barle*, *barla* = 1. Cf. *E. parley*, *F. parlez.* § 2 *c.*]

†BARLEY-HOOD, *sb.* *Rxb.* A fit of bad humour due to excessive drinking: (A. Scott¹ 51). [From *E. barley* (as if = "malt liquor").]

BARM, *sb.* *n.* A drink made of yeast, treacle, ginger, and water. [*E. barm* yeast, = Sc. *berm*:—A.S. *beorma*.]

BARRIE, *a.* *ē, NE.* Fine, big; smart in appearance: "A barrie gadgee." [Gipsy *baré*, *baro*. Cf. Hindi *barā* great.]

BARRIE, *sb.* *NE, W-S.* An infant's swaddling-cloth. [*E. dialect barrow*.]

BARROW-STEEL, *sb.* 1. The shaft of a wheelbarrow. *g.* ‡2. "When man and wife draw well together, each is said to 'keep up his or her ain barrowsteel'" (Jam.). *Rxb.* [STEEL *sb.*¹]

BARROW-TRAM, *sb.* *g.* = BARROW-STEEL 1.

†BARTISON, *sb.* A stone parapet or battlement: "The Bartison of the Steeple above Rutherford's Isle" (= Aisle, in Jedburgh Abbey) [*Heritors' MS. Minutes* 15 April 1779]. [Sc. (1651) *bertisene*:—med. *E. bretasyng*e, from Old *F. bretesche* battlemented parapet. Cf. Sir W. Scott's *bartizan*, which is probably from this Jedburgh source.]

BASH, *sb.* 1. A severe buffet or blow. *g.* 2. A dent or bruise made by a blow. *g.* 3. *On the bash*, on the spree. *w.* [From *E. bash* *v.*]

BASH, *v.* *c-w. int.* To rush or dash *into* or *out through* a hedge, crowd, etc. [From *E. bash* to beat, dint, etc.]

BASK, *a.* ‡1. Dry and rough to the taste. *n*; Sibbald. ‡2. Of a day: Very dry; characterised by drought. *n.* [med. *s.* Sc. *bask*, med. *E. baiske*, Old *N. beiskr* bitter.]

BASTNIN' ('besnin), *sb.* Also *bastnin' milk.* *c-w.* = BEESTIN' *sb.* 1. [= Yorks. *beestning*.]

BAT, *sb.*¹ 1. A sound or firm blow: "A bat i' the mooth (or jaw)." *g.* 2. Condition, state (of health): "Off his bat." *g.* "Aboot the auld bat" (Jam.). *Rxb.* 3. A par in respect of ability: "They were aboot a bat." *s.* 4. A position or situation: "A guid (or easy) bat." *w.* [*E. dialect* (1674) *bat* = 1.]

BAT, *sb.*² *g.* A small flock: "Sheep...hurried away in a 'bat' with a dog" (*Kelso Chronicle* 11 Dec. 1914).

BAT, *v.* *Ti let bat* (usually with negatives, as *never*, *dinna*):
1. To "split," turn informer. c-w. 2. To give signs of having taken notice or interest: "A hard 'im, but A never let bat." w.

BATCH, *sb.* †1. A quantity of meal or flour milled, obtained, or given out for family use. NE, c-w. 2. A lot, bale, or number of bales of wool. c-w. [From (med.) E. *batch* a baking.]

BATCHIE, *sb.* N. A baker or miller, especially an apprentice.

BATE, *sb.* w. A hardening of the skin caused by pressure (e.g. by a tight boot): "Nochts ailed ma clutes,—nowther brizz nor bate ti make iz a lameter." [From next.]

BATE, *v.* 1. *tr.* To beat, in various senses. G. 2. In *passive*. To have (the skin, etc.) unduly hardened by pressure or wear: "Ma feet war baten (*or*, are bet) wi' wearin' thae new shuin." w-s. [§ 37 K.]

BATTER, *sb.* 1. Liquid mud. S. †2. Dry mud adhering to an article. NE, w-s. [n.w. E. (1790) *batter* = 1.]

BATTS, *sb. pl.* 1. The bots (disease in horses). G. 2. The colic. NE, w-s. 3. Diarrhoea. NE. 4. A hen-sickness, causing trembling, and often fatal. w. [med. Sc. *bats* (= 1):—E. *bot* parasitic worm.]

†BAUB, *sb.* NW. A beating of a drum: [The Council] "ordains a baub to be beatt throw the town" (Deed of Jedburgh Town Council, 1714, quoted by Jam.). [Cf. earlier E. *bob*, Sc. *bab*, a rap, tap.]

†BAUCH, *a.* Also *baugh*. 1. Exhausted; frail: "That I may ken howe bauch I am" (Riddell *Ps.* xxxix. 4). 2. Sheepish, shy, backward: "He's [no] a baugh ane" (Riddell 6). N. [med. Sc. *bawch*, etc., weak; cf. Old N. *bágr* uneasy.]

BAUCHLE, *v.* N, NW, S. *int.* To walk with short steps; to shamble: "A bauchlin' body." [Sc. (1586) *bachle* to shamble. Cf. SHAUCHLE *v.* and BEUCHEL *v.*]

BAUK, *sb.* Also *bawk*. {1. A strip of untilled land. G. 2. A joist; a tie-beam stretching from wall to wall. G.} 3. A rafter of a hen-loft. Frequently plural. G. †4. A weighing beam: "I've seen...An atom turn the bauk o' fate" (Halliday 112). c-w. *Bauks and breds*, a weighing beam for articles (as wool, etc.) too large for scales. Td., N, w. Also *bauk and breds* (S). 5. *Bauk-tree*, = 2. N, c. Also *back-tree* (Rxb.). [E. *balk*, *baulk* = 1-2. § 50 J.]

†BAULD, *a.* 1. Bold; brave. G. 2. In good health. S, †N. [Old E. *bald* (= Old West Saxon *beald*).]

†BAULD, *v.* N, NW. *tr.* To cause (a fire) to burn more strongly: "[To] bauld the glead" (A. Scott¹ 145). "The draught up the chumlay bauldit the fire." [med. E. *balde* same:—earlier E. *bald* to embolden.]

†BAUWIE, *sb.* Rxb. A broad shallow milk-dish. [= BOWIE.]

BAWBREK, *sb.* †1. A kneading-board. Rxb., N, w-s. Also *bawbrick* (Rxb.), †*bawrick* (NE). †2. A kneading-trough. Rxb. [From Sc. (a. 1724) *bakbread*: see BABREED and § 77.]

†BAWD, *sb.* Rxb., N, *rare*. A hare. [So in Shakespeare.]

‡BAWTIE, *sb.* Titular name for: 1. A hare. Rxb., N, NW.
2. A rabbit. c. [med. Sc. *Bawte* name of dog. Cf. prec.]

BE, *prep.* 1. By, in various senses. G. 2. In comparison with: "Hei's big, stoot, auld (etc.) be mei." "Tred's no sie guid be what it uis't ti bei." c-w. 3. With comparatives, = Than: "This field is bigger be that" (Jam.). Rxb. "Oo're better off be yow." N-w. 4. From; as compared with: "He's that blind he disna ken a hoose be a heystack i' the derk'nin'." "He disna ken a B be a bull's fit." N-w. [med. E. *be*:—A.S. *be* near, beside.]

BE, *conj.* c-w. By the time that; ere: "The kirk'll be skail'd be ee wun till't, ye snuivie!"

†BEAGLE, *sb.* Td., NW. One who makes an odd or ludicrous appearance; "one bespattered with mud is said to be 'a pretty beagle'" (Jam.). [E. (1679) *beagle* worthless person, etc.]

BEAK, *sb.* 1. A prominent nose. N, c-s. 2. *Ti set up yin's beak*, to speak impudently. c-s. 3. Impudence: "Nane o' eer beak!" c-w. (Cf. CHANTIE-beak.) [From E. *beak* bird's bill.]

BEAKIN', *ppl. a.* w. Cheeky, impudent.

BEAKY, *a.* N, c. Having a prominent nose. (In use from c. 1890.)

BEAL, *v.* N-w. c. *int.* To suppurate: "A right sair bealing leg" (Hogg 73). See GOWP 2. [E. (1611) *beale*.]

BEALIN', *sb.* N-w. c. A boil. [Sc. (c. 1600), from prec.]

‡BEAM, *v.* Rxb.; NW, w. *tr.* To warm or season (a teapot) before putting in the tea. [Alteration of BEIN *v.* 2.]

BEARD (bèird), *v.* Also *baird*. N-w. *tr.* To rub (another's face) with a stubby beard or unshaven chin; or especially to rub or work his jaw with the fingers and thumb (as a boys' rough sport).

BEARDIE ('bèirdi), *sb.* 1. A person with a (pronounced) beard: "Well known in Teviotdale by the surname of *Beardie*" (Sir W. Scott in *Life* i.). 2. The punishment described under BEARD *v.* N-w. 3. The loach. N, w-s. 4. *Beardie-loochie*, -*lorchie*, -*lotchie*, same. w. †5. *Beardie-lowie*, same. Rxb. (Cf. LOWIE.) [In 3, named with allusion to its bristles.]

‡BEAR-SEED BIRD, *sb.* Rxb., c. The yellow wagtail. [Sc. *bear-seed*, seed of *bear* (= barley).]

BEB, *v.* 1. *tr.* and *int.* To drink a liquid in small quantities. c-w. 2. *int.* To tipple (especially to excess). w. [med. E. *beb* to bib, sip.]

BED, *sb.* ‡1. The matrix; *bairn's*, *calf's*, *lamb's bed*, the womb where these are generated. c; Leyden 307. 2. *Beds*, hopscotch; also, the compartments on which this game is played. G. 3. *Bed-pands*, the valance of a bed. c-w.

BEDINK, *v.* Rxb., G. *tr.* To deck out or dress up trimly. [See DINK.]

BEDLAR, *sb.* G; Sibbald. A beadle or church-officer: "John Wood...bedlar" (1665 *Jedburgh Records* 6 Nov.). Hence *Bedlarship*, the office of a beadle: (Hogg 46). [= Sc. *bedral*.]

‡BEDRITTEN, *past pple.* NE, S. Befouled with ordure or dirt. [From older E. *bedirt* v.]

‡BEEK, *sb.*¹ Contemptuously = A person's mouth: "Ye...May gi'e a psalm an awkward screed, Wi' tuneless beek" (Ruickbie 183). [Sc. (1710) *beik* same:—E. *beak* bird's bill.]

‡BEEK, *sb.*² NW. *rare.* A warm: "A beek afore the fire."

BEEK, *v.*¹ I. *tr.* and *refl.* To warm in the sun, or before a fire: "Beekin' her taes" (*Hawick Songs* 65). G. 2. *tr.* To dry (firewood, etc.) in this way. S. 3. To lave: "Ti beek a sair wi' warm waiter." N, C, S. Cf. "*Beek*, v. n., to bathe. Rxb." (Jam.). 4. *int.* To become warm or dry: "Beekin' in the sun." "A peat beekin' afore the fire." G. [med. E. *beke*, etc., = I, 4.]

BEEK, *v.*² N, C-W. *tr.* To make *up* (a fire). [See BEET v. I.]

BEENGE, *v.*¹ N. *int.* To bow; also, to cringe. [med. Sc. *being*, *bynge*.]

BEENGE, *v.*² W. Also *binge* (C, S). *int.* To bang *into* anything.

BEENGER, *sb.* W. A large specimen of its kind.

BEENGIN', *ppl. a.* W. That is large of its kind: "A beengin' troot."

BEESTIN', *sb.* G. Also *bees'nin* (C). I. The milk drawn from a cow immediately (or soon) after calving; beestings. Also *beestin' milk*. 2. *Beestin' puddin'*, one made of this. [med. E. *bestynge*, A.S. *býsting*, same. Cf. E. dialect *biznings*, and BASTNIN'.]

BEET, *v.* I. *tr.* To mend, or make *up*, (a fire). N-W. Often mispronounced *beek*. 2. To make up deficiencies of (yarn) in the warp by knotting in a piece: "A weaver...beeting the yarn" (Hilson). *Beetin'*, *Beet*, *sbs.*, yarn for this, or for darning the web. C-W. ‡3. To supply (a want), do as (a substitute): "That will beet a mister" [= the need]. E, NW, C. 4. Hence ‡*Beet-mister*, "a stop-gap, a substitute" (Jam.). Rxb. [A.S. *bóetan*, *bétan* to mend, improve.]

BEETLE, *sb.* I. A moth. NE. 2. A blind beetle, = BITTLE *sb.* S. [E. *beetle* (coleopterous insect).]

‡BEGOUGLE, *v.* NE. *tr.* To beguile, cheat, deceive. [Cf. E. (1617) and Yks. dialect *guggle* same.]

‡BEGOWK, *v.* N, W. *tr.* To befool or trick (a person). [GOWK.]

BEGUNK, *sb.* N, W-S. An unexpected disappointment; a being tricked or duped: "He's gotten a begunk." [Sc. (1725).]

BEGUNK, *v.* I. *tr.* To cheat, delude, or take in (a person): (Riddell *Matt.* xxiv. 4, 24). Rxb., G. 2. To jilt (a girl). W-S. [Frisian (Sylt) *bikunkli* = I. Cf. GUNKERIE.]

BEGYTE, *a.* N. Mad, daft: "She's gane begyte." [Sc. *gyte* same.]

‡BEHEAR, *v.* N. *tr.* (*int.*). To hark to a person: "Lod, behear!"

‡BEHECHT, *past pple.* NE. Obligated: "She was muckle behecht ti 'im." [med. E. *byheght*, p.p. of A.S. *beháten* to promise.]

BEI (bɛi), *sb.* Also *beye*. S. A metal ring or ferrule. [Dumfries and Yorks. *bee*, med. E. *bee*, *beygh*, etc., A.S. *beáh* metal ring.]

‡BEIN, *v.* I. *tr.* To render or make comfortable: "A house is said to be *bein'd*, when thoroughly dried" (Jam.). Rxb., NW. 2. = BEAM *v.* Rxb. [From next.]

BEIN (bin), *a.* Also *been*, *bien*. ‡1. Of people: In snug, comfortable, or prosperous circumstances: (see PEISLED). Hence *bein-lookin'*. NE, C-W. 2. Of a house, etc.: Comfortable, cosy, snug: (A. Scott¹ 198). N, W. [med. E. *bene* kindly, pleasant.]

BELDER, *v.* NE. *int.* To bellow. [So E. dialect. Cf. E. and med. E. *bell* to roar.]

‡BELIVE, *adv.* NE. Before long; shortly. [med. E. *belife*, etc.]

BELL, *sb.* C-W. A soap-bubble. [E. *bell* hollow body.]

BELL-POUT, *sb.* NE, C. Also *bell-kite* (W). The bald-coot, *Fulica atra*. [Corruptions of E. name; cf. med. Sc. *beld kyte*, Sc. *beld bald*.]

‡BELLRAIVE, *v.* 1. *int.* To rove or wander about. Rxb., NW. 2. "To be unsteady; to act hastily and without consideration" (Jam.). Rxb. [Cf. Sc. (1819) *bellwaver* to ramble; and Dumfries (1841) *rave* to roam:—Old F. *resver*, *rever*; also GILRAVAGE *v.*]

BELLUM, *sb.* N-C. A rumpus, upstir, or loud noise. [Linlithgow (1825) *bellum* force, impetus, or Sc. (1722; from L.) *bellum* fray, war.]

BELLY, *sb.* {1. Abdomen, protuberant part, etc., as in E.} ‡2. *Belly-bam*, probably intended for "belly-balm" [= food]: (Ruickbie¹ 92). 3. *Belly-band*, (*a*) The loop of twine in the centre of a kite. C-W. (*b*) The waist-band, or the region of this. NW, C. 4. *Belly-flaucht*, *adv.* and *adj.*, = lying flat on one's abdomen. N. ‡5. *Belly-flauchtered*, past pple., = thrown or laid thus. NW, S. ‡6. *Belly-rim*, the peritoneum. S. 7. *Belly-thraw*, the colic. N, W. ("Still used on the Border": Jam. 1808.)

‡BELLY-BLIND, *sb.* Rxb. The game of blind-man's-buff. (Sibbald, probably in error, defines it as "hide and seek.") [S.W. Sc. (1664).]

BELT, *v.* 1. *tr.* To drub (a person) with the fists: "Belt 'im; gi'e 'im a guid beltin'." C-W. 2. *int.* To run precipitately: "Rinnin' owre the brae as hard as hei could belt." C-W. [Cf. E. *pelt* (= 1, 2), and *belt* to thrash with a belt.]

BEN, *sb.* G. An inner room or apartment leading off from that (= the *but*) entered by the main door; also, a room on the opposite side of the passage from the *but*: "A long low thatched cottage consisting of a *but*, a *ben*, and a *far-ben*" (Murray in *Oxford Dict.*); "A but an' ben, wi' a passage atween them."

BEN, *a.* 1. Inner; (comparative *benner*, superl. *benmaist*). *Ben end*, the inner room. G. 2. *Fer ben*, shrewd, far-seeing. W.

BEN, *adv.* G. 1. Within the inner room of a house. 2. *Fer (far) ben*, admitted to intimacy or favour. [med. Sc. *ben* same.]

BEN, *prep.* G. In or into (the inner or further room of a house): "To keep ben the hallan" (A. Scott³ 53). "Gang ben-a- (*also* the) hoose an' bring the shears."

BENNEL, *sb.* 1. A stalk of the common reed *Phragmites communis*. Usually *pl.* G. ‡2. *pl.* A mat of these formerly used in poorer houses for screening rafters of a ceiling. Rxb., NE, C. "The bennel-ceiling then was brunt" (W. Laidlaw 34). ‡3. *pl.* Such a

mat used for forming partitions in cottages. Rxb. †4. *pl.* The seed of flax. Rxb. Cf. LINT *sb.*² 3. [Cf. e. Anglian *bentles* coarse reed-grass.]

BENNEL, *v.* c. *tr.* To beat or drub (a person).

†BENSE, *v.* *int.* To walk vigorously: "He for the tavern benses" (Halliday 200). [= Banff *bense*. Cf. next 2.]

BENSEL, *v.* 1. *tr.* To beat or thrash soundly. s; Sibbald. †2. *int.* To dash, beat: "The win's beat, an' bensillet agayne the hous" (Riddell *Matt.* vii. 27). †3. To walk caperingly or struttingly. s. [n. E. (1674) *bensel* to bang or beat:—Low G. *ben(d)seln* = 1. Cf. med. Sc. *bensell sb.*, force.]

BENTY-KNOT, *sb.* w-s. A tough patch of bent, *Juncus squarrosus*. Usually *pl.*

BERKEN'D, *past pple.* and *ppl. a.* g. = BARKEN'D: "Airms berken'd wi' dirt." [See BARKEN'D.]

BERMY, *a.* w-s. Of a "bannock": Raised by yeast or a substitute. "A face like a bermy banna" = one puffed and red with over-exertion. [See BARM.]

‡BERRIER, *sb.* s. (Survives in the Liddesdale saying:) "It's bed-time for berriers an' risin'-time for rogues." [From med. n. E. *berryer* thresher of corn.]

BERRY, *v.* †1. *tr.* To beat: "To berry a bairn" (Jam.). Rxb. †2. To thresh (corn). Rxb., s. [med. E. *bery*:—Old N. *berja* to beat.]

BERRY, *sb.* {1. The gooseberry. g.} 2. *Berry-bug* (N, s), -*boag* (NE), an aphid infesting "berry-bushes," shrubs, etc. 3. *Berry-buss*, -*bush*, the gooseberry bush. g.

BESSIE, *sb.* {1. = Elizabeth. g.} 2. = next. N-w. 3. *Bessie-bairdie* (*beardie*), the loach. g. Also *black Bessie-bairdie* (w). Cf. BEARDIE 3. 4. *Bessie-loochie* (‡w), -*lorchie* (E), -*lotchie* (E, w, s), †*Bessy-lorch* (Rxb.), = same.

BET, *ppl. a.* s. Bruised by walking: "A bet fit" (= foot). [From BATE *v.*]

BETCHEL, *v.* 1. *tr.* To break small: "Than did I betchell thame sma' as the stour afore the wund" (Riddell *Ps.* xviii. 42). 2. To beat or thrash (a person): "Gee 'im a guid betchellin'": Rxb. (W. G. in *English Dialect Dict.*) [Cf. BAITCHEL.]

‡BETHRAL, *sb.* N, c. A church beadle. [s.e. Sc. (1828). From Sc. *bedral*. § 17 c.]

†BEUCHEL, *sb.* Rxb. A puny, feeble, crooked creature. [See next.]

†BEUCHEL, *v.* Rxb. *int.* To walk in a feeble, constrained, or halting manner; to shamle: "'A beuchelin body,' one who walks in this manner" (Jam.). [From *bewch*-, *past pple.* stem of med. E. *boughe*, *buen* to bow.]

BEVER, *v.* Also *bever*. 1. *int.* To tremble, especially from old age, illness, or cold: "We're auld beverin bodies" (Jam.); "Beverin wi' the perils [= palsy]" (Jam.). Rxb., g. Also †*baiver* (Rxb.).

2. To shake; to quiver or vibrate: "The leaves bevvered i' the wund" (Smith 3). w. [med. E.:—A.S. *beofian* to tremble. Cf. Norw. dialect *bivra*.]

†BICK, v. Rxb. *int.* "To bick and birr, to cry as a grouse. *Birr* is explained as especially denoting the latter part of this cry" (Jam.).

BICKER, *sb.*¹ {1. A fight; a wordy wrangle. G.} 2. Busy toil: "The lave at the bicker were bizzie [busy harvesting]" (Halliday 304). w. [med. E. *biker* fight.]

BICKER, *sb.*² {1. A wooden vessel of various makes for holding liquid food, etc. G.} 2. See STAP. 3. *Bickerfu'*, as much as fills a bicker. G. "He's got a bickerfu'," = He is moderately drunk. NW, W-S. †4. "*Bicker-raid*,...an indecent frolick which formerly prevailed in harvest, after...dinner. A young man, laying hold of a girl, threw her down, and the rest covered them with empty *bickers*.... I am informed that, within these thirty years, a clergyman, in 'fencing the tables,' at a sacrament, debarred all who had been guilty of engaging in the 'Bicker raid in hairst'" (Jam.). [med. Sc.:—med. E. *biker* large cup.]

BIDDLE, v. w. *int.* = BUITTLE v. [Cf. PIDDLE v.]

†BID-TI-BEI, *sb.* w. Also †*bid-bei* (Murray 218). Something inevitable from the nature of things. [Cf. BUD v. and med. E. *bidde* same.]

BIG, v. Past t. *biggit*, past pple. *biggit*, *buggen*. 1. To build (a house, nest, etc.). G. See Appendix I. B. 2. To make up (a fire). w. 3. Hence *Bigging*, a building; a dwelling-house. G. [med. E. *bigge*:—Old N. *byggja* to build, dwell in.]

BIG, *a.* 1. Of persons: Swollen-headed through elevation in position. G. 2. Of a specified size: "Man big"; "Wumman big." NE, W. 3. *Big-coat*, a great-coat. †N, †W. {4. *Big hoose*, the hall or mansion of the district. C-W. 5. *Big oxeye*, the great titmouse. N-W.} 6. *Big yin*, a large size of "bool" or marble. N.

†BIKE, v. *int.* To gather *about* a person in a manner suggestive of wasps: (A. Scott¹ 16). [Sc. *bike*, *byke* nest of wasps or wild bees.]

†BILCH (bɪltʃ), v. Rxb., NW. *int.* To limp, walk lamely. [Cf. HILCH.]

†BILCHER, *sb.* Rxb., NW. One who limps.

‡BILDERT, *sb.* s. A slightly mischievous, irresponsible youth. [n. e. E.]

BILE, *sb.* G. A boil, suppuration. [med. Sc. *byle*:—A.S. *býl*.]

†BILGET, *sb.* NE. A block of wood projecting from a wall to support a shelf.

†BILL, *sb.* = BULL *sb.*²: "The wooden bar, commonly here called a *bull* or *bill*, sunk into the bottom or lower part [of a harrow]" (Douglas 55).

†BILSH, *sb.*¹ Rxb. A short, plump, and thriving person or animal: "A bilsh o' a callan', a thickset boy" (Jam.). [= n. Sc. (1768) *baillch*, Sc. (1808) *pilch*.]

BILSH, *sb.*² w-s. A boaster, braggart. [From next.]

BILSH, *v.* 1. *int.* To boast, brag. NW-s. 2. To speak loudly or angrily. NW, c. [= E. *belch*.]

BILSHER, *sb.* w. A boastful person.

†BILSHY, *a.* Rxb., NW. Short, plump, thriving: "A bilshy lass."

BILT, *sb.* 1. A limp in one's walk. Rxb., c. 2. A lame person. More usually *Biltie*. NE.

BILT, *v.* ‡1. *int.* To walk lamely; to limp. Rxb., c. ‡2. "To walk with crutches" (Jam.). Rxb.

BIN', *v.* w. *tr.* To confound: "Bin' ye!" "Deil bin' ye!" [From E. *bind* to tie, put in bonds.]

BIND (*bind*), *sb.* NE, w. Power; ability to perform or help: "It's abuin ma bind." [med. Sc. *bind* capacity, measure.]

BINDWUD, *sb.* Also *bin'wud*. w. *Convolvulus*, bindweed. [s. Sc. (1824).]

BINE, *sb.* w-s. A bin, keg, or barrel. [§ 60 c.]

§BING, *v.* *tr.* To pile (potatoes, etc.) in a heap: (A. Scott² 108; Aird 242). [med. Sc. *byng*. Cf. E. dialect and Sc. *bing* a heap:—Old N. *bingr*.]

§BINGWUD, *sb.* s. Ivy; bindweed. [From *bin'wud* BINDWUD.]

BINK, *sb.* †1. A bench. NW. 2. A bed. NW, c, s. 3. A kitchen dresser, or the top part of this; a plate-rack. G. 4. A nest of wasps or wild-bees. Rxb., G. Also †*bee-bink* (Jam.), *bummie-*, *wasp-bink* (w). [med. Sc. *bynk*:—med. n. E. *benk* bench.]

‡BINK, *v.* N. *tr.* To dress smartly. Also with *up* or *out*: "Binkit up i' their new Sunday's claes" (Younger 99). [Cf. DINK *v.* and Tweeddale (1825) *binkie* trimly dressed.]

BIRD (*bard*), *sb.* 1. *Bird-eye* (also *bird's eye*), herb-robert. NE, c. 2. *Bird-seed*, (*a*) Groundsel. N-w. (*b*) The seed-stalk of the plantain, especially of *Plantago major*. N, w. 3. *Bird's-een*, the germander-speedwell, *Veronica chamædrys*. N-w.

BIRL, *v.* N-w. *tr.* To pick knots, etc., from the surface of (cloth), in finishing its manufacture. Hence *Birler*, one who does this. [E. *burl*, *burler* same.]

‡BIRLIE, *sb.* NE. A spindle-whorl. [Sc. *birl* to rotate. Cf. E. *whorl*, related to *whirl*.]

BIRN, *sb.* 1. An identification mark on sheep, made by burning: (see PIND *v.*). 2. *pl.* The scorched stems of heather or whins, which remain after the branchlets are burnt. G. †3. "A piece of dry heathy pasture reserved for the lambs after they have been weaned" (Jam.). Rxb. †4. "The summer hill, or high coarse part of a farm where the young sheep are summered" (Jam.). Rxb. [From E. *burn* *sb.*]

†BIRNY, *a.* ? Having stubby hairs: "He thrice kiss'd Grizzie's birny mou" (Laidlaw 44).

BIRR, *sb.* 1. A whirring noise or motion. NE, w. 2. Energy,

impetus. G. 3. Haste, hurry. NE. 4. Temper: "His impetence set ma birr up." NW, C. [med. E. *bir*, etc.:—Old N. *byrr* favouring wind.]

BIRR, *v.* 1. *int.* To whirr: "A wheen fashious bummies birrin' about yin's lugs" (Smith 1). "A birrin' wheel." G. 2. (See BICK *v.*) [med. Sc. *byrr*.]

BIRRIT, *sb.* W. A brat or troublesome youngster.

†BIRS, *sb.* Also †*birss*. Rxb. The gadfly. [From med. E. *breese* (whence E. *brize*):—A.S. *briosa*, *breosa*.]

‡BIRSE, *v.* N, W. *tr.* To attach a bristle or hair to a waxed thread: "The shuimaker birsed his lingle-end" (W). "He birsed his birse on the lingle-end" (N). [From Sc. *birse* a bristle, temper, etc.:—A.S. *byrst* bristle.]

†BIRST, *sb.* NW. Stress or difficulty of adverse circumstances. Chiefly with verbs, as *to stand* (Jam.), *dree* (A. Scott¹ 145), or *bear the birst* (Halliday). Cf. "to bide the brist" (A. Scott¹ 99). [med. E. *birst*, A.S. *byrst* loss.]

BISHOP, *sb.* N, C. A "pounder" for beating down earth.

BIT, *sb.* G. 1. A place: "It's a nice bit, Silloth." 2. A 'spot' of ground: "A couldna wun off the bit for fricht." Hence "A canna get off the bit" (I cannot progress with work). 3. A small, diminutive, or poor specimen of something: "Bits of clay-houses" (Rutherford 123). "Bits o' bairns"; "bits o' claes." 4. A small piece of bread, etc.: "Gie's a bit." 5. With ellipse of *of*: "A bit callant," "a bit piece" [i.e. of bread]. "Send iz a bit note." 6. The point under discussion: "Ti come ti the bit." [A.S. *bita* portion bitten off.]

BITE-MA-LUG, *sb.* NE. A flatterer.

BITTERIE, *sb.* NE. 1. The sand-martin: (1874 *B.N.C.P.* 289). 2. *Bitterie-bank*, same. Also *bitter-bank*: (Ibid.). [= Northumb. *butterie*.]

BITTLE, *sb.*¹ G. A beetle (for beating linen, etc.). [med. Sc. *bittill*:—A.S. *bietel*, *bitel*.]

BITTLE, *sb.*² 1. *As blind as a bittle* (= beetle, insect), having near or defective sight. E, C. 2. *A blind bittle*, a person having defective vision. W. [A.S. *bitula*, *bitela* beetle.]

BITTLE, *v.*¹ 1. *tr.* To beat (linen, etc.) with or as with a beetle. G. "They...*bittle* out the corn with their *nibbies*" (Jeffrey 333). 2. To trounce (a person). C-W. [E. *beetle* = 1.]

BITTLE, *v.*² G. Also *beetle* (N). *int.* To run with speed or vigour: "A ran as hard as A could bittle." [? Of same origin as prec., with reference to the action of the feet.]

BITY-TONGUE, *sb.* S. The biting water-pepper *Polygonum hydropiper*. [So in Cumberland.]

†BIZZEL, *sb.* Rxb. "A hoop or ring round the end of any tube" (Jam.). [Cf. BEI, and E. *bezel* groove for holding a watch-glass or gem.]

BIZZIM, *sb.* G. 1. A low or dirty woman; a slut or slattern. 2. Playfully applied to: A mischievous girl or young woman.

BLABBER, *v.* G. *int.* To babble. [med. E. *blaberen* to mumble.]

BLABE, *sb.* N, NW. A blister; a pustule. [E. *bleb* same.]

BLACK, *a.* 1. In pregnant uses: "Black as a crow." "Black as the yiss [= ace] o' spades." "As black as Eppie Suittie" (Smith 6) [refers to a black-visaged 18th century witch (cf. A. M. in *Edin. Mag.* Aug. 1820, p. 129)]. "Black-affrontit" (= grossly insulted). "Black-burnin' shame" (G; Ruickbie¹ 106). 2. Of ways, life, etc.: Evil, not morally good: "Hei's gaun a black gate." NE, W. †3. *Black bitch*, "a bag...clandestinely attached to the lower part of the mill-spout, that through a hole in the spout, part of the meal might be abstracted as it came down into the trough" (Jam.). Rxb. 4. *Black cap*, (a) The head of the bullrush, *Typha latifolia*. N. (b) The sedge-warbler. NE, C. {5. *Black dog*, a fit of depression or sulks: "He has the black dog on his back." G.} 6. *Black-headed laddies*, species of reedmace (*Typha*). NE. †7. *Black huidie* (NE, C), -*hudie* (Rxb.), the coalhead. 8. *Black-nebbit crow*, the carrion crow. W. 9. *Black-sugar*, Spanish or Italian liquorice; *black-waiter*, a solution of this in water. W-S.

BLACKIE, *sb.* {1. The blackbird. G.} 2. *Grund blackie*, one which builds its nest on or in the ground. NE, C.

BLAD, *sb.* N. A blotting-pad. [Cf. Da., Norw. and Sw. *blad* leaf (of paper or vegetable).]

BLADE, *sb.* {1. A broad flat leaf, as of the cabbage, lettuce, rhubarb, dock, etc. G.} 2. *Cheek-blade*, the cheek-bone. NE, W. 3. *Jaw-blade*, the jaw-bone. NE, W. [A.S. *blæd* leaf.]

BLADE, *v.* G. *tr.* To strip (a cabbage, etc.) of "blades." [= med. E. *bladyn*; cf. G. *blatten*.]

†BLAD-HAET, *sb.* Rxb. Nothing at all: "Blad haet did she say" (Jam.). "Blad hae't hae we to dread" (A. Scott¹ 50). [From (med.) Sc. *blad* fragment + HAET *sb.* 1.]

BLAE, *a.* G. Of a bluish purple colour; livid (especially with cold): "The muir of berries blae" (Leyden *Cout of Keeldar* xxviii). [med. E. *bla*, *blo*, etc.:—Old N. *blá*-livid.]

BLAEBERRY, *sb.* G. c. The fruit of the bilberry. Hence *blaeberry buss* (= bush). [med. E. *blaebery*:—BLAE: cf. Old N. *bláber*, etc.]

†BLAEFUM, *sb.* NW. *rare*. A hoax; nonsense: "It's a' blae-fum" (Halliday 170). [Alteration of Sc. *blaflum*.]

‡BLAES, *sb.* *pl.* Also *blaise*. NE. Thin shavings of wood as bored out by a wimble, etc. [= Sc. *blays*, *blaes*, *blaise*.]

‡BLAEWORT, *sb.* NE, S. The bluebottle; or the harebell. Also *blaewart*: "The blaewart flower" (Thomson 111). [Sc. *blawort*, -*wart*:—BLAE *a.*]

BLAFF, *sb.* G. Explosion: "The gun gaed off wi' a blaff." [Cf. Galloway *blaff* to explode or go off.]

BLAIKEN'D, *ppl. a.* 1. Bleached; turned yellow, by the sun: "Grass maun be blaekent ere it can be hay" (Halliday 264). *N, w.* 2. Said of the skin when the redness of a sore goes. *w-s.* 3. Withered, as by frost: "The tatae shaws are a' blaiken't." *w.* [med. Sc. *blayknit*:—med. E. *blayke* yellow, from Old N. *bleikr* pale.]

‡BLAIKIE, *sb.* *s.* = BAIKIE. [§ 11 A.]

‡BLAIN, *sb.* *N, w.* A scar or blemish; a mark left on the skin by a sore. [E. (1611) *blain*:—med. E. *bleyne*:—A.S. *blegen*.]

‡BLANDISH, *sb.*¹ Flattery: (A. Scott¹ 131). [med. E. *blandysh sb.*, same; but cf. E. *blandish v.*, *blandishment*.]

‡BLANDISH, *sb.*² *Rxb.* "The grain left uncut by careless reapers, generally in the furrows, during a *kemp*" (Jam.). [Cf. Fife (1825) *blander* to sow (corn) thinly.]

BLARE, *sb.* Also *blair*. *Rxb., g.* The bleat of a sheep.

BLARE, *v.* 1. *int.* To bleat, as a sheep. *g.* Also *blair* (Leyden 313). 2. To talk loudly. *NE.* [med. E. *blere*, *blear* (= 1), = med. Dutch, Low G. *blaren*.]

BLASH, *sb.* 1. A heavy fall or shower of rain, sleet, snow, or hail: "Sleety blash" (A. Scott¹ 36). *NE, w-s.* 2. A large quantity of liquid: "She cuist a muckle blash o' waiter into the pot." *NE, w-s.* 3. Weak, thin, or poor tea (or other beverage): "A blash of tea" (Murray in *Oxford Dict.*). "That tea's perfec' blash." *g.* [Imitative.]

BLASHY, *a. g.* 1. Of the nature of "blash": "Winter's blashy thaw" (A. Scott² 115). "Blashy tea." 2. Wet: "Blashy wather."

‡BLAST, *sb.* *N, w-s.* A whiff or puff with a pipe: "Sit inti the fire an' let's hae a blast." [From E. *blast* gust, blowing, etc.]

BLAST, *v.* 1. *int.* To pant. *NE.* 2. *tr.* and *int.* To smoke (a pipe). *N, w.* 3. *tr.* *Blast ee!* = confound you! *c-w.* [med. E. *blaste* to pant, blow, etc.]

‡BLASTING, *sb.* *Rxb., g.* A disease affecting cattle (esp. queys), characterised by swelling or hardening of the udder; cow-quake.

BLATCH, *sb.* *NE, c.* A sound blow: "A blatch i' the jaw." [Perhaps from an earlier **bladge* (cf. § 21 A): cf. Sc. (c. 1720) *blad* (a buffet) and § 23 A.]

‡BLATCHY, *a.* Accompanied or driven by gusts of wind: "The blatchy rains" (A. Scott² 109). [The parallel passage in first edition (A. Scott¹ 25) is misprinted "*blately* rains"; the meaning does not fit.]

BLATTER, *sb.* 1. A clatter. *N-w.* 2. A sharp, heavy shower (of rain): see NECK *v.* 2. *g.*

BLATTER, *v.* 1. Of rain, hail, etc.: To beat with violence, as on a window, etc. *c-w.* 2. To run noisily: "Helter-skelter, ... blatterin' like ma nannie O" (*Kelso Chron.* 27 July 1917). 3. *tr.* and *int.* To pelt, as with stones. *c.* 4. *tr.* To tear up, as by wind. *c.* [Sc. *blatter* to clatter:—earlier E. *blatter* to prate.]

‡BLAUGH, *a.* *Rxb.* "Of a bluish or sickly colour" (Jam.). [med. Sc. *blaught* (same):—med. E. *blaught*, past *ppl.* of E. *bleach*.]

BLAVER, *sb.* ‡1. The cornflower or *blue-bottle*: "As blue as a blaver." Rxb., NE, w. Also *blavert* (Rxb.). ‡2. "Some give the same name to the violet" (Jam.). Rxb. [Sc. *blawart*, -*wort*:—BLAE *a.*]

BLAW, *v.* 1. *int.* To boast. G. 2. *Ti blaw in yin's lug*, to flatter (one). w. (Cf. earlier E. "to blow in one's ear," = to whisper privily.) 3. *tr.* *Ti blaw up*, to hoax or "cod"; to make (a person) believe what is untrue. G. [Sc. *blaw*:—A.S. *blāwan* to blow.]

BLAW-DOON, *sb.* c-w. A back-draught in a chimney or fire-place.

BLAW-I'-MY-LUG, *sb.* 1. Flattery. Rxb., w. 2. A flatterer or wheedler. Rxb., G. Also *blaw-ma-lug* (C, S). [BLAW *v.* 2. Cf. BITE-.]

BLEA (blæ), *sb.* N-w. Also *blae* (Rxb.). A loud bleat of a lamb or kid; the cry of a child.

BLEA (blæ), *v.* Also *blae* (Rxb.). 1. *int.* To bleat, as a lamb or kid. Rxb., G.; Leyden 313. 2. Of a child: To lament or cry piteously: "To blae and greet" (Jam.). Rxb., G. [med. E. *blea*, *blay* same.]

BLEACH, *sb.* N, c-s. A blow: "A bleach i' the face." [s. Sc. (1824). Cf. med. E. *blechen* to injure.]

‡BLEARED, *ppl. a.* 1. Of liquid food ("kail," etc.): That is too thin: "Bleared sowens" (Jam.). Rxb., w. 2. Especially of milk: Bluish by being watered or over-skimmed. Rxb., N, w. [s. Sc. (1820) *bleared* = 1.]

BLEARIE, *sb.* Rxb., c-w. "Bleared" liquid food or milk. Also spelt *bleirie* (Jam., = "water-gruel"), *bleery* (1879 J. Thomson *W. Thomson* 31). [Sc. (1812).]

BLEATER, *sb.* w; ‡c. The cock snipe: "The bleater's quavering song" (Telfer 15). "The bob-tailed bleeters o' the fells" (Riddell 1. 246). [E. *bleat* + -*er*.]

BLECK, *sb.* 1. A smut. w. 2. A black man; a negro: "A was that hungry A could a eaten a raw (or boiled) bleck." N-w. 3. A scoundrel; a scamp: "There is not a greater bleck under the sun" (Younger 274). G. [Sc. (c. 1590) *bleck* (= 1):—A.S. *blæc* black liquid.]

BLECK, *v.* G. *tr.* To blacken: "He's bleckit 'is face." [med. E. *bleck*, *blek*.]

BLECKIE, *sb.* w. A mischievous boy; an imp.

BLECKNIN', *sb.* N-w. Blacking (for boots).

‡BLEDDOCH, *sb.* Rxb. Butter-milk. [med. Sc. *bledoch*, Sc. *bladdoch*, etc.:—Gaelic *blàthach*.]

‡BLEEB, *sb.* N, w. Also *bleib* (blēib). NE, S. A blister on the skin, as by burning: "A burnt bleib." [Cf. BLABE.]

‡BLEEZ'D, *ppl. a.* Rxb. Also *blaz'd* (NE). Of a hammer or mallet: "Ruffled in consequence of beating" (Jam.). [After E. *blaze v.*]

BLEEZE, *sb.* 1. A blaze, in various senses. G. 2. A smart blow

with the fist. See WUN *v.* 5. Rxb., *G.* 3. *Full bleeze*, at full pace. *c-w.* †4. "*Candlemas-bleeze*, the gift made by pupils to a schoolmaster at Candlemas" (Jam.). Rxb. 5. *Bleeze-money*, a gratuity (usually silver) formerly given by pupils to the schoolmaster at Candlemas (or other appointed day) for providing light or fire, the highest boy and girl donors being proclaimed "king" and "queen" of the school for the ensuing year. Rxb., *NW, w.* 6. *Bleeze-money day*, the day on which this was paid. *w.* [§ 54 A.]

BLEEZE, *v.* *G. int.* To strike: "He let bleeze at 'is face."

BLEEZER, *sb.* *w.* A very hot day.

BLENT, *v.* *s. int.* Of the sun: To shine after being obscured by clouds: "The sun blentit up." [From *med. Sc. blent*, past *t.* of *blenk* to glance.]

BLETHER, *sb.*¹ 1. One who *blethers*; a chatterbox. *G.* §2. *Blether-banes*, a jabberer, a *blether-skite*. *NW, c.* {3. *pl.* Voluble nonsensical talk. *G.*} 4. *Blether-lippit*, chattering: (see SLATE *sb.*). [From *Sc. blether* to talk nonsense.]

BLETHER, *sb.*² 1. A bladder. *N-w. c.* †2. *Blether an' leather*, a football. *w.* Also *leather and blether*: (1882 *Old Memories Revived* 6). *w.* [§ 17 *c.*, § 34 *c.*]

BLIND (*blind*), *a.* 1. Of suppurations: Pointless, headless: "A blind lump" (= a carbuncle). *w.* 2. *Blind brose*, †(*a*) "Brose" without butter or other fatty ingredient; "said to be so denominated from there being none of those small orifices in them, which are called *eyes*, and which appear on the surface of the mess which has butter in its composition" (Jam.). Rxb., *N.* †(*b*) "Brose" without kitchen. *c.* 3. *Blind Hairry*, (*a*) The game of blind-man's-buff. *w.* §(*b*) A game of "confidence" in which one boy offers to another to exchange for a similar one an article held in his clenched hand or behind his back. *G.* †4. *Blind-man's-bellows*, = next. Rxb. 5. *Blind-man's-buff* (Rxb., *N, c.*), *-ba'* (*s.*), the puff-ball, *Lycoperdon bovista*. †6. *Blind palmie* (or *pawmie*), "the game of Blindman's buff" (Jam.). Rxb.

†BLINKER, *sb.* Rxb., *NW.* A lively, engaging girl. [*Sc.* (1786).]

BLIRT, *v.* *w. int.* To flit about thinly clad.

BLIRT, *sb.* 1. A short dash of rain coming with a gust of wind. *N-w.* †2. "An intermittent drizzle" (Jam.). Rxb. [Cf. *Sc. blirt* to weep.]

BLIRTY, *a.* *NW, w-s.* Of weather, etc.: Marked by the occurrence of a "blirt" or "blirts."

BLOB (*blob*), *sb.* *w-s.* A blister on the skin, as by burning. [*med. Sc. blob* a bubble. Cf. BLEEB.]

BLOTCH, *sb.* *G.* A blot, as of ink. [As next.]

BLOTCH, *v.* *G. tr.* To blot: "A've blotch't ma copy-buik." [So *n. E.*:—*E. blotch* dab, botch, etc.]

BLOUST (*bloust*), *sb.* †1. A brag or boast. *N, s.* †2. A bragging

account of one's actions: "A' this bloust o' straining widdle" (A. Scott¹ 131). Rxb. †3. An ostentatious person. Rxb.

‡BLOUST, *v.* Rxb., N, s. *int.* To brag or boast. [Cf. BLUIST *v.*]

BLOUSTER, *sb.* w-s. A blast of wind. [= E. *bluster*.]

BLOUSTER, *v.* s. *int.* Of the wind: To blow gustily.

BLOUTER, *sb.* s. A blast of wind. [From Sc. (1786) *blout* sudden onset of a storm or wind. Cf. BLUITTER.]

BLUE (*bliuz*), *a.* {1. *Bluebell*, the harebell or bell-flower. G.} 2. *Blue blavers*, ‡(*a*) = BLAVER 1. N, w. †(*b*) = sense 1. Rxb. §3. *Blue bonnets*, (*a*) Mountain centaury. N. (*b*) = HARDHEID. w. 4. *Blue-bottle*, the cornflower. N-w. 5. *Blue-devil't*, *-devilled*, delirious under, and supposed to be seeing "blue devils" in, the delirium tremens. w-s.

BLUE DAY. 1. A very cold or frosty day. Rxb., N. 2. A day characterised by an uproar or disturbance. Rxb., N. 3. A day when one is exceedingly discomfited, disquieted, or depressed. c.

BLUID, *sb.* 1. Blood. G. c. 2. *Bluid-o'-the-cross*, the spotted persicaria (characterised by a dull red spot on each leaf: whence the name). NE. 3. *Bluid-sooker*, one or other insect which, when placed on the hand, sucks or appears to suck the blood. NE. [med. Sc. *blude*:—A.S. *blód*.]

BLUID, *v.* 1. *int.* and *tr.* To bleed. G. "[Both] being accused... for bluiding aither of them uthers" (1640 in Wilson¹ 44). 2. *Bluid-tongue*, the goose-grass, *Galium aparine*. w.

BLUIDY, *a.* 1. Bleeding; bloody. G. 2. *Bluidy-fingers*, the laburnum. w. ‡3. *Bluidy sooker* (i.e. sucker), = BLUID-sooker. NE.

BLUIST, *sb.* c-s. Also *blust* (Halliday 94). Boast; boasting.

BLUIST, *v.* w-s. Also *blust* (Halliday 94). *int.* To brag or boast. Hence *Bluister*, a boaster: (Halliday 94). [Cf. BLOWST *v.* and Galloway (1824) *bluester*.]

BLUIT, *sb.* N, w. A sudden burst of wind. [Cf. BLUITTER *sb.*² and BLOUTER.]

BLUITTER, *sb.*¹ 1. One who breaks wind behind. NE, w-s. 2. See WUNDY *a.* 1.

BLUITTER, *sb.*² G. A rumbling sound (such as that made in the intestines); a blurt; a gust of wind. [Sc. (1808).]

BLUITTER, *v.* w. *int.* To make a bubbling or blurring noise. [Sc. (1808).]

†BLUNT, *sb.*¹ Brunt; chief stress: "[To] brave the blunt o' blude and war" (A. Scott³ 102). [? From E. *brunt*. § 11 G.]

†BLUNT, *sb.*² Rxb., NW. A stupid fellow: "A never saw sic a blunt as oor Jock." [From E. *blunt* obtuse.]

†BLUNYIERD, *sb.* s. An old clumsy gun. [Ettrick For. (1825).]

†BLURRIN', *ppl. a.* Emitting a weird or mournful sound: "Blurin' bleater blew his drone on high" (Halliday 180). [Cf. E. dialect and med. E. *blore* to weep.]

BLUSH, *sb.* G. A blister raised by chafing. [= n. E. *blush*.]

BLUSH, *v.* G. *tr.* To raise a blister upon (part of the body) by chafing: 'A've blusht ma fit wi' walkin'.' [= n. E. *blush*, *blish*:—A.S. *blýscan* to redden.]

BOB (*bob*), *sb.* 1. A small bouquet of flowers. G. 2. A knot of ribbon. N. [med. n. E. *bobbe* cluster of flowers, etc.]

BODE, *sb.* G. {1. A bid or offer at an auction-sale, etc.} 2. An invitation: "A bode ti the waddin'." 3. *Fiddler's bode*, *Piper's bode*, an eleventh-hour invitation to someone overlooked or omitted. [med. E. *bode* (= 1):—A.S. *bod* order, behest.]

‡BODE, *v.*¹ 1. *tr.* To press (a gift, etc.) on a person: "He bodit it on me." NE. 2. To bid or make an offer for: "Scotch adage: Bode a robe and wear it, Bode a poke and bear it" (Murray in *Oxford Dict.*). [From prec.]

‡BODE, *v.*² N. Behoved to; must: "He bode do it."

BODLE-PREEN, *sb.* N-W. A very large pin. [From Sc. *bodle* small copper coin + *preen* pin.]

BOG, *sb.* 1. *Bog-bleater* (s), *-blitter* (Rxb., NE), *-bluiter* (c), *-bluter* (Rxb.), = the bittern. †2. *Bog-blooter*, "the snipe" (Jam.). Rxb. (Probably an error for sense 1.) †3. *Bog-bumper*, = 1. Rxb., c. 4. *Bog-hay*, hay won from grassy balks, road-sides, etc. NE, W. 5. *Bog-hyacinth*, some species of orchis. N-C. 6. *Bog-stalker*, †(a) A goblin or ghost. NW, S. †(b) A lounge. NE. 7. *Bog-thissle*, *-thrissle*, the thistle *Carduus palustris*. S.

BOGLE, *sb.* G. Also *boogle* (bugl). C-W. {1. A goblin. G. c.} 2. *Tatae-bogle*, a scarecrow. G. c. †3. = sense 4: "In the gloaming, nae youngers are roaming 'Bout stacks, with the lasses at bogle to play" (Jean Elliot *Flowers o' the Forest* iv). †4. *Bogle about the stacks*, a form of "hide and seek" played in a stackyard: (Younger 45). †5. *Bogle-rad*, afraid of "boggles": "The master being less 'bogle-rad' than his servants" (1820 A.M., Aug. 132). Rxb., W. Also †*boogle-raad* s [heard about 1860]. ‡6. *Bogle-ridden*, = 5. NE.

BOILIE, *sb.* E, S. Pap made of milk and flour, or milk and bread.

BOLE, *sb.* W. A stopper (usually of wood) with which the "smoke-man" closed up the aperture through which he lit the sulphur when smoking hosiery. [? From Sc. *bole* recess or aperture in a wall.]

‡BOLGAN, *sb.* Rxb. "A swelling that becomes a pimple" (Jam.). [Gaelic *bolgan* pimple.]

BONCE, *sb.*; and *v. int.* N. Also *bonsh* (C-W), *bunce* (W). Bounce.

BONCIN', *ppl. a.* 1. Bouncing. N. 2. Forceful, brazenly bold: "She's a boncin' bizzim—aye gaun maisterin' about." W.

BONDAGE, *sb.* G. The obligation of a cottage-holding farm-worker to provide (usually from his own family) a female outworker at a nominal wage, when the farmer requires extra help. [med. E. *bondage* tenure in villenage.]

BONDAGER, *sb.* G. A female outworker provided according to agreement by a ploughman, etc., when farm-work necessitates.

BONGRACE, *sb.* Rxb., *N.* A coarse straw hat, especially worn by country-women. [So earlier *E.*:—*F. bonne-grace* flap of hood.]

BONNETIE, *sb.* *N-w.* The game of leap-frog as played by the boys successively piling “bonnets” on the back of the stooper, whose place is taken by the boy who, in vaulting, first knocks off a cap or caps. [*Sc. bonnet* cap.]

BONNY, *sb.* Also *bonie*. Rxb., *c.* A small quantity of anything: “The bonny o’t!” (*Jam.*). [*Sc. (1721).*]

BOO, *v.* *c. int.* To blubber; to weep noisily. Frequently “ti boo an’ greet.” [From *BOOL v.* or *E. boo* to low.]

†BOOHOO, *v.*, and *sb.* Rxb. = *E. boo v.*, *sb.*: “I woudna gi’ a boohoo for you” (*Jam.*). [From *E. boohoo* interj.]

BOOL, *sb.*¹ {*1. a.* A boy’s marble. *b.* A bowler’s bowl. *g.* *2. pl.* The game of bowls or of marbles. *g.*} *3.* A ball-shaped sweetmeat: “Rock bools frae Hawick.” *w.* [*med. E. boule*:—*F. boule* ball.]

‡BOOL, *sb.*² *1.* The curved, spanning handle of a large pot, pail, etc. *g.* *2. pl.* = *CLEPS. NE.* [*med. Sc. bule* (= *1*), *boule* curved feature. Cf. *BOWL v.*]

BOOL, *v.* Rxb., *NW, w.* Also *bule* (Rxb.), *buil* (*w.*). *1. int.* To weep childishly, with a monotonous humming sound: “To bule an’ greet” (*Jam.*). *2.* To sing wretchedly and in a drawling manner: “Bulin’ at a sang” (*Jam.*). [*E. (1563) bool* to bawl.]

†BOOLIE-HORNED, *a.* *NE.* Obstinate, perverse. [Originally = bent-horned, from *Sc. bowly* bent, rounded.]

BOO-MAN, *sb.* *NE, c.* A hobgoblin, whose name is used to frighten children: “Here’s the boo-man.” [*s. Sc. (1808) bu-man*, ? from *boo* to roar, etc.; but cf. *Fl. Bulleman*, “a buggbeare to frighten children with” (*Hexham, 1648*).]

BOON, *sb.* Also *buin* (*w.*), *bin* (*N.*). A band or set of reapers: “No a pair in a’ the boon, Wi’ Rab an’ me could shear” (*Thomson 5*). See also *BAB.* [Apparently from the first element of *E. boon-ploughing*, -shearing (also -day, -dinner, -loaf, -man), that done gratuitously for a neighbouring farmer on a special occasion.]

§BOONTITH, *sb.* Also *bountith*. *1.* Something given in addition to stipulated wages; a bounty or bonus: (1672 in *Stitchill Records 63*; *Somerville 341*; *Wilkie 126*). *N-w.* *2.* A useful favour or advantage: “It was a bountith ti me.” *NE.* [*med. n. E. and Sc. bountith*, ? from Old *F. bontet*, *buntet*:—*L. bonitāt-em* goodness.]

BOOST, *sb.* Literary form of *BUIST sb. 1*: (*Jam.*; *Sibbald*; see *PIND v.*).

BOOTLE, *v.* Rxb. *int.* = *BUITTLE v.*

†BOREL, *sb.* Also *boral* (*Td.*), *borrel*. *1.* A wimble or augur. *Td., NW*; *Leyden 314*. *2.* *Borel-brace*, the brace for holding and rotating the point of a boring-tool: (*Leyden 314*). *NW.* *3.* *Boral-tree*, the handle of a wimble. *Td.* [*med. Sc. borale*, from *E. bore v.*]

BOSS, *sb.* G. An upright frame of wood on a stack-stand. (See Boss *a.* 4.)

BOSS, *a.* Also *boos* (s). {1. Empty; *toom*; frequently said of the stomach, etc. G.} 2. Usually = hollow (in respect of things that are normally sound or full), as "a boss nit" (a deaf-nut), "a boss tree," etc. G. 3. *Boss-head!* Empty-head! E, c-w. 4. *Boss-kill*, *Boss-kiln*, a stack-funnel. NW, S. Also *boskil* (Rxb.). Cf. KILL 2. [med. Sc. *bois*, *bos* hollow.]

BOUCH (baux), *v.* G. Also *booch* (w). 1. *int.* To bark in a suppressed manner. Frequently with *berk*. ‡2. To cough, as with a cold: "He's bouchin' an' berkin' again." [E. (1566) *bouch*.]

BOUCHT (bauxt), *sb.* {1. A sheep-fold; a pen for ewes at milking-time. G.} ‡2. *Bought curd*, "the droppings of the sheep, which frequently fall into the milk-pail, but are soon *sans ceremonie* taken out by the *fair* hands of the ewe-milkers" (Jam.). Rxb. [med. Sc. *bought*, *bowght*.]

BOUDE, *v.* *int.* = BUD *v.*: "Ilka ane boude hae her jo" (Riddell 17).

‡BOUGAR, *sb.* 1. A tie-beam of a (house-) roof. NE, W. (See Appendix I. D.) 2. *Bougar-stakes*, "the lower part of *cupples*, or rafters, that are set on the ground in old houses" (Jam.). Td., NE. 3. *Bougar-stick*, = sense 1. Rxb., NE, S. Cf. BUGGAR-STICK *sb.* [med. Sc. *bougar* = 1.]

BOUNDER ("bundər), *v.* 1. *tr.* "To set *boundaries* to" (Jam.); to limit or bound: "The auld fail dyke bounders the muir." Rxb., W. 2. To hamper, inconvenience, or incommode with or by anything; to annoy in this way: "Fair boonder't wi' ticht claes." W, S. [So earlier E. (= 1).]

BOUN-TREE, *sb.* Also *boontree*. 1. The *bourt*tree or elder, *Sam-bucus nigra*. G. Also *buintree* (w). 2. *Bountree berry*, an elderberry. NE. 3. *Bountree buss*, = 1. NE. [§ 8 I.]

‡BOUT, *sb.*¹ Also *boot*. Rxb. A sieve. [med. E. *boult*, *bult*.]

BOUT (but), *sb.*² 1. A sudden attack of illness. c-w. 2. A mood, whim, or fancy. W. [Earlier E. *bout* round, circuit, etc.]

‡BOUT-FITTIT, *a.* Club-footed: "The boutfittit writer" (Hall 28). [From Sc. *bout* bolt *sb.* Cf. "Auld Boltfoot," etc., in Lockhart's *Scott*, ch. ii.]

‡BOUZY, *a.* Also *boozy*. 1. Covered with bushes; bushy: "A bouzy burn; a boozy buss." Rxb., G. 2. Rough, shaggy: "The callant's hair's boozy; it wants clippin'." S. [From earlier E. *bosky* bushy.]

BOW'D, *ppl. a.* c. Having bandy legs. Hence *bow'd-leggit*. [med. E. *bowed* bent.]

BOWDY, *a.* 1. Having bandy legs. c-w. 2. *Bowdy-kite*, (*a*) A small corpulent person; (*b*) An impudent fellow. S. c. 3. *Bowdy-leggit*, = 1. G. 4. *Bowdy-legs*, (derisively) a bandy-legged person. c. [From Bow'd.]

BOWEL-HIVE GRASS. W. The field lady's mantle, *Alchemilla*

arvensis (once regarded as a cure for *bowel-hive* = inflammation of the bowels).

BOWER, *sb.* s. One who has the management of or rents a herd of cows (with feed) for dairy purposes. So *Bowin'-dairy*, a dairy-farm, the dairy of this. [Cf. med. Sc. (and n. E.) *bow* stock of cattle on a farm.]

BOWIE, *sb.* {1. A broad, shallow dish for holding milk, butter, etc. n, s.} 2. A round wooden vessel as a measure of capacity (for potatoes). w. 3. A small cask open at one end. n-w. [med. Sc. *bowy* = 1.]

BOWK, *v.*¹ ‡1. *tr.* To steep or wash (linen, etc.) in a special lye. nw, s. ‡2. To wash (clothes). nw. [med. E. *bouken*, *buck* to steep or boil in lye.]

BOWK, *v.*² 1. *int.* To retch, vomit; also, to belch. Rxb., g. 2. *tr.* To spew (*up*). g. 3. *int.* and *tr.* To emit or eject (smoke, etc.): "Bowkin' lums" (Smith 10), = chimneys vomiting smoke. c-w. [med. E. *bolc*. § 62 g.]

BOWKIN', (*vbl.*) *sb.* ‡1. A washing or steeping of linen, clothes, etc. nw, s. Also *boukein* (Sibbald). ‡2. The clothes, etc., thus washed: "A guid bowkin'." nw. [BOWK *v.*¹]

‡BOWL, *v.* w. *tr.* To crook, curve. [med. Sc. *bowl*, related to med. Dutch *bōghelen*.]

BOWL'D, *ppl. a.* Also *bowl't*. 1. Crooked; especially bow-legged: "Gae, nate thy legs, sae ill-built, bowl'd, and bandy" (Halliday 135). w-s. ‡2. *Bowl'd-like*, crooked, deformed. ne, w.

‡BOWLIE, *sb.* n. One who is crooked, or bandy-legged. [Cf. Sc. *bowly* bent.]

BOWOWR, *sb.* ne. The fruit of the bramble, *Rubus fruticosus*. Usually pl. [= Northumb. *bowowarts*, Yorks. *black bowowers*: said to refer to the stems which "bow ower" (= arch over).]

BOWSOME, *a.* w. Willing, compliant: "A bowsome lad." [med. Sc. *bowsum*:—A.S. **būhsom*.]

BOWSTEROUS, *a.* 1. Boisterous, rough: "A bowsterous wund." c-s. 2. Rowdy: "[A] boustrous crewe" (Watson's *Bards* 108). w. [E. (16th century) *bowstrous* rough.]

BOWT, *sb.* c-w. A skein or folded length: "A bowt o' knittin' (or tape)." [med. E. *bolt* roll, etc.]

BOXIN', *sb.* c-w. The protective woodwork covering piping in a room; also, wainscotting.

BRACE, *sb.* g. The mantelpiece. [From med. E. *brace*, etc., armour for arm.]

BRACK, *sb.* ‡1. "A stripe of uncultivated ground between two shots or plots of land" (Jam.). Rxb. 2. A fall or layer of snow: "Where winds had swept an ebber brack" (Riddell 1. 204). [From E. (1611) *brack* breach, etc. Sense 1 = E. *breck*, *break* tract distinct in surface.]

BRAE (brè:), *sb.* {1. A steep bank or road; a hill-side. *G.* 2. *Brae-face*, *-fit*, *-heid*, the breast, foot, head of a *brae*. *G.* †3. *Brae-hag*, a steep bank with an overhanging edge of turf. *NW.* 4. *Brae-hag*, = HAG *sb.*¹, HALD *sb.* 2. *Rxb.*, *G.* 5. *Brae-hauld*, = 4. *Rxb.*, *N.* [*med. Sc.* and *n. E. bra.*]

‡BRAG, *v.* *N. tr.* To beat or overcome in a fight. [*med. E. brag* to vaunt, challenge, threaten.]

†BRAGWORT, *sb.* *Rxb.*, *N-C*; Sibbald. A beverage made of honey-dregs, boiled with water, or occasionally malt. [*med. E. bragot*, etc.:—Welsh *bragawd*.]

BRAID-BAND, *adv.* 1. Of corn: Lying, spread out on the field, unbound. *s.* †2. *To faw* [= fall] *braid-band*, “used of a young woman who submits to dalliance without opposition” (*Jam.*). *Rxb.* [*Sc. braid*:—A.S. *brād* broad.]

†BRAINYELL, *sb.* A violent rushing or commotion: “A brainyell o’ riot and revelry” (*Halliday* 318). [*Border Sc.* (1818), from *Sc.* (1789) *brainge*.]

‡BRAINYELL, *v.* *Rxb.*, *N. int.* To break forth, to rush, violently. [*Border Sc.* (1820), from *Sc. brainge*: see BRENGE *v.*]

BRAISSIL, *sb.* Also *braissle*. 1. A spell of heated exertion: “A had a sair braissle wi’ the wund.” *w.* †2. *To work by braissils*, to work hurriedly, unequally, and fitfully. *Rxb.*

BRAISSIL, *v.* Also *braissle*. †1. *int.* To work hurriedly (and more or less fitfully). *Rxb.*, *N, w.* 2. To pant and perspire with exertion or toil: “Braisslin’ up a lang stey brae.” *w.* [See BRASSLE.]

†BRAKESEUGH, *sb.* Also †*breckshaw* (*Rxb.*). = BRAXY (*q.v.*, p. 340): “Brakeseugh, fitrot, and...winter skaith” (1871 *Allan Poems* 118).

BRAMLIN, *sb.* *Rxb.*, *N, s.* Also *brammin* (*Rxb.*). = BRAMMEL 1. [= Earlier *E. brandling*:—*E. brand* mark. § 7 c.]

BRAMMEL, *sb.* 1. The (striped or banded) brandling-worm, frequenting old dung-heaps, and prized as bait. *N, c.* {2. *Brammel-worm*, same. *Rxb.*, *G.* Also *bramble worm* (*Younger Angling* 143).} [*From prec.*]

BRANDER, *sb.* 1. A gridiron. *G.* 2. The iron grating covering the entrance of a drain, etc. *Rxb.*, *G.* 3. *Brander-glet*, slimy ooze of or from a drain-pipe: (see CLAIRTY). *w.* †4. An iron frame or other structure for protecting the foot of a bridge-pier from heavy river-borne articles: “The brander of the middle pillar [of Teviot bridge]” (1741 in *Wilson*² 72). [*med. E. brandyr*, etc., “brandiron”:—*E. brand* + dialect *ire* iron.]

BRANDER, *v.* *NE, C, s. tr.* To grill or broil. [*Sc.* (1814).]

†BRANDIE, *sb.* *Rxb.*, *NW.* A cow almost wholly brown. [*Cf. med. E. brende, breded*, and *E. dialect branded, brindled*.]

†BRANDON, *sb.* ? = BRANDER 1: “Ane harle and a brandon” (1718 in *Stitchill Records* 179). [*Cf.* § 81.]

BRANKS, *sb. pl.* w-s. The mumps. [s. Sc. (1808).]

†BRANKSOME, *a.* Strutting; marching demonstratively: "The branksome set that's gaen to Ferniherst" (Hall 20). [Sc. (and literary E.) *brank* to strut or swagger.]

BRANKUM, *sb. n.* Bishopweed.

BRASH, *sb. c-w.* A strenuous spurt or rush; an added or special effort. [med. Sc. *brasche* attack.]

BRASHY, *a. n.* Of weather: Wet and windy. [s.e. Sc. (1805).]

BRASSLE, *sb. w-s.* A struggle, a toil: "A sair brassle wi' the wund." [Sc. *brastle* rush, toil:—A.S. *brastlian* to clatter.]

BRAT, *sb. 1. pl.* Clothing (especially tattered garments). G. {2. A coarse apron worn for dirty household work. G.} See SCODGIE 3. 3. The tough skin which forms on porridge, etc., in cooling. NE, C-W. [med. E. *bratte* rag, Old E. *bratt* cloak.]

BRAT, *v. 1. tr.* To curdle: "Thunner brats the milk." NE. 2. To cake or harden, as by heat: "The sun brattit the grund." "Brattit grund." W. [See prec. 3.]

†BRATCHET, *sb.* Td.; G; Sibbald. A little brat; a mischievous, pert, or silly youngster; a *smatchet*. [n.e. E. (1781).]

†BRAUGHTIN. Rxb. = BRUGHTIN-CAKE. [n. E. *brautin*, = Lancs. (1691) *braughwheam* same.]

BRAWN (*bræn*), *sb.* {1. The calf of the leg. G.} Also †*brand* (Td., N, W). 2. A boar, or male swine. Rxb., G. [med. E. *brawne* boar, muscle:—Old F. *braon*, etc., muscle, fleshy part.]

BREAD (*brid*), *sb.* Also *breed*. 1. *Bread-berry*, bread soaked in hot milk; pap, *saps*. N-W. 2. *Bread meal*, the flour of peas and barley. Rxb., N-W; A. Scott¹ 103; Younger 102. †3. *Bread morning*, the piece of bread which the rural workman takes with him as his morning repast. Rxb., NW. [med. E. *breed*, *bread*:—A.S. *bréad* bread.]

BRECHAM, *sb.* {1. A horse-collar. G.} 2. Ludicrously: A heavy muffler, or other untidy neck-wear. C-W. [med. n. E. *bargham* = 1.]

†BRECHAN, *sb. w.* = BRECKEN *sb.*: "The brechan shaw" (Halliday 258).

†BRECHANY, *a. w.* Covered with brackens: "The brechanie brae" (Halliday 311).

BRECK, *sb. 1.* A breaking, in certain senses: "The breck o' day." S. 2. A beginning to thaw: "The breck o' a frost." NE.

BRECK, *v. 1. tr. and int.* To break. N, S. 2. *int.* Of frost: To relax, give way. N. [med. n. E. *brek*. § 34 F.]

BRECKEN, *sb. G.* Also *breakan* (Riddell 364). Brackens. [med. n. E. *braken*. § 34 C.]

†BRED, *sb. 1.* A board: "A bred to hands of clock" (1732 in Wilson² 70). 2. The lid or (wooden) covering of a pot or pan. Frequently *pot-bred*, one made of wood. Rxb., NE, C-W. 3. Either of the boards of a book. NE, W-S. 4. A wooden dish of a scale or balance. NE. (See BAUK *sb.* 4.) [A.S. *bred* (= G. *brett*) plank, board, etc.]

BREE, *sb.*¹ NE. The eyebrow. Cf. EE *sb.* 2, 3. [med. Sc. *bre*, *bree*.]

BREE, *sb.*² I. Favourable opinion: "A've nae bree o' 'im."
N, NW. §2. "He's nae bree," = He's a worthless person. N. [Cf. BREW *sb.*]

BREEK, *sb.* G. {I. *pl.* Trousers. "Ee canna take the breeks off a Heelintman," = You cannot deprive a man of what he hasn't.} 2. A piece of cloth sewed over the hips, etc., of a hog, to prevent copulation: "A breek for a hog."

BREEK, *v.* G. *tr.* To provide (a hog) with a *breek*.

BREEKY, *a.* w. Clad in "breeks": see MAER 2.

BREEMIN', *present pple.* Rxb., G. Of a sow: Desiring the boar: "The rankest poison in the world is the broth of a *brode* sow, a-breeming" (Leyden 315). [med. E. *brymme* (E. dialect *brim*) to be in heat; cf. med. E. *breme* in heat; fierce.]

BREENGE, *sb.* N, S. A violent rush or dash. [From Sc. (1789) *brainge*.]

BREENGE, *v.* I. *int.* To move impetuously or clumsily; to rush or dash. G. 2. To bustle about noisily. G. 3. To strike violently: "He let breenge at 'im." w. [Sc. (1786) *brainge* = I.]

BREEZE, *sb.* c, s. A bruise, or contusion caused by pressure or jamming.

BREEZE, *v.* I. *tr.* To bruise or hurt by pressure, etc. s. 2. *tr.* and *int.* To bear upon; to move (a heavy object) by pressure. c. (Cf. BRIZZ.) [E. dialect *breeze* (= I):—med. E. *brese*, *bresse* to crush.]

BRENT, *a.* I. Sheer, precipitous. w. §2. Of the forehead: Lofty and smooth. Rxb., N-w. †3. "Flat, as descriptive of a brow which has a small angle" (Jam.). Rxb. 4. Bold, forward, shameless: "A brent huzzie!" w. 5. *Brent-fac'd*, brazen. w. [med. E. *brent*:—A.S. *brant* lofty, steep.]

‡BRENT, *adv.* Rxb., N, w. Straight; direct, without deviation: "The road gaed brent down" (Smith 8). "He look'd me brent in the face" (Jam.). "The Germans cam brent on."

BRENT-NEW, *a.* w. Quite new; brand-new. [w. Sc. (1790).]

BREW, *sb.* N-C. Variant of BROW *sb.* [s. Sc. *brew* (1828).]

‡BREW (*briu*), *v.* w. *tr.* Jocularly: To dye (a coat, etc.).

‡BRICK, *sb.*¹ E. A form of loaf: "A twopenny brick" (Hilson).

BRICK, *sb.*² I. A break; a breach. N-w. c. (Also A. Scott¹ 54.) 2. *The brick o' a frost*, a thaw. NE, C-W. [§ 39 D.]

BRICK, *v.* N-w. c. Also *brik* (Halliday 150, 265). *int.* and *tr.* To break, in various senses. [§ 39 D.]

BRICKLE, *a.* N-C. Brittle: "That gless is gey brickle." [Sc. (1637) *brickle*:—med. E. *bryckel*.]

‡BRINTLE, *sb.* Money, cash; *pl.* coins: (Halliday 127, 294). Also (short) †*brint* (Ibid. 87). [Sc. *brindle* same. § 3 I.]

‡BRISSE, *a.* NW. Also †*brissal* (Sibbald). Brittle.

BRIZZ, *sb.* Also *briss*. I. A bruise or contusion: (see BATE *sb.*).

c-w. 2. Force, pressure: "Oh! would'st thou bide the briss o' time" (A. Scott¹ 12).

BRIZZ, *v.* c-w. *tr.* and *int.* To press, squeeze, crush: "Brissing down the eyelids" (A. Scott¹ 27). [med. E. *brise*, *briss*:—A.S. *brýsan* to crush.]

‡BROACH, *sb.* c-w. Yarn wound on a spindle; a cop. [So n. E. dialect (1703):—med. E. and Sc. *broche* spindle, wooden pin, etc.]

BROAD-. Also *brode*-. 1. *Broad-hen*, a sitting-hen. NE. 2. *Broad-sow*, a brood-sow. G. Also *broad-soo* (N). [med. Sc. *brod-hen*, -*sow*, from A.S. *bród* brood.]

BROCK, *sb.* {1. Broken meats; scraps of food. N, W-S.} 2. *Brock barrel*, etc., one for holding such. c-s. 3. Refuse straw, hay, etc., cut or broken short. NE. [med. E. *broke*, A.S. *broc* fragment.]

BROCK-FACED, *a.* NE. Having a face streaked like a badger. [Sc. *brock* badger, also base fellow.]

‡BROD, *sb.* A board, in various senses: The board of a book (G); a tailor's sitting-board (N); a pot-lid; frequently *pot-brod* (N-C); "the brods o' a poopit" (1868 *H.A.S.T.* 33/2); "the lifting brod... in bailies' loft" (1725 in Wilson² 68). "To figure and gild the knock's brod" [= clock dial] (*Jedburgh Records* 9 Oct. 1686). [From E. *broad* *sb.*]

BRODY-SOW, *sb.* Also (short) *brody*. G. = BROAD-SOW.

BROG, *v.* NE, c. *tr.* To pierce (a hole) with or as with an awl. [med. Sc. *brog* to pierce; cf. Sc. *brog* awl.]

BROGGLE, *sb.* W. I. = BROGGLER. 2. A job clumsily performed.

BROGGLE, *v.* Also *brogle*. 1. *int.* and *tr.* To do any work clumsily; to botch. N, W. 2. *tr.* and *int.* To prick or prod a hole in a strap, belt, etc. s. 3. *tr.* To vamp (boots or shoes); to patch up. Rxb., N. [s. Sc. (1820) *broogle* = 1. With 2 cf. BROG *v.*]

BROGGLER, *sb.* N, W. One who does work clumsily.

BROGGLY, *a.* 1. Having an uneven surface: "A broggly road." NE, W. 2. Shaky, loose-jointed: "A per o' broggly compasses." W.

BROOD, *sb.* *rare*. ‡1. A young child: "To let a brood like that beat you" (Younger 6). "She's a cannie brood" (said of a girl three years of age). Rxb., N. ‡2. The youngest child of a family. Rxb. [From E. *brood* family, progeny, etc.]

†BROODY, *a.* Of a bitch: Inclined to breed; prolific: (Ruickbie¹ 177). [med. Sc. *brudy* same:—A.S. *bródig* broody (of fowls).]

BROOSE (*bru:z*), *sb.* G. = BRUISE *sb.*: (Younger 250; etc.). [Sc. (1786).]

BROOZLE, *v.* Td., NE. *int.* To work toilingly; to perspire from exertion. [See BRUSSLE *v.*]

BROSE, *sb.* {1. A dish made of meal and boiling water or milk, and seasoned with butter and salt. G. Cf. BLIND *a.* 2.} 2. Regarded as plural: "A've ower few brose" (Murray 162). [Sc. (1657) *brose*:—med. E. *browis*, etc.]

†BROTCH, *sb.* A slender person: "Kate, the brotch, she was a thin ane" (Hogg 77). [? From E. *broach* spit, tapering rod, chisel, etc.]

BROTH, *sb.* NE. An excessive or free perspiration.

BROTH, *v.* NE, S. *int.* To perspire freely: "Broathing in sweat" (A. Scott² 42).

BROW (*brɔu:*), *sb.* C-S. Also *broo* (N, C). Favourable opinion; liking: "A haena muckle brow o't." "A've nae broo o' 'im." [Sc. (1816) *broo*. § 70 E.]

BROWST, *sb.* {1. As much as is brewed at a time. G.} ‡2. A heavy or hearty meal: "Ee canna be boss efter sic a browst!" G. 3. A hotch-potch. W-S. 4. A tempest: "A fearsome browst O' raging wind" (Riddell 27). 5. The consequence of one's actions or conduct. Usually with *guid* or *ill*. W. [med. Sc. *browest*, *broust* a brewing.]

BRUCKLE, *a.* 1. Of glass, etc.: Brittle. G. 2. Of cheese, etc.: Crumbling. NE, W. {3. Of weather: Unsettled; inclined to be stormy. G.} [med. E. *brukel*, etc. Cf. BRICKLE.]

†BRUGHTIN-CAKE, *sb.* Rxb. "Green cheese parings, or wrought curd, kneaded and mixed with butter or suet, and broiled in the frying-pan. It is eaten by way of *kitchen* to bread" (Jam.). [See BRAUGHTIN.]

BRUI (*brex*, *brø:*), *sb.* C-W. Broth, soup. [Doublet of Sc. *broo*:—med. n. E. *bro*:—Old F. *bro* broth.]

BRUIKIT, *ppl. a.* Also *bruckit*. 1. Variegated; mottled: "A bruikit sheep." G. 2. Grimy; dirty-faced. S. [From Sc. *brookit*, *bruckit* same.]

BRUIKY, *a.* W-S. 1. Grimy, dirty. Hence *sb.*, one with a dirty face. 2. *Bruiky-faced*, grimy-faced.

BRUISE, *sb.* C-S. A footrace at a country-wedding freq. to an outstretched handkerchief held by the bride and best-maid: the prize usually being a handkerchief. Frequently "ti rin the bruise." [From BROOSE *sb.*]

BRUISY, *a.* W. {Also *broisy* (G).} 1. Of the face: Fat and flaccid. 2. *Bruisy-faced*, having such a face. [From Sc. *broisy* fed by BROSE.]

BRUIZE, *v.* W. *tr.* To scorch (linen, etc.) in ironing, or by holding too near the fire. [Cf. E. dialect *brusle*, *buzzle* to parch, scorch.]

†BRUIZLE, *v.* Td., NE, C, S. *int.* = BROOZLE *v.*

†BRULLIMENT, *sb.* S. A broil or quarrel. [n.w. E. (1808) *brulliment*. Cf. Sc. *brulziement*, *brulyie* broil.]

†BRUNSTANE, *sb.* NE, *rare*. Brimstone: (Telfer 67. See also FLAUCHTER *sb.*² 1). [med. E. *brinstane*, *brunstone*:—*brinne* to burn.]

†BRUNSTANY, *a.* E, NE. Brimstony: (see LUNT *v.*¹ 1).

†BRUSHIE, *a.* Rxb. Sprucely dressed, or fond of dress: "He's a little brushie fallow" (Jam.). [Cf. PROSSY *a.*]

BRUSSEN, *ppl. a.* Also *bruss'n*. 1. Burst. W-S. 2. *Bruss'n-fow*, sated with food. S. [See BURSTIN' 1.]

BRUSSLE, *sb.* Also § *bruzzle*. G. A spell of heated exertion, hard work, etc.: "They had a gey brussle ti wun throw" [in kemping]. "A sair brussle wi' the wund."

BRUSSLE, *v.* Also § *bruzzle*. †1. *int.* To move in an impetuous or precipitate manner; to rush: "She brussl't inti the room." NW. 2. To perspire and breathe heavily with toil, etc.: "Fair bruzzlin' wi' heat." NE, C, S. [Cf. n. E. (1703) *bruzzle* to make a great stir, and med. E. *brustlien* to rustle, etc.]

BUBBLE-WUD, *sb.* S. 1. Wood of the elder-tree. 2. *Bubble-wud trei* or *buss*, the elder-tree. [When chewed it forms "bubbles" in the mouth.]

BUBBLY, *a.* {1. Blubbering. G.} 2. Snotty: "A bubbly nose or snoot; a bubbly bairn." G. 3. *Bubbly-cuffs*, one who wipes his snotty nose on the coat-sleeve. Frequently as a term of abuse; also "Sairgeant Bubbly-cuffs." N, W. [From Sc. *bubble* to blubber.]

‡BUD, *v.* N W. *int.* (Past t.) Must, had to: "The trey bud faa quhan the ruit was lowst" (Murray 218). [See next.]

‡BUDE (bød), *v.* G. *int.* (Past and Present t.) Must; had or has to: "She budna stay But bude come back" (A. Scott³ 96). [Sc. past t. (*bude*, *bute*, *buitt*, *boot*) of med. n. E. *bus* "it behoves."]

BUFF, *sb.*¹ NE, C. A blow: "A buff i' the jaw." "Say *buff!*" (command by a person daring a boy to fight another). [med. E. *buffe* buffet. So F. (1611) *buffe*, (med.) Low G. *buff*.]

BUFF, *sb.*² NE. The puff-ball. [See BLIND *a.* 5.]

BUFF, *sb.*³ *Buff nor stye*, not a whit; nothing: "He couldna say buff nor stye for hissel" (C-W). "A care naither buff nor stye for 'im" (NE). [See BUFF *v.*]

‡BUFF, *v.* W. *int.* To burst out with partly suppressed laughter: "Hei buff't oot inti a laugh." [Earlier E. *buff* (same):—med. E. *buff*, *boff* stutter.]

{BUFFET, *sb.* G. Also *buffet-stuil* (G);} *buffetie* (NE, W); *bucket-stuil* (W-S). A small four-legged rectangular stool with sides. [med. E. *bofet*, *buffet* low stool.]

†BUFFSTER, *sb.* = COGSTER: (Hogg 72). [From Sc. (c. 1800) *buff* to half-thresh grain, etc.]

BUFFY, *a.* W. Fat, chubby; = CHUFFY *a.* 1: "The bairn's buffy hands."

‡BUGGAR-STICK, *sb.* N. A rafter of a house-roof. [BOUGAR 2, 3.]

BUGGEN, *past pple.* G. *Buggen up*, overwhelmed (as with work).

‡BUILYIE, *sb.* Rxb. A perplexity or quandary. [Sc. form of E. *boil* (but not recorded in this sense). Cf. BARBULYIE.]

§BUIN, *a.* G. (Comparative *buiner*; superl. *buinmaist*, *buinermaist*.) Upper; higher: "The buin side o' the road." [ABUIN.]

BUIRD, *sb.* 1. A board, table, etc. G. §2. *Buird-claith*, a table-cloth. N. Cf. "Ane green buird cloth" (*Jedburgh Records* 14 Oct. 1619). [med. Sc. *buird*, A.S. *bord*, table, etc.]

BUIST, *sb.* 1. The owner's distinctive brand or mark upon sheep, etc. Rxb., G. c. 2. A smudge or dirty mark soiling clothes or the like. w. 3. A smart blow with the hand or fist. c-w. 4. A nasty smell. w. [From med. n. E. and Sc. *buist* box, etc.]

BUIST, *v.* 1. *tr.* To brand or mark (sheep, etc.), as with tar: "Buisted ewes;...buisted gimmers" (*Kelso Chronicle* 7 Oct. 1921). Rxb., G. c. 2. To smudge or soil (clothes, etc.). w.

BUISTIN', *vbl. sb.* G. 1. The tar-branding of sheep. 2. *Buistin'-ern*, *-iron*, the tool employed in this.

BUIT-MONEY, *sb.* N-w. The odd change or a small gratuity given in settling or making up a payment, etc. [Sc. *boot* advantage:—A.S. *bót* good, amends.]

BUITTLE, *v.* Rxb., w. *int.* To walk awkwardly with short, bouncing steps: "A buittlin' boody." Hence *Buittle-breeks* (w), a short-legged, stumpy individual. [Cf. BIDDLE *v.*, BOOTLE *v.*]

‡BULK, *sb.* NE. A haycock: "Christ shall...lay bulks (as they use to speak) on the green" (Rutherford 209). [E. *bulk* body, etc.]

BULL (bāl), *sb.*¹ NE, C. A round, tapering sandstone forming a whetstone.

BULL, *sb.*² Also *harrow-bull*. NE. A teeth-bearing bar or beam of a harrow. (Cf. BILL, SHETH.)

BULL (bāl), *sb.*³ 1. A bull. G. 2. *Bull-gress*, the brome-grass, *Bromus mollis*, etc. NE, w. Also *bull-gerss* (w), *bull-grass* (Brotherston 39). §3. *Bull-head*, *-heid*, a kind of firebrick with a rounded end. NE. 4. *Bull-o'-the-bog*, the bittern. Ld. (Locality doubtless inferred by Jam. from its use in *Guy Mannering*, ch. i.) 5. *Bull-reel*, = RAM-REEL. c-w. 6. *Bull-segg*, †(a) A bull that has been castrated at full age: (Sibbald s.v. *Segg*). Upper Jedwater (*rare*), c. 1850. (b) The great cat-tail or reed-mace. NE, s. 7. *Bull-snout*, the dog-grass. s. 8. *Bull-wand*, (a) A kind of weed growing among meadow-grass, hay, or corn. c-w. (b) The ragwort. w.

BULLER, *sb.* N-C, s. A gurgling sound, as is made by water, especially in falling between stones in a channel. [med. Sc. *buller* noise (of a flood, etc.).]

BULLER, *v.*¹ N-C, s. *int.* Of water: To gurgle loudly. [med. Sc. *buller* to foam, etc.]

BULLER, *v.*² Also *builler*. w. *int.* To roar or bellow; to vociferate. [med. Sc. *buller* same. Cf. Sw. *bullra*, Da. *buldre* to rattle, etc.]

BULLET-GUN, *sb.* NE. A short straight piece of an elder-tree branch, cleared of pith, and used as a blow-pipe: "The boor-tree, famous for bullet-guns" (Aird 173). [Cf. E. *bullet*, and Cumbl. *bultree gun* (same), corruption of *bour-tree*: see BOUN-TREE.]

BUM, *sb.* {1. A booming sound. G.} 2. A buffet or blow: "A bum i' the lug." c-s.

BUM, *v.* {1. *int.* To make or emit a humming noise. G.} 2. *tr.* To throw or cast (anything) with a booming sound; to strike or

knock. *N*-*w*. 3. To sing with a loud dull sound: "One rough ditty he *bummed* out wonderfully" (*Jethart Characters* 35). [med. *E*. *bumb*, etc., to hum loudly.]

BUM-CLOCK, *sb.* *c*-*w*. The cockroach. [*s*. *Sc.* (1824):—*BUM v.*]

BUMMER, *sb.*¹ 1. Anything that "bums." *G.* 2. The bumbee. *N.* 3. Something very large of its kind: "A bummer o' a grilse." *S.*

BUMMER, *sb.*² *c*-*s*. Also *heid-bummer*. 1. A manager or overseer. 2. Sarcastically: An officious person.

BUMMIE, *sb.* 1. The humble-bee or *bumbee*. *G.* *Bummie-bike* (*G*), *-bink* (*w*), a nest of such. 2. A dolt. *N*, *c*. [*BUM v.*]

BUMMLE, *sb.* 1. A bungle or botch. *G.* 2. A dolt: "Some bubblic bummle" (Halliday 127). *w*. [From earlier *E.* *bumble* confusion.]

BUMMLE, *v.* *N*, *w*-*s*. 1. *tr.* To spoil or make a mess of (a thing). 2. *int.* To bungle: "[They] bummil through the single Carritch" (Mrs Scott 10). "A muckle bummlin' ass." [*Sc.* (1720) *bummil*:—*E.* (1532) *bumble* to blunder.]

BUMMLER, *sb.* *N*, *w*. A bungler.

BUMPLE, *sb.* *w*-*s*. A puckered or gathered part in a garment.

BUMPLY, *a.* 1. Of a garment, etc.: Puckered. *w*-*s*. §2. Of trousers: Misfitting: "Bumply breeks." *w*.

†BUN, *sb.* *nw*. The tail of a rabbit or hare. [med. *Sc.*]

BUNCE, *v.* *s*. *tr.* To push or strike (a person, etc.) with the head, like a vicious ox. [*n*. *E.* *bunce*, *bunch*:—med. *E.* *bonch*, *bunch* same.]

BUNCH, *sb.* *w*-*s*. A blow. [So in *E.* (1642).]

†BUNCH, *v.* *Rxb.* Of a squat or corpulent person: To go *about* in a hobbling sort of way. [From med. *E.* *bunch*: see *BUNCE v.*]

‡BUNCIN', *a.* *N*, *w*-*s*. Buxom, robust, vigorous: "A buncin' wumman." [*E.* *bouncing* (*c.* 1841), same.]

‡BUNG, *sb.* *w*. 1. A worthless or repellent (old) person. 2. A worn-out horse: "An auld bung." [*E.* dialect *bung* = 1. Lothian (1825) *bung* = 2.]

BUNG, *v.* *G.* *tr.* To throw (a stone, etc.) with force.

BUNT, *sb.*¹ 1. The tail of a hare or rabbit: (A. Scott¹ 79). *N*-*c*, *s*. ‡2. The bushy end of a long tail: "The cow's white bunt." *w*. [Cf. *BUN*.]

†BUNT, *sb.*² *w*. A former mode of hairdressing. [Cf. *E.* dialect *bunt* to coil the hair.]

BUNTIN', *ppl. a.* *Rxb.*, *nw*, *w*. Short and thick; plump: "A buntin' bairn." [So *E.* (1584).]

BUNTLIN', *sb.* *NE.* A bantam. [*BANTLIN' sb.* 1.]

‡BURD-ALANE, *adv.* *N*, *w*-*s*. All alone; quite alone. [med. *Sc.*]

BURDEN, *sb.* *G.* 1. A heavy bundle of faggots; usually slung over the back: "Carrying burdens from the woods" (Hall 36). {2. *pl.* Public rates, etc.}

†BURDON, *sb.* *Rxb.* "To be at the staff and the burdon with one" (Jam.), = to quarrel or differ with a person. [med. *E.* *burdowne*

stout staff:—med. E. *burdon*, *bordon*:—F. *bourdon* pilgrim's staff. Cf. s.w. Sc. (1824) *bourdown* staff.]

BURNIN', *ppl. a.* ‡1. *Burnin' beauty*, a very handsome female. Usually with negative: "She's nae burnin' beauty mair than me" (Jam.). Rxb., N, NW. (Cf. Sc. *barnyard beauty* = "buxom girl"—Jam.) 2. *The burnin' fire*, the fire of hell. C-W.

BURN-THE-WUND, *sb. w.* A blacksmith. Also *Burniewin'* (1848 R. Davidson *Leaves* 21). [Cf. *Burniewin'* (Burns).]

BURSTIN'. Also *burs'in'*. 1. *ppl. a.* Gluttonous: "A burstin' greedy craitur." NW, W. Hence *burs'in'-fow*, gorged with food. W. 2. *present pple.* Breathless, as with running, bronchitis, etc. C-W.

BUSS, *sb.* {1. A bush or shrub. G. 2. *Buss-tap*, a bush-top. G.} ‡3. "To gang o'er the buss-taps, to behave in an extravagant manner" (Jam.). Rxb. 4. A tuft (of rushes, etc.): "A buss o' threshes"; "A nettle buss." G. "Fern-buss" (Jam. s.v. *Needle-e'e*). Td. [med. Sc. *bus*, med. E. *busk*:—Old N. *buskr* bush.]

BUSS, *v.* 1. *tr.* To dress, to deck out. Hence as *vbl. sb.*: "A bonnie bride needs-na muckle bussin'." N, W. 2. To bedeck (the Hawick town-flag) with bunches of coloured ribbons, etc.—an annual ceremony performed on the Common-Riding eve: "Ti buss the colours." "The Colour bussin'." G. ‡3. To dress (fly-hooks). Rxb., G. [med. Sc. *bus*:—med. E. *bosk*, *buske* to get ready.]

BUTTER, *sb.* ‡1. *Butter blobs*, the globe-flower. NE, S. ‡2. *Butter-clock*, a clot of cream on the surface of new milk. Rxb., NW, S. 3. *Butter-cup*, the lesser celandine, *Ranunculus ficaria*. G. (Also applied to other *Ranunculi*, as in E.) 4. *Butter-docken*, the dock *Rumex obtusifolius*. N. 5. *Butter-slate*, a slab of slate on which butter is set in a dairy, to keep it cool and firm. S.

BY-HOORS, *sb. pl.* C-W. Overtime.

§BYRE, *v.* G. *tr.* To put (cows, etc.) in a cow-house: "Byrein' the beasts" (Murray in *H.A.S.T.*, March 1861). [From Sc. *byre*:—A.S. *býre* cow-house.]

BYOUS. ‡1. *adj.* Marked, unusual: "It's boughs are bus't in... byus green" (Halliday 261). 2. *adv.* Very, particularly: "A byous clever callant." N. [Sc. (1823) *byous*, from E. *by* + *-ous*.]

BYSEN, *sb.* 1. A person presenting a ludicrous show or disgusting spectacle: "She's that dress't, she's a fair bysen." "Hei got monimental drunk, an' made a perfect bizen o' his-sel." W-S. Also *bysent* (W). ‡2. "*Besyne*, *Bysene*,...whore, baud" (Sibbald). [med. Sc. *bysyn* (= 1):—A.S. *bisen*, etc., pattern.]

‡BYSENFU', *a.* Rxb. Disgusting.

‡BYSPALE, *sb.* Rxb. = BYSPEL 1: "He's just a byspale" (Jam.).

‡BYSPEEL, *sb.* S. A subject of wonder.

‡BYSPEL, *sb.* Rxb. 1. Chiefly ironically: "Some person or thing of rare or wonderful qualities..." "He's nae byspel mair than me" (Jam.). 2. "An illegitimate child" (Jam.). [N. E. *byspel* worthless person:—A.S. *bígsPELL* proverb.]

CA' (kɑː), *v.* 1. *tr.* and *int.* To call. *G.* 2. *tr.* To slander or vilify (a person). *G.* 3. To propel, cause to spin or rotate. *G.* 4. *Ca' eer gird* (i.e. hoop), continue to be active, make progress, etc. *G.* 5. To knock or drive (a person) by striking. *G.* 6. To wash (clothes) hurriedly: "Ca' throw thae claes." *w.* 7. *tr.* and *int.* To swing or ply (a skipping-rope). *G.* [§ 11 D.]

CABBAGE, *sb.* (Vernacularly *cabbitch*.) 1. *Cabbage-daisy*, the mountain globe-flower, *Trollius europæus*. *NE, W.* 2. *Cabbage-runt*, a cabbage-stalk; a *castock* or *kail-runt*. *C-W.*

CADDLE, *sb.* Also *cad*. *w.* = CASS: "A cad(dle) o' paips."

†CADDLE, *v.* *NW.* *tr.* To lift up (a cherry-stone or "chuck") within a given brief time in certain games.

CAFF (kaf), *sb.* *G. c.* Also *cav* (kɑːv). *w.* {1. Chaff.} 2. *Caff-bed*, a bed-tick filled with chaff. [med. *n. E. caf, caff*:—*A.S. ceaf*.]

CAIDGY, *a.* 1. Wanton, lascivious. *w.* †2. "Affectionately kind, or hospitable" (*Jam.*). *Rxb.* [*Sc. (1725) cadgy* cheerful.]

‡CAIF, *a.* 1. Of wild birds: Tame or emboldened, as by want of food: "This onfa' o' snaw 'll make the birds caif." *Rxb., G; Sibbald.* 2. Of a calf, etc.: Showing confidence in or fondness of man. *NE, C.* 3. Of persons: Intimate; on familiar terms. *Rxb., NE.* [*A.S. caf* nimble, prompt (whence med. *E. cof, kof* bold, fierce).]

CAIK, *sb.* *C-S; Sibbald.* The stitch in the side: "A tuik the caik and got pechled" (*Smith 1*). [*Cf. E. ague caik*.]

CAIN-AN'-ABEL, *sb.* *NE, W.* The tubers of the orchis, *O. mascula* or *O. latifolia*, of which "Cain" is the heavier.

CAIP, *v.* Also *cape*. *N, W-S.* *tr.* To furnish (a wall) with a cope: "Ti caip a dyke." Hence *Caipin'-stane* (also *Caip-stane*), a coping-stone. [*n. E. (1703) cape*: § 52 *E.* *Cf. med. Sc. caip* canopy.]

†CAIR, *sb.* *NW.* The moving a spoon in soup: (see next).

‡CAIR, *v.* 1. *int.* To rake from the bottom of a dish of soup, etc., so as to obtain the thickest: "If ye dinna cair, ye'll get nae thick" (*Jam.*). *Rxb., NW.* *Cf. "Care*, to rake up, to search for" (*Sibbald*). 2. *tr.* To bring up (peas, barley, etc.) in this way. *N, W.* [From Old *N. keyra* to fling, toss, thrust, etc.]

CAIRKEEDGE, *sb.* *w.* 1. A carcase. 2. An unwieldy, ponderous person. [*Cf. § 23 c.*]

CAIRL. *s.* *A Cairl sky*, a belt of clear sky seen on the horizon towards the south. [*Cairl* = Liddesdale (also Hawick) for "Carlisle."]

CAIRN-NET, *sb.* *NE.* A small net for catching fish lying behind *cairns* or stone-piles in rivers: "Woven into the meshes o' law, like a fish into a cairn-net" (*Younger 375*). [*Sc. cairn*:—*Gaelic carn*.]

CAIRRIED, *past pple.* *G.* Also *carryit* (*Rxb.*), *cairriet* (*G.*). Overjoyed or excited with some circumstance; elevated in mind, abstracted: "'Jenny's...just carryit about it.' Sometimes, 'carryit up in the air'" (*Jam.*). *Rxb.* "Jock's fair cairriet the day"; "Jean's juist fair cairriet away wi' hersel." [From *E. carry*.]

CAIRT, *sb.* {1. A cart. *G.*} 2. *Cairt-door*, = next. *w-s.*
 3. *Cairt-end board*, a backboard or tail-board. *s.* 4. *Cairt-limmer*,
 a cart-shaft. *N, s.* 5. *Cairt-rack*, the rut made by a cart-wheel. *G.*
 6. *Cairt-stang*, a cart-shaft. *N.* 7. *Cairt-wheel*, the very large variety
 of marguerite or "gowan." (With reference to the disk.) *NE, c.* [§ 36 C.]

CAITCH, *sb.* *E, w-s.* A short, jerky movement; a toss; a turn (up
 or over).

CAITCH, *v.* 1. *tr.* To toss; to jerk; to knock (over), upset. *w-s.*
 2. To lift or hoist up (a person, etc.). *N, s.* [*n. E. keach* to toss.
Cf. KEITCH v.]

CAITION (*kefn*), *sb.* *E, c-s.* A person who becomes security (for
 another's debts, etc.). Usually "ti be (or ti stand, or come) caition"
 (for a person). [Earlier *E. (1586) caution.* § 36 F.]

CAITIONER, *sb.* *N-w.* = CAITION *sb.* [*med. Sc. cautioner.*]

†CAIVER, *v.* *Rxb., N, w.* Also *kaiver* (*Rxb.*). *int.* To wander,
 be incoherent, as a person near death.

CAKE, *sb.* {1. A thin hard-baked brittle piece of oaten-bread. *G.*}
 2. *pl.* Pieces of fancy-bread or currant loaf as customarily given to
 children requesting such on the morning of Old Year's Day. *G.*
 Hence *Caking*, the going round to ask such. *NE.* ‡3. *Cake-day*, Old
 Year's Day; *Hogmanay*: (*Aird 246*). *N, w.* ‡4. *Cake-night*, Old Year's
 Night: (*1920 Kelso Chron. 31 Dec.*). *NE.* [*Sc. (c. 1720) cake = 1.*]

CALF-SOD, *sb.* †1. "The sod or sward bearing fine grass;
 perhaps as affording excellent food for rearing *calves*" (*Jam.*). *Rxb.*
 2. One's native place or district. *NE.* (*Cf. Sc. calf-country, -ground.*)

CALLANT, *sb.* {1. A lad; a stripling. *G.*} 2. *Callants' ba'*, the
 annual game of handball played in Jedburgh on Candlemas day,
 and in Hawick on the Saturday preceding the "men's ba'." [*Sc.*
(1716) callant (= 1):—Dutch and Frisian kalant customer, etc.]

†CALLET, *sb.* *Rxb., N.* The human head. [*Sc. (1710) callet,*
E. (17th c.) calot a coif, from *F. calotte* skull-cap, etc. *Cf. med. Sc.*
pallet head, from *med. E. pallet* headpiece.]

CALVARY, *sb.* 1. The spotted persicaria. *c.* (*Cf. BLUID sb. 2.*)
 2. A garden variety of *Trifolium echinus.* *NE.*

†CAMERIL, *sb.* Also †*cameral.* *Rxb.* "A large, ill-shaped,
 awkward person" (*Jam.*). [?From *Sc. camrel* a butcher's cambrel.]

CAMMEL, *v.* *w. int.* To argue or dispute: "A strooshie o' foak
 cammellin' an' fechtin' amang yin another." [*E. (1621) cample.*]

†CAMMEL, *sb.* *Rxb., N.* A crooked piece of wood, used as a hook
 for hanging things on. [From *E. (c. 1600) cambrel* crooked, bent.]

†CAMMEL'T, *a.* *Rxb.* Crooked: "A cammelt bow" (*Jam.*).
 [As prec.]

CAMPIE, *sb.* *w.* One who strives, contends, or works vigorously.
 [= *Sc. kempy.*]

CAMPY, *a.* 1. Of persons: Bold, brave, spirited. *Rxb., w;*
Sibbald. 2. Of horses: Mettlesome, brisk. *w.* ‡3. Of persons:

"Elated by a flow of high spirits" (Jam.). Rxb. ‡4. Quick- or ill-tempered: "She's a campy limmer." NW, W. [From A.S. *campian* to fight, E. †*camp* to contend in athletic contests. Cf. KEMPY.]

†CAMSHAUCHLED, *ppl. a.* 1. Ungainly; bent: "A camshauchl't auld wumman." NE. 2. Of gait: Awkward. NW. 3. Crooked, perverse: "Sic as turn agley til thair camshauchet wayes" (Riddell *Psalm cxxv.* 5). [Cf. earlier Sc. *camsheuch*:—med. Sc. *camscho* (= 1), and Sc. *shauchle* to walk shufflingly.]

CAN, *v. G.* 1. *int.* To be able to, in idiomatic use with pregnant force: "She'll no can come, A doot" (= I doubt she cannot come). "Wi' him no cannin' wun hyim wi' the railway strike" (= Through his not being able to get home, etc.) "Ee nicht can gang." 2. Hence with *cood*, ‡*cuid* (past or conditional t.): "If wey hæd cuid cum" (Murray 216). "Hei wadna cood get" (= He must have been unable to get away).

†CANDEL-BEND, *sb.* Rxb., NW. Thick sole-leather. [= W. Sc. *Kendal-bend*, "said to be picked and tanned at Kendal" (Jamieson's *Supplement*, 1887).]

CANDLEMAS ('kanlməs), *sb.* {1. February 2nd. G.} 2. *Candlemas ba'*, = CALLANTS' BA' (at Jedburgh). G. ‡3. *Candlemas bleeze*: see BLEEZE *sb.* 4. ‡4. *Candlemas money*, same. NW.

CANGLE, *v.* W-S. *int.* To argue or dispute: (Halliday 332). [So Sc. (1619).]

CANNEL, *sb.* Rxb., NE, W. The sloping edge of an axe, chisel, or other tool, especially regarded as being highly sharpened: "The cancell of an axe" (Jam.).

CANNLE-STICK, *sb.* {1. A candlestick. G.} 2. A boy who stands on the centre of a plank in see-saw, to control the alternate sway. NE, C-W.

CANNON-NAIL, *sb.* G. Either of the pins or bolts that hold the body of a cart to the axle-tree. [Cf. CARRON-NAIL and § 8 I.]

CANNY, *a. G.* {1. Quiet, gentle.} 2. *Canny-Nanny*, a species of yellow stingless bumble-bee. [Earlier Sc. *cannie*, *canny* frugal, skilful, cautious, etc.]

CAN-THANK, *sb.* W. Thanks; "thank you": "He didna even geet can-thank." [? From med. E. *can thank* = to express thanks.]

CANTLE, *sb.* Also *cantel.* 1. The human head; esp. the crown of the head: (A. Scott² 46). G. §2. The head of an animal. G. ‡3. "The thick fleshy part behind the ear in a tup's head; considered as a delicacy, when singed and boiled in the Scottish fashion" (Jam.). Rxb. 4. The top or summit of a hill: "A clud on the cantle o' Wheel-rig." N, S. [s. Sc. (1808) *cantle* (= 1):—med. E. *cantelle* corner, projection, etc.]

CANTY, *a.* {1. Lively, cheerful. G.} ‡2. "*Cantie smatchet*, a cant term for a louse; apparently from the liveliness of its motion" (Jam.). Rxb. [Earlier Sc. (a. 1700) *canty* = 1.]

CAP (kɑ:p), *sb.* Also *caup*. E, C. c. A wooden bowl used as a measure of capacity for potatoes, etc. [s. Sc. (1724), = med. Sc. *cop*.]

CAPFU', *sb.* Also §*capfull*. c. The fill of a *cap*: "Pints, pecks, and capfu's" (A. Scott¹ 163). "3 capfulls of oats" (1675 *Stitchill Records* 78). [From prec. Cf. FOU.]

‡CAPERER, *sb.* Rxb., N, NW. Bread, butter, and cheese toasted together. [Sc. (1815) *caper*:—Gaelic *ceapaire* slice of bread and butter.]

†CAPILOWE, *v.* Also *cappilow* (Rxb.). 1. *tr.* Of reapers: To outdistance (other reapers), to leave behind or out of sight, as by surmounting an intervening ridge on the harvest field: "Faith they'll capilowe us" (A. Scott² 101). Rxb. 2. "To *capilowe*... is also held as a term of contempt" (*Ibid.* note). [Cf. Old N. *kapp* a contest.]

CAP-NEB, *sb.* N. An iron toe-plate.

CAPPIT, *past pple.* NE. Ill-tempered, upset, "put out." [From E. dialect *cap* to perplex, etc.]

†CAPSTRIDE, *v.* 1. *tr.* To forestall (another) in drinking as the potions go round: Rxb. proverb: "Better be cuckold than capstridden" (Jam.). 2. To anticipate or perform beforehand the work of (a person): "Machin'ry yet shall capstride you an' me" (A. Scott⁵ 39).

†CAPTIVITY, *sb.* Rxb., N. Ruin, waste, destruction: "It's a' gane to captivity" (Jam.).

CAREER, *v.* g. *int.* To go about making a fuss or show. Usually with *about*. [? E. *career* to gallop, etc.]

CARFUFFLE, variant of CURFUFFLE *sb.* and *v.*

†CARLED, *past pple.* Rxb. Of a bitch: Served by a dog: (Ruickbie¹ 177). [From Sc. *carl* churl, fellow.]

‡CARLISLE, *sb.* N-W. (In use from about 1880.) 1. A sequence of intricate jumps, in which the jumper alternately twists the one leg before the other. (Cf. CRILE *sb.*¹) 2. *Dooble Carlisle*, a more intricate form of this.

‡CARRON-NAIL, *sb.* NE, C. Also †*carrion nail*. = CANNON-NAIL: "He would sooner nail his hat on his head wi' a carrion nail" (1873 *H.A.S.T.* 202). [Cf. Sc. (1552) *garron-nale* same.]

CARRY-MIT, *sb.* The left hand; a clumsy hand. E, NE. Hence *Carry-mittit* (E, NE), *Carry-handit* (N), having a left or *car*-hand. [From Sc. *car* (+ slang *mit* hand): see KER-HAND(1T).]

†CAR-STANG, *sb.* Rxb. The shaft of a cart. [STANG *sb.*]

‡CASHIE, *a.*¹ 1. Of food: "Flaccid, slabby" (Jam.). Rxb. "A cashie turnip; cashie mutton" (J. M. in *E. Dialect Dict.*). Roxb. 2. Of things: Of inferior quality: (J. M., etc.). Roxb. 3. Of persons: Of easy or little principle: "A cashie fellow" (J. M., etc.). Roxb. 4. Of persons, sheep, etc.: Unable to bear fatigue; delicate, easy-going. s. [Cf. F. (1611) *cassé* decayed or worn with age.]

†CASHIE, *a.*² 1. Forward, pert. Rxb., W. 2. Talkative. Rxb. [Cf. n. Sc. (1790) *calshie* crabbed, etc., and Banff *calshich* same.]

CASHTI, *sb.* Also *kashti*. E, NE. A stick. [Yetholm Gipsy *kashti*, E. Gipsy *kosht*. Cf. Spanish Gipsy *caste*, Sanskrit *kāshṭha*.]

CASS, *sb.* Plural *cass*. C-W. A set of four cherry-stones, in or for playing the game of "papes." [? Short for *cass'l* CASTLE. Cf. CADDLE.]

CASSA, *sb.* W. The pavement. [med. E. *causy*, *cause* paved way, raised footway, etc.]

CASS'N, *past ppl. a.* and *ppl. a.* {I. Cast. G.} 2. = AWALT *a.* S. 3. *Cass'n dyke*, a turf wall. E, S. [med. E. *casten* = I.]

CAST, *sb.* NE. I. An opportunity of having a drive or "lift." 2. A turn of the scales advantageous to a customer. (Cf. INCAST.) [med. E. *cast* stroke of fortune, etc.]

CAST, *v.* I. *int.* To reappear or turn *up* again. N-W. 2. To fall out or disagree: "They've cast (or cass'n, cuiss'n) oot again." G. 3. Of bees: To swarm. G. 4. Of clouds: To bank *up*: "It's castin' up for a storm." NE, C-W. 5. To dig (peats, "divots," etc.) with a spade: "Casting the fall off Castlehill" (*Jedburgh Records* 17 June 1676). Cf. FLAW *sb.*¹ G.

§CASTER, *sb.* G. One who "casts" peats: (A. Scott³ 161).

CASTIE, *sb.* NE, W. Also *casto*, *casta* (W). A cabbage-stock or *kail-runt*. [med. E. *caule stock*, *caustock*:—*cal* kale + *stock*.]

†CASTLE, *sb.* Rxb. = CASS *sb.*: (see FEEDOW).

CASTOR-OILS, *sb. pl.* C. The red drupes of the yew-tree. Also called §*castor-oil berries*.

CAST-YOW, *sb.* Also *cast-ewe*. Rxb., G. A ewe unfit for breeding.

CAT, *sb.* †1. A small piece of rag, rolled up and inserted between the pot-handle and the *crook*, to raise it a little from the fire. Rxb., NW. ‡2. One or more handfuls of grain, laid together on the ground by a reaper when not near the tie-band: "Some mak bands, some cast in cats, Some wi' their heuks they snod it" (A. Scott² 104). Rxb., N. ‡3. A handful of straw, especially when used in making a "cat and clay" building. Rxb., G. 4. *Cat-an'-bat*, the game of "cat-stick" or "tip-cat." C. ‡5. *Cat-an'-clay*, a former method of building mud walls with tiers of straw and clay wrought together into rolls. C-S. (Cf. 2.) 6. *Catlock*, the sheathed cotton-grass, *Eriophorum*. S. 7. *Cats-an'-kitlins*, the inflorescence of the hazel, willow, or other amentiferous tree. N-W. (Cf. E. "*catkins*.") †8. *Cat-steps*, the corbel-steps of a gable: "Corby...sidling up the cat-steps" (Hall 15). Rxb. 9. *Cat-tail*, a top of the cotton-grass (cf. 6). NE, S. 10. *Cat-wuttit*, small-minded, spiteful. C-W.

†CAT, *v.* Td., NW. *tr.* To build or construct (a house, etc.) by the "cat and clay" method: "To cat a chimney" (Jam.). [CAT *sb.* 3, 5.]

CATCHIE-HAMMER, *sb.* Also *catch-hammer*. Rxb., NE. A small light hammer used by stone-masons.

CATCHY, *a.* G. Changeable; unexpectedly showery: "It's catchy wather the now."

CATE, *v.* Also *cait*. NE, W. *int.* Of a cat: To desire the male: "The cat's a-catin'." [Sc. (c. 1680) *cate*.]

†CA'-THROUGH, *sb.* Rxb. = GAE-THROW.

CA'-THROW, *sb.* G. A slight or temporary wash: "A gaed the colour't things a ca'-throw." [CA' *v.* 6.]

†CAT-HUD, *sb.* 1. A large flat stone serving as a back to the fire-place. NW. 2. *Cathud-stane*, = HUD-STANE (on which the cat often sits): (Younger 101).

CAT-MOSS, *sb.* NE. = KETT *sb.*

CAT'S-. 1. *Cat's-een*, the germander speedwell. NE, C. 2. *Cat's-lug*, Bear's-ear, *Auricula ursi*. Rxb., NE. 3. *Cat's-wesh*, a hasty wiping of the face. C-W.

†CAT-STANE, *sb.* Rxb., NW. 1. Either of the upright stones supporting a fire-grate. 2. *Catstane-head*, *-heid*, the flat top of this.

CATTERBAT, *v.* NE, S. Also *catribat* (Rxb.). = CATTERBATTER *v.*

CATTERBATTER, *sb.* NW, C. An angry dispute or wrangle.

CATTERBATTER, *v.* G. *int.* To contend or quarrel; to argue wordily.

†CATTY-PUSSY, *sb.* NE. A cat. [Cf. CHATTY-PUSS.]

CAUKY ('kaki), *a.* W. Made of chalk, or substance resembling this: "A cauky bool." [Sc. and earlier E. *cauk*:—med. E. *cal*k chalk.]

CAULD, *sb.* G. c. Also *caul* (N, S). A river-weir or dam-head. Hence *cauld-back* (1767 in Wilson² 144). [s. Sc. (18th c.); n.e. E. *call*, *caa*.]

CAULD (ka:ld), *a.* {1. Cold. G.} †2. *Cauld roast and little sodden*, proverbially, = an ill-stored larder: "He needna be sae nice atweel, for gif a' tales be true, he's [= he has] but cauld roast and little sodden at hame" (Jam.). Rxb. †3. *Cauld seed*, = COLD SEED. Rxb. {†4. *Cauld steer*, a drink made of cold water and meal. Rxb., N, NW, W.} †5. *Cauld straik*, cant for: a dram of raw spirituous liquor. Rxb. [med. n. E. and Old E. *cald* = 1.]

CAUSEWAY-GRASS, *sb.* W. The meadow grass, *Poa annua*.

CAVE, *sb.* N, S. A toss of the head, etc.: "The bull ga'e a cave wi' its heid."

CAVE, *v.* †1. *tr.* To toss (the head): "The bull caved its heid." NE, S. 2. To butt or strike (anything) with the head or horns. N, W-S. 3. *int.* To toss the head angrily or haughtily. N, W-S. [From Icel. *káfa* to stir. Cf. med. Sc. *cave* to fall as when overturned.]

CEEPHER, *sb.* NE, W-S. A troublesome person, especially one of little or no account; a mischievous urchin. [From E. *cipher* a nobody.]

CHACK, *sb.* 1. A slight, hasty refreshment or meal; a snack. G. 2. A bruise by nipping, violent pressure, etc. NE, C-W. 3. The slit in the edge of a cotton-reel for inserting the thread end: (Halliday 98). N, W. 4. A cart-rut. NE. [s. Sc. (1824) *chack* = 1. Cf. next.]

CHACK, *v.* 1. *tr.* To snatch at (thrown food, etc.) with the teeth. NE, C. (See GUDDLE *v.* 2.) 2. To nip or bruise (the hand, or skin) as by pressure, a falling weight, etc. N-W. [med. Sc. *chak* = 1.]

CHACKERS, *sb. pl.* E. The teeth.

CHACKS (tʃaks), *sb. pl.* I. A sluice regulating a mill-stream. Also *chaulks*. NW, C-W. †2. = FLEWS. Also *chauks*. Rxb.

CHAIRGE, *v. w. tr.* To chaff or banter (a person). [From E. *charge* to reprimand, etc.]

CHAIRK, *sb. w-s.* A harsh grating or creaking noise.

CHAIRK, *v. w-s. int.* To make a harsh grating sound; to creak: "A scartin' skeelie chairks." "The door's chairkin'." "Chairkin' wi' his teeth." [med. E. *charke* to creak:—A.S. *cearcian* to grate with the teeth.]

CHAIRKER, *sb. s.* The cricket (insect).

CHAIRKIE, *sb. w.* A species of spurge, *Euphorbia Peplus* (or *E. Helioscopia*), especially growing in gardens. (When pressed, the milky juice squirts out with a creaking sound.) [CHAIRK *v.*]

CHAIRLIE-MUFF, *sb. c, s.* The willow-wren. [*Chairlie* = Charles.]

†CHALAMAS, *sb.* Candlemas: (1710 *Records of Stitchill* 164).

CHALLY, *v. N. tr.* To choose or claim (as children do on running forward to a shop-window): "Chally me that —."

CHAM (tʃam), *v.* Also *chaum*. I. *int.* and *tr.* To bite, chew; to eat up. S. †2. To mash or pound: "To cham sand" [for strewing on wet floors] (Murray in *Oxford Dict.*). W-S. Also *jam* (NE, C). [med. E. *cham* to champ, etc.]

†CHAMMER, *v. Rxb. tr.* To quash, silence, settle: "If I had heard him, I wad hae chammer'd his talk till him" (Jam.). [From earlier E. *chamber* to restrain (the tongue, words, etc.).]

CHAMP, *sb.* I. A stretch of ground trodden into a miry state: "The fitba' field becam a perfec' champ." N, W. 2. A quagmire: "Thon plew'd field 'll be a perfec' champ whan the thow sets in." W. 3. One who treads heavily; a clumsy walker: "A muckle champ." W. [From next.]

CHAMP, *v.* I. *tr.* To churn by treading; to crush, bruise, or break by pounding: "A stane-knappin engin...eend-on scrunched and champit and chirkit, and nickered and snockered and chittered as it reistled and warstled wi' muckle boulders" (Smith 9). C-W. {2. To mash (boiled potatoes). G. 3. *Champit tataes*, mashed potatoes, frequently served with dripping and onions. G.} Also *champies* (C-S). 4. *int.* To go (about) in a clumsy or heavy-footed manner. G. [From E. *champ* to bite, munch, etc.]

CHANCE, *sb.* I. = CAST *sb.* I. NE. †2. *Chance-gotten*, = illegitimate; natural. C, S. †3. *Chance-bairn*, an illegitimate child. NW, C.

CHANCIE, *sb. c-w.* A hard marble kept as a favoured driver in the game of "bools." [From Sc. *chancy* lucky.]

CHANGE, *v. w.* †*Change seats, the king's come*, a children's game (on the principle of "musical chairs"), in which a person in the centre,

who shouts these words, endeavours to secure a seat—the ousted party taking his place.

CHANTIE, *sb.*¹ Rxb., G. A chamber-pot.

†CHANTIE, *sb.*² A pert child. NW. Also *chantie-beak* (Rxb., NW).

†CHANTIN', *ppl. a.* Rxb., NE. Loquacious and pert. [From E. (1572) *chaunt* to speak tediously.]

CHAP, *v.* 1. *tr.* To chop or cut small. G. 2. To bruise, as by a nip or squeeze: "A chappit ma finger." N-w. 3. To hit or strike. Hence *Chappin'-stick*. N-w. 4. To shake *up* (a handful of loose papers) by striking on a flat surface, so as to make uniform. C-w. 5. To strike a bargain with (a person). NE, W. [E. *chop* v.: § 33 F; also Sc. *chap* to strike (the hour, hands, etc.); to rap, etc.]

CHASER, *sb.* G. A male sheep imperfectly developed in the genitals, which causes it to desire and chase ewes. [s.e. Sc. (1818).]

CHATTER, *v.* NW-s. *tr.* To make (cloth, grass, etc.) ragged, as by fraying, nibbling, or cutting or clipping with a blunt instrument. [n. E. (1868).]

CHATTLE, *v.* s. *int.* To nibble; to chew feebly. [s. Sc. (1825).]

CHATTY-PUSS, *sb.* Rxb., N. The cat: "Cheety-puss, Chatty-puss, Where hae ye been?" [Cf. F. *chat* cat, and CHEETIE-*puss*.]

CHAWED, *past ppl.* NE. Annoyed. [s. Sc. (1808) *chaw* to vex.]

CHEAP, *adv.* C-s. "Ti be cheap serr'd" (= served), to get out of a fix or scrape lightly or easily.

CHEATERY-PACKERY, *sb.* G. Deception, fraud, cheating. [From E. (1532) *cheatery*.]

CHEEK, *sb.* ‡1. *Cheek-for-chow* (NE), *Chow for cheek* (A. Scott⁴ 135), side by side; in close intimacy. 2. *Cheek-blade*, the jaw-blade. NE, W. 3. *The cheek o' the fire*, the side of the fire-place. Rxb., N-w. (Cf. "ingle-cheek": *Jethart Worthies* 30.)

CHEEPER, *sb.* 1. The cricket. Rxb., N-w. ‡2. The bog-iris. (From the shrill sound children make with its leaves.) Rxb., N, W.

CHEESE, *sb.* 1. A seed of the common mallow, *Malva sylvestris*. (So called from its shape.) NE. 2. A "delicacy" formed of several plies of sorrel-leaves, eaten by children. W. 3. (See CUCKOO *sb.* 1.) 4. *Cheese-an'-breid*, (a) Green shoots when first appearing on hedges, etc. N-w. †(b) A jocular name for an infant before christening. Ednam. †5. *Cheeseford*, = CHESSFORD. Rxb.

CHEET-CHEET, *sb.* C-w. Also *chee-chee* (c). Call-name for a cat. [s. Sc. (1806) *cheat-cheat*, = n. E. *chit*.]

CHEETIE, *sb.* 1. A cat (especially used as a call-name). N-C. 2. *Cheetie-mewe* (W), *-puss* (N-w), also ‡*chuity-pussy* (NE), same. [Cf. prec. and CHATTY-PUSS.]

CHENNEL, *sb.*¹ Also *channel*. N. Gravel. [Related to E. *shingle*. Cf. med. Sc. *chyngyll*; also Norse dialect *singl* coarse sand.]

CHENNEL, *sb.*² W. 1. The pavement or paved side-walk of a street. 2. *Channel-stane*, a paving-stone. [Cf. next.]

CHENNEL, *sb.*³ Also *channel*. {1. The gutter at the side of a street. c.} 2. *Chennel-bed*, a river-bed. N, W. 3. *Chennel-stane*, a curling-stone. c-w. [E. (local) *channel* (= 1), from *channel* bed of a stream, etc.]

CHESS, *sb.*¹ 1. A section or "quarter" of an orange. Rxb., c. †2. A quarter or division of an apple, pear, etc., cut regularly into pieces: "I've a cherry, I've a chess, I've a bonny blue glass [etc.]" (Jam.). Rxb. [Related to med. E. *chess* row, tier, layer.]

CHESS, *sb.*² 1. The wooden sash or frame of a window. NE. 2. Either of the halves of a window opening up and down. w-s. 3. *Half-chess*, said of such a window wide open. w. [From F. *châssis*, *châsse* chassis, sash.]

CHESSET, *sb.* N-W. A cheese-press or cheese-mould. [Reduced form of older E. *cheese-fat* cheese-vat.]

‡**CHESSFORD**, *sb.* Rxb., N. = CHESSET. [E. (1596) *chesford*.]

CHESTER, *sb.* s. = CHESSET. [Metathetic for *chessart* CHESSE-FORD: cf. KAISART.]

CHICKENWEED, *sb.* NE, W. The chickweed. [med. E. *chekyn-wede*.]

CHIRK, *v.* NE, W; Sibbald. *int.* To emit or make a grating sound; to creak: (see **CHAMP** *v.* 1). [med. E. *chirk*. Cf. **CHAIRK** *v.*]

CHIRKY, *sb.* W. = **CHAIRKY** *sb.*

‡**CHIRL**, *sb.* NW, c-w. The chirp of certain birds, as the robin: "The robin's chirle in wunter." "The bird ga'e a chirle." [med. Sc. *chirl*: cf. next.]

CHIRL, *v.* 1. *int.* To chirp, like a robin, etc.: "The chirlin' o' the birds." "The robin chirl't an' flew off." Rxb., N-W; Sibbald. Also *churl* (Rxb., NE). †2. To whistle shrilly. Rxb. [Imitative.]

‡**CHIRM**, *sb.* Rxb. *Chirms* of grass, the earliest shoots of grass. [Cf. Galwegian (1824) "*chirms* small bastard fruit."]

CHIRT, *sb.* †1. A squirt or squirting movement. Rxb. 2. A small quantity (of liquid): "A chirt of water" (Jam.). Rxb., N, NW. 3. A squeeze or hug. N. †4. A small quantity of anything: "A chirt of gerss" (Jam.). Rxb., N, NW. [From next. s. Sc. (1819) *chirt* = 3.]

CHIRT, *v.* 1. *int.* To squirt (*out*, *up*, or *on*): "The tea chirtit oot." N-W. 2. *tr.* To squeeze or press out (a liquid) in a squirting manner. Rxb.; N-W; Sibbald. [med. Sc. *chirt* = 1; Sc. (1710) *chirt* = 2. Cf. **JIRT** *v.*]

CHITTER, *v.* {1. *int.* To tremble or shiver with cold. G. 2. Of the teeth: To chatter by reason of cold. G.} 3. To rattle, pulse, vibrate: (see **CHAMP** *v.* 1). W. [E. (1526) *chydder* = 1; E. (1535) *chytter* = 2.]

CHITTERING, *vbl. sb.* 1. A shivering, chattering, or rattling. G. 2. *Chitterin'-bite*, a piece of bread taken immediately after open-air bathing, to allay shivering. N, c. Also *chitterin'-breid*, *-piece* (w).

‡**CHITTY**, *sb.* Also †*chitty-wren*. s (about 1870). The wren, or *kitty-wren*.

‡CHOLLERS, *sb. pl.* §1. The gills of a fish. Rxb., NW, W.
2. The wattles of a cock. NE, W, S. [Cf. Sc. (1742) *chuller* fleshy lower jaw.]

CHOOP, *sb.* Also *choup*. Rxb., S. The fruit of the wild briar, *Rosa canina*. [n. E. (1796) *choop*, = Norw. dialect *kjupa*.]

CHOOTLE, *sb.* NE. A tobacco-pipe. [From CHUTLI.]

CHORE, *v.* E, NE. Also *char* (NE). *tr.* To steal: "He's been chorin' a yarrie" (said in Yetholm). [From Gipsy *chor* a thief (so in Berwick dialect). Cf. Hindi *chor*, Sanskrit *cora*, thief.]

‡CHORK, *v.* 1. *int.* To emit the sound which sodden ground or a water-filled boot does on treading: "The grund's fair chorkin'." "Ma feet are chorkin' wi' waiter." G; Sibbald (s.v. *sorkand*); Ruickbie¹ 186. Also ‡*shork* (NE). 2. To snort, especially when eating. C-S. [med. E. *chorkyn*.]

CHOW, *sb. N.* The cheek or jowl. See also CHEEK *sb.* 1. [From med. E. *chowel*:—A.S. *céafl* jaw.]

CHOW (tʃaʊ), *v.* {1. *int.* and *tr.* To chew. G.} 2. *tr.* *Ti chow the rag*, to grumble or complain. C. 3. *Like a chow'd moose* (= mouse), said of a worn-out or debauched person. Rxb., C-W. [med. E. *chowen* = 1.]

CHOW-GAW, *sb. G.* A sheep whose bad teeth prevent proper mastication.

§CHOWIN', *ppl. a. C.* Provoking. [Cf. CHAWED.]

CHOWK, *sb. N, W-S.* The under part of the face; *pl.* the chops. [Earlier Sc. *chowk*, med. E. *choke*.]

CHOWS, *sb. pl. C.* A small size of coals; "nuts." [Sc. (1791).]

CHUCK, *sb. C-W.* 1. A water-worn quartz pebble: (see COWLADY-STANE). 2. *pl.* A girls' game played with these and a rebounding ball. [Earlier Sc. *chucks*, *chuck-stone*:—E. (1587) *checkstone*.]

CHUCKIE, *sb.* 1. = CHUCK *sb.* 1. Also *chuckie-stane*. G. 2. *Chuckies*, = CHUCK *sb.* 2. E, C-W. 3. *Chuckie-heidit*, doltish. C.

CHUCKS MEI. W. A verbal phrase by which a youngster claims a privilege in a game, bespeaks an article, etc.; = CHALLY *v.*, and Sc. *chaps*, *choise*.

‡CHUFFY, *a. N, W-S.* 1. Of the cheeks, etc.: Chubby, fat. 2. *Chuffy-cheekit*, *-cheek't*, having chubby cheeks. [E. (1611) *chuffie*.]

CHUG, *sb. N, NW.* A sharp jerk. [From S. Sc. (1818) and N. E. *chug* to tug, jerk.]

CHUMLA, *sb. C-S.* Also *chimley*, *chumlay* (N). 1. A chimney. G. C. See BAULD *v.* 2. *Chumla-brace*, (a) The mantelpiece. G. †(b) The beam supporting the former "cat-and-clay" chimney in a cottage. Td., NE. 3. *Chumla-can*, a chimney-pot. G. ‡4. *Chumla-lug*, the fireside. G. ‡5. *Chumla-nuik*, the fireside, or a corner of it. G. [Earlier Sc. *chimley*, *chimlay*. § 11 F.]

CHUN, *sb. S.* A sprout of a seed-potato. [So S.W. Sc. (1824), from med. E. *chinne* (fissure, cleft):—A.S. *cinu*.]

CHUN, *v.* Rxb., c-s. Also *shuin* (Upper Bowmont), *shun* (w) [cf. § 20 D]. *tr.* To nip off the sprouts or shoots of (potatoes). [med. E. *chynne*:—A.S. *cīnan* to chink.]

CHUTLI, *sb.* Also *chuitli*. E, NE. A tobacco-pipe. [Yetholm Gipsy *tchutli*. Cf. Hindi *chhūchi*.]

CLAES, *sb. pl.* G. {1. Clothes.} 2. *Claes-pin*, a clothes-peg. 3. *Claes-rope*, a clothes-line. [med. Sc. *clais*.]

†CLAG, *sb.* A clot of smeary substance: "A bit clag o' your flour-dressing paste" (Younger 86). [Cf. Sc. and n. E. *clag* caked lump of snow, mud, etc., on the boots or clothes.]

CLAGGER, *sb.* NE. = SOOKY-LEATHER. [From Sc. *clag* to clog, stick tenaciously.]

CLAGGUM, *sb.* N-w. Treacle- or sticky toffee. [As prec.]

CLAIP, *sb.* NE. 1. Chatter, tattle; also, the tongue: "Haud eer claip." 2. A tell-tale or gossip. [med. E. *clappe* = 1. Cf. CLYPE *sb.*]

CLAIP, *v.* 1. *int.* To gossip: "She's aye claipin'." N. 2. To "tell tales." E.

CLAIRT, *sb.* Also § *clart*. 1. A sloppy or sticky mess: "Dinna make a clairt." s. 2. *pl.* Dirty water. s. 3. A clipping of wool, on which sheep's droppings have hardened, as on the posteriors. Usually *pl.* G. 4. A sloppy worker: "She's a perfec' clairt." c-s. [Sc. and n. E. *clart* sticky dirt, etc.]

CLAIRT, *v.* c-s. 1. *tr.* To soil or besmear (anything). 2. *int.* To make a sloppy mess. [Sc. and n. E. *clart* = 1.]

CLAIRTY, *a.* N, W. Also *clarty* (N, c). = CLERTY *a.*: "Streets... clairtie wi' creishie glaur and brander-glet" (Smith). [med. Sc. *clarty*.]

CLAISTER, *sb.* ‡1. Any sticky or adhesive composition. Rxb., N, NW. †2. A person bedaubed with mire. Rxb. [Cf. CLEESTER.]

‡CLAISTER, *v.* Rxb., N, NW. *tr.* To bedaub.

CLAM, *a.* 1. Damp, clammy, moist. NE, W-s. †2. Of ice: Beginning to melt (with sunshine or thaw), and so difficult to slide on. w. [med. E. *clam* sticky, clammy.]

‡CLAMJAMFRY, *sb.* {1. A company or set of (especially disorderly or low) people; a rabble. N-w.} Also *clamjaffry* (c). 2. Trumpery; worthless odds and ends: "A' was sell'd [at the "roup"] but the clamjamfry" (Jam.). Td., N. Also *clamjaffry* (N). [Scott's *clanjamfrie* = 1.]

CLAMP, *v.* {1. *int.* To walk noisily or heavily. N, w.} 2. *tr.* To lay, put, or cast (a thing) *down* noisily. G. [Sc. (1808) *clampf* = 1. In 2, = Sc. (and E.) *clank*.]

†CLAMPERS, *sb. pl.* Rxb., NE. A kind of pincers for castrating bulls, etc. [From E. *clampf* v.]

CLAMPET, *sb.* Rxb., N. A large iron toe-piece or toe-plate.

CLAMS, *sb. pl.* 1. = CLAMPERS. Rxb., NE, s. 2. Grasp, hold, clutch: "Ye're just i' the clams o' them that can manage ye" (Younger 92). NE. [From med. E. *clammes* clamp, vice, etc.]

‡CLANJAFFRY, *sb.* NE. Any set of people. [See CLAMJAMFRY.]

CLANK, *sb.* 1. A resounding blow: "He wan 'im sic a clank" (Hogg 50). G. †2. A large quantity: "For clanks o' 'tataes hail'd ilk wame, A' pipin het" (A. Scott¹ 15). [Sc. (1718) *clank* (= 1):—E. *clank* sharp abrupt sound.]

§CLANK, *v.* *int.* To eat noisily: "He's clanking away" (1868 H.A.S.T. 28/1). [From E. *clank* to move with a clanging sound.]

CLANKIN', *phl. a.* w-s. Well-built and active: "A clankin' lass."

CLAP, *sb.* N, C. The form or lair of a hare or rabbit.

CLAP, *v.* G. *int.* To squat, as or like a hare or rabbit; to hide by prostrating oneself. [So s. Sc. (c. 1820) and E. dialect.]

CLASH, *sb.* {1. A heavy resounding fall, blow, or slam; the sound of this. G. 2. Tittle-tattle: "A clash o' havers." "Clashes and clavers." G.} 3. A voluble speaker; a female tattler, gossip, or *claverer*. N-W. 4. A large quantity: "The cow has gi'en a clash o' milk" (Jam.). Td., G. †5. A large number of anything: "A clash o' sheep." NE, C. [med. Sc. (and E.) *clasche*, etc. = 1. Cf. Sc. *lash* (= 4-5).]

CLASH, *v.* 1. *tr.* To throw (water, etc.) violently; to dash with sound: "She clash't the buik at 'im." G. 2. To slam or bang (a door). Rxb., G. 3. *int.* To gossip, tattle: "Her tongue's (or She's) aye clashin'." G. [From E. *clash* to make a sound as of collision.]

CLASH-MA-CLAVER, *sb.* NE, W. A gossip, tattler. [= Sc. *clishma-claver*.]

CLAT, *sb.*¹ 1. A clot or clod: "A richt clat o' creish" (Smith 7). W. 2. A clot of sheep- or cow-dung, especially as adhering to the animal: "A clat o' shairn." W. †3. *Clat-an'-clay*, = CAT *sb.* 5. NE, §C. [Earlier Sc. (1595) and E. dialect *clat* = 1, 2.]

CLAT, *sb.*² Also *clatt*. †1. *pl.* Two short wooden handles having iron teeth fixed at right angles, formerly used by country people for teasing wool. Rxb., N. †2. A card for teasing wool. N. 3. A "byre"-scraper or *harle*. NE, S. [See CLAUT *sb.*²]

CLATCH, *sb.*¹ 1. A dull or plashy sound caused by or as by the fall of something soft and heavy. NW, W. 2. A slap with the palm of the hand. C-W. [Ettrick Forest (1825) *clatch* = 1. With 2 cf. SLATCH *sb.*]

CLATCH, *sb.*² 1. A piece of ground in a soft or sloppy condition; adhesive mud or mire: "A muckle glaury clatch." N-W. 2. An untidy mess. C-W. §3. A piece of work done carelessly or clumsily. N. 4. A slut or slattern: "She's a nasty (or dirty) clatch" (Jam.). Rxb., G. 5. A helpless or worthless (and, especially, loquacious) person: "A claverin' clatch" (Jam.). Rxb.

CLATCH, *v.* 1. *tr.* To fill *up* with adhesive substance: "Clatchin' up a wasp-bike hole wi' glaury." C-W. 2. To do or finish (work) carelessly or hurriedly. NE. 3. *int.* To move, work, or act so as to make a slop or mess: "Gaun clatchin' throw the hoose wi' clerty shuin." C. "Clatchin' at a glaury puil." C-W.

CLATCHY, *a.* 1. Of ground, etc.: Muddy, miry. *N-W.* 2. Of persons: Dirty. *NE, C.*

CLATTER-BANES, *sb. pl.* 1. Bones used as castanets. *Td., N, w.* §2. Rattling bones: "They're hashin' away 'like the clatter-banes o' a duik's back'!" *w* (only in proverbial use). [From *clatter* to rattle, prattle, chatter.]

CLATTERER, *sb.* *N-W.* A chatterer; a prattler. [*med. E. clat(t)erer.*]

‡CLATTERN, *sb. N.* A talkative person. [So earlier *Sc. (1725).*]

CLATTERTRAPS, *sb. pl.* *NE.* Miscellaneous belongings. [After *E. rattletraps* same.]

CLAUT, *sb.*¹ 1. A soft stodgy mess (as of porridge or pudding). *w.* ‡2. *Claut-and-clay*, = *CAT sb. 5*: (Younger 104, 235). *NE, C.* [See *CLAT sb.*¹]

CLAUT, *sb.*² 1. A claw of a cat, etc. Often *pl.* *w.* 2. *pl.* = *CLAT sb.*² 1. *Rxb., N.* [*Sc. (1689) clauts* (= clutches), related to *E. claw.*]

CLAUT, *v.* *NE. tr.* To scrape together, rake clean; to free from (dirt, etc.) by scraping. [Earlier *Sc. and n. E.*]

CLAVER, *sb.* 1. One who talks volubly, idly, or foolishly; a *claverer*. *Rxb., N-W.* {2. *pl.* Voluble idle talk; gossip. *G.*} [From *Sc. claver* to talk garrulously.]

‡CLAYERS, *sb. pl.* *Rxb.* = *CLIER(s).*

CLEANIN', *sb.* *NE, W-S.* The placenta or afterbirth of an animal. [*E. dialect (1661).*]

CLEARER, *sb. N-C.* A species of water-spider, ? *Gerris lacustris* (or *paludum*), often seen on wells or water-pools, and accredited with "clearing" the water when, after discolouring, the sediment sinks naturally.

CLECK, *sb.* *w-S.* Insolence, cheek: "Gie's nae mair o' eer cleck, ye yip!" [From *E. clack* empty chatter.]

CLECK, *v.*¹ *NE, C. tr. and int.* To collect; to gather. [From *E. collect.*]

CLECK, *v.*² 1. *int.* Of a hen: To hatch. Hence *cleckin'*, a brood. *G.* 2. To litter: "The cat's cleckit." *N, NW.* [*med. Sc. clek, cleck, Old N. klekja, to hatch.*]

CLECKIN', *vbl. sb. N-C.* A collection or gathering; a large number of people.

‡CLECKIN' STANE, *sb.* *Rxb., N.* Any stone that breaks up into fragments on exposure to the air. [Cf. *Fl. klack sb., klacken v., split, crack.*]

CLED, *pppl. a.* {1. Clad, clothed. *G.* 2. Packed, thronged: "A gairden fair cled wi' flooers." "The street's cled wi' folk." *C-W.*} ‡3. Of grain: Heaped up in a measure. *C.* "Ilk boll of cled schilling" (1670 in *Report of Trial* 77). ‡4. Of a measure: Rather full; heaped: "A cled bow [= boll]" (*Jam.*). *Rxb., NE.*

CLEED, *v.* Also *clead*. 1. *tr.* To clothe, dress: "The callant's weel cleedit." G. †2. To heap (a basin, etc.) *with* anything; to pile *up* (gooseberries, etc.) in a measure. Rxb., NW. [med. E. *clede*.]

CLEEK, *sb.* {1. A hook; a crook. G.} 2. A form of trip in wrestling. G. 3. *Cleek-airm*, an artificial arm with a hook. C-W. 4. *Cleek i' the back*, lumbago. Rxb., G. Also elliptically: "Cramps and cleeks" (Ruickbie² 96). [med. Sc. *cleik* = 1.]

CLEEK, *v.* {1. *tr.* To hook, catch, or seize by or as by a *cleek*. G.} 2. To snatch or steal (anything): see KELTSER *v.* 2. G. Hence "*cleek-the-pursie* gentry" (Halliday 199). [med. Sc. (and E.) *cleke*.]

CLEESH, *sb.* 1. A lash or stroke with a whip. G. Also *cleish* (Rxb.). 2. A cracking sound made by a whip. G. [? From s. Sc. (c. 1770) *creesh* a lash or blow. Cf. § 11 G.]

CLEESH, *v.* 1. *tr.* (and *int.*) To lash (a person) with a whip: "Cleesh ahint!" (*sc.* an omnibus). G. Also *cleish* (Rxb.). 2. *tr.* To crack (a whip). C-W.

CLEESHER, *sb.* 1. A whip which cracks (well or ill) when flicked: "That whup's a guid cleesher." C-W. 2. A large specimen of its kind: "A maud-neuk fu' o' fairns—an' muckle cleishers tae!" (Murray in *H.A.S.T.*, March 1861). E, W.

CLEESTER, *sb.* W. 1. A clyster. 2. A thick viscid mess. [§ 38 G b. Cf. G. *kleister* paste, Low G. and Icel. *klíster*.]

CLEESTER, *v.* W. *tr.* To bedaub. [Cf. prec., and Icel. *klístra*, Low G. *klistern* (= G. *kleistern*) to paste.]

CLEFF, *a.* N. Thin and flattish: "A cleff stane." [SKLEFF.]

CLEFFIE, *sb.* E, N. = SKLEFFIE. [See prec. and § 78.]

†CLEM, *a.* Rxb. Untrustworthy; unprincipled. [From Sc. *clam* base, mean.]

CLEMMIE, *sb.* NE. A stone. [Cant *klémi*.]

‡CLEPIE, *sb.* Td., N, NW. A tattler; especially a female gossip: "She's a clever lass, but a great clepie" (Jam.). [Cf. CLIPPIE and med. E. *cleppe*, *clap*(*pe* the tongue.)]

CLEPS, *sb. pl.* N, S. The iron removable curved handle (as formed of two interlocked halves) of a pot. Cf. BOOL *sb.*² [So s.w. Sc. and n. E. (1691):—CLIPS.]

CLERTY, *a.* N-C, S. 1. Unclean, filthy (cf. CLATCH *v.* 3); of ground, etc. = muddy, miry. 2. Of persons: Dirty, sluttish: "A clerty hussy." [From CLAIRTY.]

CLEUCH (kljux), *sb.* Also *cleugh*. G. A narrow ravine or glen with rocky sides. [med. Sc. *cleuch*:—med. E. *clough* same.]

CLEVER, *a.* 1. In good health. N-W. 2. *Clever-days!* applied sarcastically to a would-be clever person. Also *Clever-face!* C.

CLEVERALITY, *sb.* W. A self-confident, would-be-clever person. [Cf. Sc. (and n. E.) *cleverality* cleverness.]

†CLICHEN ('klɪxən), *sb.* Also *cleighen*. Td. "Something, comparatively speaking, very light" (Jam.).

CLIER'S ('klɛɪərz), *sb. pl.* Rxb., G. Also *clier's* (c-s). A disease affecting the glands in cattle (or pigs): "The cliers" [in a cow sold as sound] (1793 in *Lockhart's Scott*, 1837, I. 214). [Cf. med. Dutch *cliere*, Dutch *klier* gland, glandular swelling, Low G. *klire*, *klir* gland.]

CLIER'T, *a. c, s.* Suffering from diseased glands: "The pigs is a' clier't i' the throat."

CLIFF, *sb. N, w-s.* Also *cleff* (w). A division or *lith* of an orange. [Perhaps after *LIFF*; but cf. Northumb. *cliff* a cleft (in a rock).]

CLIFTY, *a. s. 1.* Smart, lively: "A clifty falla." 2. Fleet, active: "A clifty horse, etc." [n.e. E. (1686) *clifty* (smart, quick):—Norse *klyftig*:—Low G. and Fr. *klüftig*.]

CLINCH, *sb. w.* A limp; a halt. [So Sc. (1790).]

CLINCH, *v. w. int.* To walk lamely; to limp: "A red tumour ...made me clinch for several days" (A. Scott⁴ 156). [med. Sc.]

†CLING, *sb.* Rxb. Diarrhœa in sheep. [Cf. med. E. *cling* to waste, as by disease.]

CLINK, *v. 1. tr.* To fasten or attach (a thing) by means of a hook or catch; to link. *w. ‡2. tr. and int.* To walk arm in arm with (another); to link. NE. [From Sc. and med. E. *clink* to clench, rivet.]

CLINK-NAIL, *sb. N.* A clench-nail. [See prec.]

CLINT, *sb. N-w, § s. 1.* An outcrop of rock in a field or quarry-knoll. "*Clints*, hard or flinty rocks" (Sibbald). 2. A projecting rock or rocky ledge in a river or brook. 3. A lump of (esp. bad) coal. *s.* [med. E. *clint*: cf. Da. and Sw. *klint* flinty rock.]

CLINTY, *a. 1.* Of the nature of "clint"; stony, flinty. NE; Sibbald. 2. Abounding in "clints." *N-w.* 3. Stingy. NE. [med. Sc.]

CLIPPIE, *sb. G; Sibbald.* Also *clip* (w). A talkative or snappish female; a *clip-cloots*. [From *clip* to shear, cut, etc.]

CLIPPY, *a. c-w.* Sharp in speaking; snappish, pert.

CLIPS, *sb. pl. NE.* = CLEPS. [n. E. (1559) and s. Sc. (c. 1720).]

†CLIPSHEARS, *sb. N, s.* The earwig. [From Sc. *clip* + *shears*, with reference to the "forceps" at its posterior.]

CLOCK, *sb. N-w.* The cluck of a brooding-hen. [med. E. *clok*.]

CLOCK, *v.¹ Rxb., G. int.* To cluck, as a brood-hen. [med. E. *clok*, *clock*:—A.S. *cloccian*.]

†CLOCK, *v.² NW, s. int.* = CLOFF *v. 1.*

CLOCKER, *sb. G.* A beetle, especially one of the larger size. [From Sc. *clock* beetle.]

CLOCKIN', *ppl. a. G.* Clucking. *Clockin' hen*, a sitting or brood-hen; a *clocker*.

†CLOCKS, *sb. pl. Rxb.* = CLOUKS.

CLOFF, *v. Rxb., w-s. int.* To sit idly by the fire. Hence *Cloffin'*, the action of so doing.

†CLOFFIN', *vbl. sb. Rxb.* "The noise made by the motion of a shoe that is down in the heel, or by the shoe of a horse when loose"

(Jam.). [Cf. SKLUIF *v.* 1, and Ettrick Forest (1825) *clomph* (:—E. dialect *clomp*) to walk in a heavy or shuffling manner.]

CLOFT, *sb.* 1. A V-shaped parting of the limbs of a tree. *c.* (c. about 1875), *s.* †2. A fissure, crevice, or parting in a hill: "The nimble limb the clofts could climb" (Riddell 47). [From med. Sc. *cloff* cleft:—Old N. *klof* fork of the legs, etc.; *klofi* cleft, rift, or fork. § 3 A.]

CLOG, *sb.* {1. A log of firewood. *g.*} 2. *Clog-ruit*, the exposed root of a tree or bush. *c.* {3. A wooden-soled shoe with a metal rim. *g.*} 4. Hence *Clogs Almichty*, as a humorous minced oath. *w.* [med. E. *clog* = 1.]

CLOSE (*klos*), *sb.* 1. The cattleyard of a farmstead. *N, w.* 2. An enclosure (usually covered) for sheltering cattle. *N-w.* Cf. PEN-FAULD. 3. A joiner's yard. *NE.* †4. An area in front of a house. *Rxb., NW.* {5. An *entry* or passage leading from a street to dwellings, etc., behind or above. *g.*} 6. See CRAIG *sb.*¹ 3. [med. E. *clos* farmyard, enclosure, etc.:—Old F. *clos*:—L. *claustrum*.]

CLOSE (*klos*), *a.* *g.* *Close cairt*, a farm-cart with fixed shafts.

CLOSE, *adv.* †1. Constantly, always: "Do you ay get a present ...?" "Aye, close" (Jam.). "He gangs there close." *Rxb., NE, w.* 2. *Close-fittie*, with feet close together (as in leaping). *N, w.*

†CLOUKS, *sb. pl.* *Rxb.* "The refuse of grain remaining in the riddle after sifting" (Jam.). Cf. CLOCKS.

CLOUR (*klur*), *v.* *g.* {1. *tr.* To strike; to cause a swelling in this way.} 2. To broach (stones). [From Sc. *clour* contusion, a blow causing this.]

CLOURER ('*klurər*), *sb.* *N-w.* A broach or broaching-chisel.

CLOUT (*klut*), *v.* *NE, C, S.* 1. *tr.* To mend or patch (garments). †2. To repair: "Cloutin' the caudron." [med. E. *clout*, *clowt*, etc.]

†CLOWNS, *sb.* *Rxb.* "Butter-wort [*Pinguicula vulgaris*];...also called sheep-rot" (Jam.).

CLUCKENWEED, *sb.* *NE, W-S.* The chickweed, *Stellaria media*. Cf. CHICKENWEED. [= Northumb. *cluck(en)weed*, also *cukenwort*.]

CLUD, *sb.* {1. A cloud. *g.*} †2. *Clud-fawer*, "a spurious child" (Jam.). *Td.* [med. Sc. (and E.) *clud*:—A.S. *clúd* (rock). In 2 *fawer* = "faller."]

CLUFF, *sb.*¹ *Rxb., g.* A cuff on the ear, slap on the face. [See CLUFF *v.*¹]

CLUFF, *sb.*² *Rxb., w.* Also *cluph* (*Rxb.*), *cluiiff* (*w.*). An idle, trifling person. [Cf. CLOFF *v.*]

CLUFF, *v.*¹ *Rxb., g.* *tr.* To cuff or slap: "I'll cluff your lugs" (Jam.). [So in Cumbl. dialect (1804).]

CLUFF, *v.*² *Rxb., w.* Also *cluph* (*Rxb.*), *cluiiff* (*w.*). *int.* = CLOFF *v.*: "Cluphin' about the fire" (Jam.).

CLUITTER, *sb.* *w-s.* A noisy, shambling or stumbling gait.

CLUITTER, *v.* *NE, C-S.* *int.* To walk in a noisy, stumbling or

awkward shambling fashion: "Clutterin' owre the stanes." [From E. *clutter* to move with clattering noise.]

CLUMPER, *v.* G. Also *clumpher* (N). *tr.* To encumber; to lumber up: "A room clumper'd up wi' rickly furnitur." [So Northumbrian (1893).]

†CLUMPHER, *v. int.* To walk heavily (?): "When the ellere'ed are clumpherin'" (Wilkie 112). [See note on CLOFFIN'.]

CLUNG, *a.* 1. Of animals: Shrunk with disease. *w.* (Cf. CLING *sb.*) 2. Of woodwork: Shrunk, as after being fixed up when imperfectly dried. NE. [med. E. *clong*, *clungen* = I.]

†CLUSHET, *sb.*¹ 1. The udder of a cow. Rxb. 2. The stomach of a sow. Ld.

†CLUSHET, *sb.*² Ld., NE. A cow-house keeper; a *byreman*.

CLYPE, *sb.* {1. = CLAIP *sb.* 1. N.} 2. = CLAIP *sb.* 2. N-C.

CLYPE, *v.* Rxb., N, NW. *int.* To tattle or gossip.

†CLYPIE, *sb.* N. A loquacious person. [Cf. CLEPIE.]

CLYRE, *sb.* †1. *pl.* (*clyers*). = CLIER. Rxb. †2. The lymphatic gland called The Pope's eye: "The clyre of the thé" [= thigh] (Jam. s.v. *Clayers*). Rxb. [See CLIER.]

†CLYTE, *sb.*¹ NE. A cleat or wedge to hold something in position. [Earlier E. *cleit*, med. E. *clyte*.]

CLYTE, *sb.*² 1. A heavy tumble. G. 2. A smart blow. N, W. [Sc. (1820) *cloit* = I.]

†CLYTE, *a.* Also †*klyte*. Rxb. Splay-footed. [Cf. ACLYTE.]

CLYTE, *v.* 1. *int.* To fall heavily or suddenly (as on a slippery surface). NE, C. 2. *tr.* To cause to fall; to overturn. C. 3. To knock or rap (one's knuckles, etc.) against some hard object. N, W-S. [Earlier Sc. (1719) *cloit* = I.]

CLYTER, *sb.* N-C. = CLYTE *sb.*² 1.

CLYTRIE, *sb.* NE. Animal intestines after being gutted; tripe. [s. Sc. (1825) *clytrie* filth, offal:—Sc. *cloiter* to be engaged in dirty work.]

†CO', *v.* NW, W. *int.* (as past t.): Quoth, said: "Co' A"; "Co' she." [From Sc. *quo'*. § 5 K.]

COACH, *sb.* 1. A perambulator. G. 2. *pl.* = HUNKERS 2. C.

COACHBELL, *sb.* Also *cotchbel*, *-bol*, *cochbel*. †1. The earwig. NW, C. Also *coachbill* (Rxb.). 2. A large black beetle. NE. [From TOUCH-SPALE. § 5 E. Cf. CODGEBELL, SCODGEBELL, SWITCHBELL.]

COAL, *sb.* {1. A red-hot cinder. G.} †2. *To get a coal on one's foot*, to go to lodge in a house where one's sleep is disturbed by a childbirth; also "to set one's foot on a coal" (Jam.). Rxb. 3. *Coal-heid*, the tree-pipit, *Anthus arboreus*. C. †4. *Coal-leaf*, a leaf of sooty matter shed off burning coal (Wilkie 94). 5. *Coal-nuik*, a recess for keeping coals. W. †6. *Coalstealer rake*, "a thief...who rakes during night" (Jam.). Rxb.

COAST, *sb.* W. Also *cost* (W), *coost* (Ld.), *cuiist* (Ld.). Bodily girth

or frame: "He has a gude coost" (Jam.). [med. Sc. *cost* same:—med. E. *cost* side of the body:—Old F. *coste* a side.]

COB, *sb.* ‡1. A large flat "bannock." c. 2. A husk. Frequently "pease-cob." N, NW. [E. (1589) *cob* a rounded solid, etc. With 1 cf. E. *cob-loaf*, E. dialect *cob* small roundish loaf.]

†COBLE, *sb.* Rxb. 1. The plank used in see-saw. 2. The game of see-saw.

COBLE, *v.* ‡1. *int.* To play at see-saw. Rxb. 2. = COGGLE *v.* Rxb., N, NW, W. ‡3. Of ice: To undulate as when one passes over it. Rxb. [Cf. COGGLE *v.*]

COBLE-STANE, *sb.* N, W-S. A rocky or shaky stepping-stone.

COBLY, *a.* Rxb., N, NW. Liable to rock, shake, or undulate. [Cf. COBLE *v.* and COGGLY.]

COCK, *sb.* ‡1. *Cock-bree*, the broth of a boiled cock. Rxb., N. 2. *Cock-brui*, same. W. ‡3. *Cock-crow'n kail*, soup heated a second time. Rxb., NW. (So used in E. (1607).) 4. *Cock-fechters*, = KEMP *sb.*¹ 1, 4. s. ‡5. *Cock-rav*, sparingly roasted or boiled. Rxb., N. 6. *Cock's-comb*, ‡(a) Adder's tongue, *Ophioglossum vulgatum*,—one of the root-bulbs being supposed to resemble the comb of a cock. Rxb. (b) The cuckoo-flower, *Orchis mascula*. NE. 7. *Cock's-kaim*, (a) A red or scarlet poppy, especially *Papaver Rhæas*. NE, W. (b) The cuckoo-flower. W. ‡8. *Cock-stride*, a short (but indefinite) length, space, or spell; a *bittock*: "The days creep in a cockstride every nicht efter the Fair." "Juist an hoor an' a cockstride frae here." G. (So E. (1626).)

COCK, *v.* ‡1. *int.* To draw back, retract, eat one's words. Rxb. 2. "To resile from an engagement" (Jam.); to draw back from an offer, bid, etc. Rxb., c. [? By inference from HEN *v.* 1; but cf. KECK *v.*¹ and med. Sc. *to cry cok* to admit being beaten.]

COCK-BIRD, *sb.* 1. A cock chicken. W. 2. A puny youngster: "A mere cock-bird" (Younger 90). 3. *Cock-bird hicht*, adv. phrase, = "of small height" (frequently implying "yet pert or daring withal"). G.

COCKER, *v.* NE, W. *int.* To oscillate, rock, or totter (as an unsteady rock, etc.). [E. (1553).]

‡COCKERY, *a.* N-W. Unstable, shaky.

COCKIE-RIDIE-ROOSIE, *sb.* 1. The game or sport of pick-aback. Wilkie 118; Rxb.; N-C, S. 2. The jogging a child on one's knee. N. 3. A punishment inflicted by children upon another, for some supposed misdemeanour: "She deserves 'cockie-reedie-rosie' for her behaviour" (Jam.). Rxb., c. [n. Sc. (1808) *cockerdehoy*, Mearns (1825) *cockerdecosie*, s.w. Sc. (1824) *cockawinnie*, = 1.]

COCKLE, *v.*¹ 1. *int.* = COGGLE *v.*, COBLE *v.* 2. W. 2. To topple over, as by shaking. C-S. [n. E. *cockle* (1781) = 1.]

COCKLE, *v.*² 1. *int.* To cluck as or like a hen. Rxb., N, S. 2. Of persons: To chuckle (in triumph or pleasure); to "crow." W. [= E. *cackle*, n. E. *cockle*, *cuckle*.]

COCK-OF-THE-NORTH, *sb.* 1. The brambling- or mountain-finch: (1881 *B.N.C.P.* 504). *c.* 2. A Bowmont-valley name for: The snowflake or snow-bunting: (1881 *Kelso Chronicle* Feb.).

COCKS-AN'-HENS, *sb. pl.* 1. Stems of the ribwort plantain, as used in children's play-fights; the game thus played; = COCK *sb.* 4. *w-s.* 2. Laburnum (seeds or blossom). *NE, w.* 3. The leaf-buds of the plane-tree. *NE.*

COCKWEB, *sb. s.* A cobweb. [*So n. E. (1743).*]

COD (kod), *sb.* {1. A pillow. *N, w.* Also *pillow-cod (N).*} 2. *Cod-huil (w), -hule (Rxb.), -slip (NW, w), a pillow-slip. [med. n. E. codde:—Old N. koddī pillow.]*

†COD, *v.* *Rxb. int.* "Grain, which has been too ripe before being cut, in the course of handling is said to *cod out*; from its separating easily from the husk" (*Jam.*). [*So E. (1532), from cod a husk.*]

†CODDLIN'-HEN, *sb.* *E, c-w.* A spoilt or petted boy: "'Jock the Cock, the Coddlin-hen, Follow't his mother but and ben'—old Jedburgh taunting rhyme" (*Hilson*). [*E. coddle.*]

CODGEBELL, *sb.* *Rxb., N, c.* Also *codgybel (N).* = COACHBELL 1.

†COFFIN, *sb.* *NE; Sibbald.* Wadding for stopping a muzzle-loading gun. [*From Sc. (1721) calfin, colfin:—calf, colf to stuff, stop.*]

COGGIE, *sb.* *c-w.* A hooped wooden pail. [*s. Sc. (1785), from Sc. cog, cogue same.*]

COGGLE, *v.* *c-w. int.* To shake, oscillate, or rock, as a (large) unsteady stone to the tread. [*Sc. (1754). Cf. COCKLE v., COBLE v.*]

COGGLY, *a.* *N-w.* Shaky; also, affording unsteady foothold: "A coggly stane, step, plank," etc. [*So Sc. (1808). Cf. COBLY.*]

†COGSTER, *sb.* *Rxb.* The person who, in the process of "swinging," breaks the lint with the swingle and throws it to the "heckler" (*A. Scott*¹ 16). [*Cf. n.e. E. cog to beat, strike.*]

†COLD, *a.* The specific designation of a large variety of edible pea, sown in Feb. or early in March: "Cold or late pease" (*Douglas* 6); "cold seed or late peas" (*Ibid.* 87).

COLE (ko:l), *v.* *NW, w.* Also *cool (s).* *tr.* To cut (*out* or *away*) obliquely (a piece of garment, etc.) so as to shape or fit properly. Also (*s*), to shape or take in (a garment). [*s.w. Sc. (1810) and n. E.*]

†COLLADY-STONE, *sb.* *Rxb.; Wilkie 68.* Also †*collady-stane (NE).* = COWLADY-STANE.

†COLLIE, *v.* Also *colley.* *Rxb., N. tr.* To quarrel or wrangle with (another), as or like collie-dogs: "We cou'd hardly keep them frae colleyn' ane anither" (*Jam.*).

COLLIEMUDDLE, *v.* *NE. int.* Of lovers: To court in a ludicrously affectionate manner. [*Cf. CURMUD a. § 11 G.*]

†COLLIESHANG, *sb.* *Rxb., N, w.* A tumult or uproar; a fight or noisy squabble; a *collieshangie.* [*From Sc. (1768) collyshangy, -ie.*]

†COLLINHOOD, *sb.* *Rxb.* The wild poppy. [*Cf. Gaelic collaidin white poppy.*]

COLT-FIT, *sb.* *N, s.* Colt's-foot, *Tussilago Farfara*. [E. (1552) *coltefote*.]

COME, *sb.*¹ *NE, w.* A thaw.

COME, *sb.*² *N.* The forward curvature of a hoe, etc.: "That spade has owre much come." [= Lanark (1825) *cum*, *n.* E. *come*.]

COME (*kam*), *v.* {1. *int.* To get *on* or prosper in business or life: "My, hasn't oor Jim com'd on?" *G.*} 2. Used redundantly (uttered short) in salutations: "Come, guid-day!" "Come, guidnicht!" *N, w-s.* 3. *tr.* To equal, surpass: "Ee canna come that!" *G.*

COMED (*kamd*), *ppl. a.* Also *cum't.* *s.* Of milk: Curdled with rennet and seasoned. [E. (1577) *come* to form a curd.]

COME-O'-WILL, *sb.* Also *come-o'-wull*. {1. An illegitimate child; a "come-by-chance": "She's a come-o'-wull—born on the wrang side o' the blanket, puir bit lassie!" *G.*} 2. A herb or plant of spontaneous growth. *Rxb., N-w.* 3. Any animal (as a strange cat) that comes voluntarily to a household. *Rxb., N, w.* 4. A boy or girl who returns home unconstrained but overdue. *C.*

†COMERADE, *sb.* *Rxb., NW.* A meeting together for social conversation: "We've had a gude comeráde" (*Jam.*).

†COMERADE, *v.* *Rxb., NW.* Usually as *vbl. sb.* 1. *int.* To meet together for social confabulation: "She's been at the comerádin'" (*Jam.*). 2. To go visiting day after day with little or no interruption. [From earlier E. *comerade* a comrade. *Comrade v.*, is similarly used in Lincoln dialect.]

COME-WULL, *sb.* *C.* = COME-O'-WILL 2, 3.

†COMIN'S, *sb.*¹ *pl. N, w.* The dried radicles of malted barley; comes. Also *maut cummins*. [So E. (1688), from med. E. *comming*, etc., sprouting.]

COMIN'S, *sb.*² *pl. NW, w.* The strippings or last milk drawn from a cow.

COMMONIE, *sb.* *w-s.* Also *commony-bool*. A boy's "common" marble.

COMPLOITER, *sb.* *N.* 1. A mess or mix-up, as by intermingling. 2. A confusing of one's words in speaking.

COMPLOITER, *v.* *N. int.* = COMPLOOTHER *v.* 2: "They didna comploiter." [Cf. E. *complot* to combine or concert in plotting:—F. *comploter*.]

COMPLOOTHER, *v.* Also *compluther*. *Rxb., N, w.* †1. *int.* To comply, agree: "I wou'd marry her, but she'll no compluther" (*Jam.*). ‡2. To fit in so as to result in a proposed or desired end; to concord: "Things comploothered to my advantage." [*s. Sc.* (1825) *compluther*, *-plouther*, *-ploutre*.]

CONNEEVE, *v.* 1. *int.* To act conjointly; also, to countenance or overlook a wrong or fault. *w.* 2. To converse familiarly. *NW, w.* [E. *connive* = 1.]

†COOF, *sb.* *Rxb.* Also †*cufe*. = JENNY 3. [*Sc. coof* fool, etc.]

COOM, *sb.*¹ †1. A coffin-lid, "from its being arched" (Jam.). Rxb. 2. A ceiling; more correctly, a sloping part of a ceiling. NE, C-W. 3. *Coom-ceil'd*, (a) Having a sloping ceiling. N, W. (b) Having an ordinary flat ceiling. G. Also *cum-ceil'd* (N). [From Sc. (1753) *coom* wooden centre on which an arch is built.]

COOM, *sb.*² {1. The dust or ground refuse of coals or peats. G.} †2. Soot-flakes emanating from burning coals or adhering to cooking-utensils. Rxb., NW. [From E. *culm*. Earlier E. dialect *coom* = 2.]

‡COOM, *v.* NW, S. *tr.* To blacken as with smuts. [From COOM *sb.*² Cf. earlier Sc. (1606) *cowm* same.]

†COOMB, *sb.* Also *coome*. The bosom of a hill of semi-circular form: "The coombs o' ilka hill" (Riddell 24). "The coome o' the steep" (Riddell II. 203). [So used by Hogg (*Queen's Wake*), from whom Riddell may have borrowed.]

COOM'D, *pppl. a.* NW, W. Of a ceiling: Sloping. [Cf. COOM *sb.*¹ 3.]

COONJER, *v.* Also *counger*, *cunger*. 1. *tr.* To overawe: "Jack Frost...coungers our kyloes" (Riddell II. 204). W. 2. To beat, trounce, or drub. Rxb., G. [s. Sc. (1808).]

COONJERIN', *vbl. sb.* G. Also *cungerin'* (G), § *cunjellin'* (C). A drubbing.

†COONJERS, *sb. pl.* Rxb. A scolding.

‡COOPER-WORD, *sb.* Also *couper-word*. 1. The first word (as by horse-dealers) in asking a gratuity in a bargain. Rxb., W. 2. The anticipating word in a wrangle or dispute, also in ventilating a scheme; (frequently with *take*): "A took the cooper-word o' 'im, an' ga'e 'im a bit o' ma mind." NE, C. [Sc. *couper* dealer, barterer: see COUP *v.*¹]

COORY, *a.* NW, W-S. Of a cowering disposition; timid, cringing. [From Sc. and N. E. *coor*:—med. E. *coure* to cower, squat, etc.]

†COOTCHER, *v.* Rxb. *tr.* "To parcel out" (Jam.). [Sc. (1634) *coutch* (to divide lands):—F. *coucher* (to lay down).]

COOTER, *sb.* {1. The coulter of a plough. G.} 2. Ludicrously: A large nose. NE. 3. As *adj.* Sharp: "Her couter phiz" (Telfer 60). "A cooter nose." NE. [E. dialect (1688) *cooter* = 1. § 11 C.]

COOTLE, *v. int.* Literary form of CUITTLE *v.* 1: "Wi' cootlin' and coaxin'" (Thomson 21).

‡COP, *sb.* N. The top of a hill. [= med. E. *cop*:—A.S. *cop* top.]

CORD, *sb.* NE. *pl.* = LIVERCROOK, STRINGS. [From E. *cord* thick string.]

CORFUFFLE, *v. tr.* = CURFUFFLE *v.* 1: (Halliday 84).

CORKY-. 1. *Corky-heid*, a giddy person. NE, C. 2. *Corky-heidit*, thoughtless, flighty. Rxb., NW, C. 3. *Corky-noddle*, = 1. Rxb., N, S. 4. *Corky-noddl'd*, = 2. "To gliff puir corky-noddl'd flatties" (Halliday 165). [E. *corky* light, frivolous.]

CORN, *sb.* 1. Employment; experience: "That was new corn for ee." W. 2. *Corn-bantie*, the whitethroat. C. †3. *Corn-pipe*,

a musical pipe formed of an oat-stem: "A thing...That drools like corn pipes" (A. Scott¹ 57).

CORNED, *past pple.* NE. Pleased: "He's corn'd wi' his-sel." [From Sc. *corn* to feed (a horse) with corn.]

CORNET, *sb.* w. c. A young unmarried man chosen yearly by ancient custom to ride with the Hawick colours round the marches of the town's lands and to be the leader of various ceremonies at the annual Common-Riding. [From E. *cornet* (= ensign).]

†CORN Y WARK, *sb.* Td. Food, properly that composed of grain: "Nae kin kind o' cornie wark has crossed his craig [= throat] for twa days" (Jam.).

COTLAND, *sb.* E, NE. A piece of land allotted or pertaining to a cottage. [Late A.S.]

COTLANDER, *sb.* E, NE. One who holds a "cotland": "Small tenants...in the village of Roxburgh are called *cotlanders*, possessing ...about two acres of land each, together with a house yard, and liberty of pasturing their cows in an adjacent loaning" (1797 *Statistical Account* XIX. 128).

‡COTTER, *v.* NW, s. *tr.* To entangle. Usually as past pple. *cotter'd*. [So n. E. (1781), from *cot* to mat, entangle.]

‡COTTOUSH, *sb.* A loose-fitting jacket worn by women at work: "A short gown, jerkenet, cottoush" (Hogg 102). [Cf. Fife (1825) *cartoush* same, Ayr (1788) *curtoush* short gown:—F. *courte* short + F. (1611) *housse* woman's short mantle. Cf. *Sibbie Cartoosh* (by-name of old Hawick woman).]

‡COUCHER, *sb.* A coward, poltroon: "Christ...will not...sit at the fireside with couchers" (Rutherford 155). [See next.]

‡COUCHER, *v.* Also ‡*cootcher*, *coutcher*. Rxb., N. *int.* To bow down; (of a dog) to crouch (*down*). [From med. E. *couch* to crouch.]

‡COUDLE, *v.* Rxb. *int.* "To float, as a feather alternately rising and sinking with the waves" (Jam.). [= Clydesdale (1820) *cowdle*, *cowd* (cf. Houd).]

‡COUMIT BED. Rxb. "A bed formed of deals on all sides, except the front, which is hung with a curtain" (Jam.). [? Cf. COOM *sb.*¹ 2.]

COUP (kʌp), *v.*¹ 1. *tr.* and *int.* To exchange; to barter. G. 2. *tr.* To expose (an article) for sale. Rxb., N, w. [Sc. (1610) *coup* (= 1):—med. E. *coupe*:—Old N. *kaupa* to buy, etc.]

COUP (kʌp), *v.*² {1. *tr.* To overturn, upset, turn out or over.} 2. *To coup the creels*: (a) To tumble head over heels: (Ruickbie² 55). G. ‡(b) To bring forth an illegitimate child. Rxb., N, w-s. ‡(c) To die. Rxb., N, w. (d) To upset an arrangement, or due order of things. N. 3. To twist or sprain (one's ankle): "A've coupit ma cuit." G. [med. Sc. *coup* (= 1):—med. E. *cowp* to strike, tilt.]

COUP-CAIRT, *sb.* G. Also *coup-up cairt* (c-s). A tip-cart.

‡COUPIT, *ppl. a.* Rxb., NW. Confined to bed with illness; infirm.

COUPLE, *sb.* {1. = KIPPLE *sb.* 1. G.} †2. *Couple-yill.* = KIPPLE-YILL. Td., NE. [E. *couple*:—med. E. and Sc. *copul*, *cuppil*, = 1.]

‡COVE, *sb.* NE. A worn-out ledge or *hag* on a river-bank. [From A.S. *cofa* recess in a rock, cave, etc.]

COVOY (kɔ'voi), *sb.* w. A smart handling or speedy dismissal; a quick "polishing off." [Probably from E. *convoy*. § 8 B.]

COW (kɔu), *sb.* G. Also (kɔu) w; in N usually *coo* (ku). Plural *kye* (G). †1. *Cow-cakes*, wild parsnip. Rxb. †2. *Cow-gress*, a clover, especially zigzag trefoil, *Trifolium medium*. N, w. 3. *Cowlock*, a lock of hair projecting beyond the remainder; a "cowlick." w. 4. *Cow-plat*, a cake of cow-dung. Rxb., G. 5. *Cow quakers*, quaking-grass, *Briza media*. w. 6. *Cowslip*, water-avens, *Geum rivale*. c-w. 7. *Cow's-cluits*, = 6. c. 8. *Cow's gang*, a cow's-walk. w. 9. *Cow's gress*, = 8. w.

COW, *v.*¹ N. *tr.* To poll, cut, crop short. [From med. Sc. *cow*:—med. n. E. *coll*.]

COW, *v.*² *tr.* To beat, surpass: "That cows a'" (N, w). "That cows the gowan" (= that surpasses all belief). N, s. [E. *cow* to intimidate. Cf. s.w. Sc. (1824) *to cow the gowan* to excel.]

‡COWBLE, *sb.* w. A short flat-bottomed row-boat. [From med. Sc. (also E.) *coble*.]

†COWBLE, *v.* 1. *int.* Of ice: To shog; = COBLE *v.* 3: "The ice is a' cowblin'" (Jam.). Rxb. 2. To float undulatingly, as a buoyant object on wavelets. w. [Variant of COBLE *v.*]

†COWDA, *sb.* Rxb., NW. A small cow. [= s.w. Sc. *cowdie*:—Sc. (1597) *cowdach*. Cf. n. E. (1691) *cowdy* pollard cow (see Cow *v.*¹); also *Cowdy*, name of a dog in Anderson *Musings* (1868) 1.]

COWD LORD. Also *cowt loord*. s. An oatmeal pudding (boiled in a cloth) containing lumps of suet. [n.w. E. (1808) *cowd lword* ("cold lord").]

†COWIE, *sb.*¹ A species of brownie reputed to have frequented Goranberry, Liddel, a century ago: "It is not said that ever the Cowie was actually seen; he was only heard" (1864 A. Jeffrey *Hist. Roxb.* iv. 242); "Eh, but Cowie has had a busy night" (Ibid.). [med. Sc. *cow* (hobgoblin), whence Sc. (1808) *bu-cow*, and *worricow*.]

COWIE, *sb.*² §1. A small cow. c-s. Also *cooie* (N). 2. A teat: "Ti sook a cowie." w. 3. A suck: "Gie the bairn cowie." w-s. Also *cooie* (E, N).

‡COWLADY-STANE, *sb.* N-w. Also ‡*cowlady-stone* (Rxb.). A kind of quartz-stone, frequently found water-worn in river-beds: "Little urchins...selecting sets of chucks from the heaps of cowlady-stanes...by the water side" (Hall 24).

†COWSLEM, *sb.* Rxb. Also †*Causlem* (Wilkie 68). "An ancient name given to the evening star" (Jam.). [? For *cow's leam* (:—A.S. *leoma* light, flame), as marking the time for bringing kine home. Cf. the parallel E. *folding-star* = Venus.]

COWT, *sb.* {1. A colt. G.} 2. *Cowt-foal*, a young horse when sucking. w-s. 3. A rough clumsy fellow. G. 4. An adolescent boy, or girl. NE. [From earlier E. *coult*:—med. E. *colte* = 1, 3.]

CRACK, *sb.* G. {1. A sociable conversation.} 2. *pl.* Items of news; gossip. 3. An interesting talker: "Tam's a grand crack." [Earlier Sc. (18th century) *crack*, *cracks* = 1. Cf. Sc. *crack* to chat.]

CRACKER, *sb.* c. A castanet.

CRACKIE, *sb.* Rxb., G. A low, usually three-legged stool with a hole in the centre for lifting it. Also *crackie-stool*, *-stuil*. [Cf. n. E. (1635) *cracket* same.]

CRACKLINS, *sb. pl. n.* Roe of herring, etc., which, when thrown into the fire, burst with a crackling sound. [Cf. E. *cracklings* residue of tallow-fat.]

†CRAG, *sb.* Also †*craug* (Td.). 1. The neck. Td., NW. 2. The weasand. Td. [med. Sc. *crag*:—med. Dutch *crāghe*, med. High G. *krage* neck, Dutch *kraag*, Low G. *krage* throat.]

CRAIG, *sb.*¹ {1. The neck. G.} 2. The throat. w. (See CORNY WARK.) 3. *Craig's Close*, = 2: "It's all away down Craig's Close; i.e. swallowed" (Murray in *Oxford Dict.*). Cf. SKER *sb.*¹ 3, WISEN *sb.* 3. [med. Sc. *craig*.]

CRAIG, *sb.*² G. A rocky eminence; a crag. [med. Sc. *crage* (16th century *craig*):—Gaelic *creag*.]

CRAIK, *sb.* Also *crake*. 1. A rasping or croaking voice. w. 2. Grumbling talk: "Their keen craik" (Riddell II. 287). "Haud eer craik." n. [From E. *craik*, *crake* cry of the corn-crake.]

CRAIK, *v.* Also *crake*. 1. *int.* To croak, cry harshly: "The hen craikit wi' pain." s. 2. To complain peevishly. NE, w. 3. To cry or harp for a thing. NE, w. [med. E. *crake* = 1.]

CRAIKIN', *pl. a. w.* Croaking, rasping: "A craikin' voice."

CRAME, *sb.* G. Also *cream* (s). 1. = KRAMÉ *sb.* 1. G. 2. *Crame-wife*: see KRAMÉ *sb.* 2. Rxb., G. [Usually KRAMÉ (q.v.).]

CRAMPET, *sb.* NE. = CRANK *sb.* (q.v.). [Sc. (1638).]

CRAN, *sb.*¹ N-W. The swift, *Cypselus apus*. [med. Sc. *cran*:—A.S. *cran* crane.]

CRAN, *sb.*² N-C. Also *crane* (N-w), *crean* (s). The cranberry, or the fruit of this: "The crane-cover'd flowes" (Halliday 289).

CRANCRUM, *sb.* ‡1. Something difficult to understand. Usually *crancrums*. w. ‡2. An odd-looking mechanical contrivance, etc.: "A foal...Yok'd in some cursed whirligig, Wi' odd-like crancrums" (A. Scott² 42). [Cf. next and E. *crankum* eccentric turn, crotchet.]

†CRANCUM, *sb.* NW. = CRANCRUM *sb.* 2: "Whan...farmers stow their turnip crankums by In places safe" (A. Scott³ 7). [So Ayr (1822) and midland E.]

CRANK, *sb.* Rxb., n. An iron guard fixed to the boot in curling, to prevent slipping on the ice; a cramp or clamp.

CRANK, *a.* †1. Hard, difficult to understand: "A crank word"

(Jam.). Rxb. 2. Poorly, infirm. *N*; Sibbald. [From earlier E. *crank* awkward, twisted, etc. Old N. *krankr*, Dutch and G. *krank* = 2.]

CRAP, *sb.* 1. The top or summit: "The crap o' the knowe." NE. †2. *pl.* "The seed-pods of Runches or wild mustard" (Jam.). Rxb. †3. *pl.* "Runches in general" (Jam.). Rxb. 4. *Crap-weeds*, short-rooted surface-weeds. *N*. [§ 33 F.]

CRAPPIN', *sb.* 1. = CROPPIN' 1. NE, C. 2. A person's stomach: "'Twill warm your crappin'" (Riddell 1. 197). C-W. [Earlier Sc. *crapine*, *crappin*, from *crap* crop.]

CRAW (*krax*), *sb.* {1. A crow. G.} 2. *Craw-bell*, = CROW-BELL. S. {3. *Craw-fit*, ranunculus or crowfoot. G.} 4. *Craw-peas* (NE), *-peis* (W), the meadow-vetchling, and some vetches; also, the pods of such. 5. *Craw-taes*, (a) Bird's-foot trefoil, *Lotus corniculatus*. NE, S. (b) Species of crowfoot, as *Ranunculus acris*, *R. repens*. G. [A.S. *crāwe* = 1. § 50 O.]

CRAWL, *sb.* N-W. A large number (of living things); a swarm: "A crawl o' bairns (or rats, etc.)." [From Sc. (and earlier E.) *crawl* to swarm, infest.]

CRAZE, *v.* Also *craize*. †1. *int.* "One is said to *craize*, who, when sitting on a chair, moves it backwards and forwards, with the whole weight of the hinder feet on it" (Jam.). Rxb. 2. To creak: "The door crazes." "He's garrin' the chair craze." "His new, crazin' shuin." Rxb., N, W. [Cf. med. E. *crase*, E. dialect *craze*, to break; from Norse (cf. Sw. dialect *krasa* to smash).]

CRAZY, *sb.* S. A woman's sun-bonnet covering the head and back of the neck. Also *crazy*: "A'm shooin' [= sewing] up my crazy" (1866 *Southern Counties' Register* p. vii).

CREEL, *sb.* †1. (See COUP v.² 1, 2): "[To] o'ercoup us heels and creels and a'" (Riddell 1. 198). †2. A state of aberration or perplexity: "The bairn's in a creel." *N*. [From E. *creel* wicker basket.]

CREEL, *v.* Also *creil*. {1. *tr.* To put in a *creel* or basket. N-W.} 2. *Ti creel eggs wi'* (a person), = to have dealings with: "He's no gude [= safe, or easy] to creel eggs wi'" (Jam.). Rxb., N-W. [med. Sc. *crele* = 1.]

CREEPER, *sb.* NE, C. The caddis-worm.

CREEST, *sb.* NE, W-S. A self-important or officious person.

CREEST, *v.* W. Also *crest* Td. (Jam. s.v. *Preek*). *int.* To assume airs; to affect importance. [E. (1713) *crest* to raise oneself proudly.]

CREESTIN', *ppl.* a. NE, W-S. Self-important; forwardsome: "He's a creestin' craitur."

†CRIB, *sb.*¹ Rxb., NW. A bowl or *bicker* (of broth, etc.): "Haste ye, and gi'e me ma crib, Guidwife" (Jam.).

†CRIB, *sb.*² Rxb. A reel for winding yarn. [From E. *crib*.]

†CRIBBIE, *sb.* Rxb. A term formerly used, especially by female yarn-reelers, to indicate the quantity reeled, "a cribbie being once round the reel, or a measure of three feet" (Wilkie 69). [From prec.]

CRICKENS, *sb.* NE, C. Couch-grass. [E. *quickens*. § 13 A.]

CRICKET, *sb.* Rxb., NW. The grasshopper. [E. *cricket* (= CHEEPER 1).]

CRILE, *sb.*¹ NE. (In use from c. 1875.) = CARLISLE.

‡CRILE, *sb.*² 1. A dwarfish person. N-W. Also *cryle* (Sibbald).
2. A deformed or ill-grown child or animal. W. Also *cryle* (Rxb.).
[n. E. (1691) *creil* = 1. Cf. Dutch *kriel* and med. Sc. *croyll* same.]

‡CRILED, *ppl. a.* Rxb., NW, W. Also *cryl't* (Rxb.). Dwarfed or stunted in growth. Also ‡*criled-lookin'*.

†CRIMPLE, *v. int.* To emit or make a rustling sound: "When the quakens [= quaking-grass] are crimplin' eerie" (Wilkie 112).
[? From E. *crimple* to crinkle.]

CRINE, *v.* N, W. *int.* To shrink, shrivel. Usually with *away*, *in*, *into*, *doon*, and freq. past *ppl.* [med. Sc. *crine*; Gaelic *crion* withered.]

CRINNIES, *interj.* NE. An exclamation of astonishment, etc. Frequently "Oh crinnies!"

†CRIPPLE, *sb.* = CURPLE: "We...Slack our girths and ease the cripple" (c. 1800 Balbirnie Common-Riding Song vi). [CRUPPEL.]

CROO, *v.* NE, W. *int.* To coo, as a dove; to *croodle*. [Lothian (1856), E. (1611).]

CROOK, *sb.* {1. Literary form of CRUIK. G.} †2. *Crook-study*, = 3. Rxb. ‡3. *Crook-tree*, = CRUIK-tree. Rxb., W; also H.A.S.T. (1909) 78. [From med. E. *croke*, *crook* hooked instrument, etc.]

†CROOTLES, *sb.* Rxb. "A nickname to one who is small and ill-proportioned" (Jam.). [From Sc. *croot* CRUIT.]

†CROOTLIE, *a.* Rxb. Having very short, ill-proportioned legs.

CROPPIN', *sb.* 1. The crop or craw of a bird. W. §2. The human breast or heart: "Wee Andrew...Finds love in his croppin sae bizzie [= busy]" (Halliday 283). 3. = CRAPPIN' 2. W. [From E. *crop* = 1. Cf. CRAPPIN'.]

CROSS-WEED, *sb.* NE. ? The spotted persicaria.

CROTTLE, *sb.* E, S. A bread-cumb. Usually plural. [Cf. med. E. *crot* particle, atom.]

CROTTLY, *a.* W-S. Also *cruitly* (W). Of soil, bread, etc.: Brittle, crumbly, friable: "Crottly peats." [E. dialect (1811): cf. prec.]

CROUP (krup), *v.* N-W. Also *crowp* (W). *int.* To speak hoarsely; to croak; to squawk like or as a frog. [med. Sc. *croup* to croak.]

CROW-BELL, *sb.* The daffodil, *Narcissus Pseudo-narcissus*: "Mid yellow crow-bells, on the rivulet's banks" (Leyden *Scenes* 1. xxxvi).

CROW-TOES, *sb.* C. Bird's-foot trefoil. [CRAW 5.]

CRUIK, *sb.* 1. An iron hook suspended over the fire for supporting a cooking-vessel, kettle, etc. Frequently "as black as the cruik." G. †2. *Cruik-study*, = next. NW. ‡3. *Cruik-tree*, the bar or beam (in the chimney) from which the "cruik" is suspended. N. Also *cruik-trei* (C-S). 4. *Cruik* (o' the neck), a disease in sheep characterised by curvature of the neck. NE. [CROOK *sb.* § 48 D.]

CRUIK, *v.* {1. To bend or bow; to crook. *G.*} 2. *Ti cruik yin's hough*, to bend the thigh, in the act of sitting down or in lying. *C-W.* [§ 48 D.]

CRUIT (*kryt*), *sb.* *G.* Also *crit* (*N*). §1. A decrepit or misshapen person. 2. The smallest or feeblest child of a family. Hence, a puny child. 3. The smallest pig of a litter. 4. A small, weakling lamb. [*E.* dialect *crit*, *crut* (*s.* *Sc. croot*), = dwarfish person.]

CRUIVLE, *sb.* *w.* A sour-tempered person of insignificant appearance.

§CRUIVLE, *v. w. int.* To crouch in a sitting posture. [*Cf.* CRUSIL.]

CRUMMIL'T, *ppl. a.* †1. Crooked; bent spirally: "The cow wi' the crummilt horn" (*Jam.*). *Rxb., NW.* 2. Crushed together. *w-s.* [*From E. (1647) crumpled.*]

CRUMMLE, *sb.* *NE.* A bread-crumb. Usually *pl.* [*E. dialect (1820) crumple.*]

CRUNKLE, *v. G. tr.* To rumple, crease. [*med. E. crounkil, croncle.*]

†CRUPPEL, *sb.* Crupper of a horse: (*Sibbald*). [*CURPLE, CRIPPLE.*]

CRUPPEN, *ppl. a.* and *past pple.* 1. Crept. *G.* 2. *Cruppen doon* (or *thegether*), of persons: Shrivelled, shrunk together. *N.* [*From E. creep.*]

†CRUSIL, *v. N, NW. int.* To cower or crouch in sitting. [*Cf. CRUIVLE v.*]

CRY, *sb.* {1. A shout or call. *G.*} 2. *Cry in*, a passing call: "Gie's a cry in whan ee come back." *G.* 3. *pl.* The banns of marriage: "Pittin' (or giein') in the cries." *G.*

CRY, *v. I. int.* With *in*. To pay a short passing visit: "Cry in as ee come back an' tell iz the news." *C-S.* 2. With *o'* [= *on*]. To call on or visit a person in order to have his or her company on some outing, etc. *w.* 3. To shout or call: "Cry on that dog o' yours." *G.* 4. *tr. Ti be cried*, to have the banns of marriage proclaimed. *G.* 5. See *KIRN sb.* 4.

CUCKENWORT, *sb.* *NE.* = CLUCKENWEED *sb.*

†CUCKOLD'S CUT, *sb.* *Rxb.* "The first or uppermost slice of a loaf of bread" (*Jam.*).

CUCKOO, *sb.* 1. *Cuckoo cheese-an'-breid*, leaves and flowers of wood-sorrel (*cf. CHEESE 2-3*). *s.* 2. *Cuckoo-flower*, (*a*) The anemone. *c.* (*b*) Wood-sorrel. *N.* (*c*) Lady's-smock. *c, s.* 3. *Cuckoo-gress*, the field wood-rush, *Luzula campestris*. *w.* 4. *Cuckoo-meat*, = 1. *C-S.*

CUDDIE, *sb.*¹ Also *cuddy*. {1. A donkey; also, a dolt. *G.*} 2. A trestle or saw-horse. *NE.* †3. *Haud* (or *keep*) *the cuddie reekin'*, = make constant exertion (in business, etc.). *Rxb., N-C.* 4. *Cuddie-lade*, any load of a heavy or bulky character. *w.* 5. *Cuddie-loup-the-dyke*, the game of leap-frog. *N-W.* 6. *Cuddie-loups*, = *prec. w.* 7. *Cuddy-lugs*, long ears; a person having such. *C-S.* §8. *Cuddie-trot*, = SCRATCHIE. *G.* [*Sc. cuddy (1715) = 1.*]

†CUDDIE, *sb.*² *Rxb.* A gutter in a street. [*? For CUNDY.*]

†CUDE, *a.* 1. "Hare-brained; appearing as one deranged: Border" (Jam.). 2. Frolicsome: (Sibbald). [See CUID.]

‡CUDGER, *sb.* Rxb., *N.* A blow delivered by one boy to another, as a challenge to fight. [From COUCHER *sb.* § 23 B.]

†CUDGIE, *sb.* Rxb. = CUDGER *sb.*

‡CUID. §1. *adj.* = CUDE *a.* 2: "Cuid Yiddy o' Soanie" (= daft Adam of Swinnie). *c.* Also *cuit* (*s.*). 2. Stupid. *c.* 3. *sb.* A stupid person. *c.* [From Sc. (*c.* 1600) *coyd* harebrained.]

†CUIDE (*kid*), *a.* 1. = CUDE *a.* (Jam.¹; "Border"). 2. Stupid: "A cuide chap." *N.* Also *kued* (see under CUSTRIL).

CUIL (*kyl*), *v.* Also *cule*. 1. *tr.* and *int.* To cool. *G.* ‡2. *Cuil-an'-sup*, a verbal phrase denoting a poor or scanty provision of food: "It's been cule-an'-sup wi' them a' their days" (Jam.). Rxb., *N-W.* ‡3. *Cule-the-lume*, a person very indolent at his work; "q. one who suffers the instrument he works with to cool" (Jam.). Rxb. "He had been a regular 'cool-the-loom'" (1901 *Hawick Char.* 18). [§ 48 B. In 3, *lume* = loom (i.e. tool, implement).]

CUISS'N, *past pple.* 1. Cast, in various senses. *G.* 2. Dothed: "A've cuiss'n ma coat." *N, W-S.* 3. Of woodwork, etc.: Twisted, warped. *s.* {4. Faded in colour. *G.*} 5. *Cuiss'n-oot*, fallen out, quarrelled: said of persons. *G.*

CUITTER, *v.* Also §*cuither*. *w.* *int.* Of children: To make a murmuring sound denoting content: "The bairn 'll suin fa' asleep; it's cuddlin' in an' cuitterin'!" [Cf. Sw. *kuttra* to croo, croodle; and Sc. (1795) *cuitter* to fondle or fuss over.]

†CUITTIE, *sb.* 1. A wooden dish. *NW.* 2. A measure of spirits or beer. Rxb. [Sc. *cootie* (1785) = 1. Cf. Icel. *kútr* cask for liquor, and Sc. (18th century) *cuttie stoup*; also *cuttie gill* (A. Scott¹ 163).]

CUITTIKIN, *sb.* 1. A spatterdash. Usually *pl.* *G.* 2. Ludicrously: A dirty foot and ankle. *NE.* 3. *That caps cuittikins*, = that surpasses anything I have heard. *N.* [From Rxb. *cuit* = Sc. *coot* ankle.]

CUITTLE, *sb.* *NE, W.* A polish or burnishing *up*.

CUITTLE, *v.* 1. *tr.* To flatter or wheedle (a person). *NE, W.* 2. To improve the health of (a person): "He was gey hard up, but got cuittl't up again." *W-S.* 3. To stimulate (a fire), as by poking, blowing, or feeding: "Cuittle up the fire." *C-W.* 4. To improve the draw of (a tobacco-pipe). *w.* 5. To brighten or polish *up* (an article). *w.* 6. To sharpen (a knife, saw, etc.). Frequently with *up*. *NE, C, S.* 7. *int.* To kindle or blaze up; to burst into flame. *w.* [Sc. (*c.* 1565) *cutle* = 1. Lanark (1871) *cuttle* = 6.]

CUITTLER, *sb.* 1. A flatterer. *NE, W.* 2. One who mends or improves anything. *w.* 3. One who sharpens; a cutler. *w.* 4. *Cuittler's dreep*, or *drap*, = MELDROP 1. *w.*

‡CULLIESHANG, *sb.* *N, NW.* = COLLIESHANG: "Cullieshangs 'tween man an' wife" (A. Scott² 135). [From Sc. (18th century) *culleshangee*.]

†CULLS, *sb. pl.* Rxb. The testicles of a ram. [Old Norman F. *cuille* testicle.]

†CUMMER, *v.* To gossip: "Gossiping and cummering" (1696 *Jedburgh Records* 8 Jan., and 8 Feb.). [Sc. *cummer* gossip, godmother.]

CUNDY, *sb.* {1. A covered drain or other water-channel; a conduit. G.} Hence *Cundy-hole*: (Ruickbie¹ 109). NE, S. 2. A hole in a stone wall, for the passage of sheep. NE, S. [F. *conduit* (whence Fife *condie*) a conduit.]

†CUNYIE, *sb.* Rxb. 1. "A corner formed by the meeting of two right lines" (Jam.). 2. *Cunye-nuik*, "a very snug situation; literally the corner of a corner" (Jam.). (Cf. *Cunye Nuik* in Kelso.) [med. Sc. *cunye*:—Old F. *caigne* corner.]

‡CUPS AND LADLES. Rxb., w-s. The husks of the acorn. ["From their resemblance" (Jam.).]

†CURDOWER, *sb.* Rxb. One who works at a trade in a burgh where he is not a freeman. [From s.e. Sc. (1825) *curdow* to sew, patch, or mend clumsily.]

CURFUFFLE, *sb.* 1. A tremor; a state of agitation or breathlessness: "In an unco curfuffle" (Jam.). Rxb., N-W. 2. A state of confusion: "She's aye in a curfuffle." C. [Cf. FUFFLE *sb.*]

CURFUFFLE, *v.* 1. *tr.* To ruffle (a' thing), or discompose (esp. a person): "A'm a' curfuffl't." w-s. 2. *int.* To become rumpled, ruffled or dishevelled: (see Appendix I. D). ‡3. To work in a trifling or ineffectual manner: "He's aye curfufflin' on something." C. [med. Sc. *curfufle*. Cf. FUFFLE *v.*]

CURLY, *a.* (= Curled.) †1. *Curlye-fuffs*, ludicrously, "false hair worn by females in order to supply deficiencies" (Jam.). Td. 2. *Curly-green*, curled colewort, *Brassica oleracea*. Usually pl. Also *curlies*. G.

CURLY-DODDY, *sb.* ‡1. A kind of sweet or sugar-plum, rough with exterior confectionery, especially eaten by children. Rxb., N, NW. 2. Affectionately applied to: A curly-pated child. E, W. 3. Scabious, *Scabiosa succisa* or *arvensis*. (From the likeness of the flower-heads to a curly pate.) NE, C-W. 4. The lily, *Lilium pomponium*. NE. 5. The curled top of certain ferns of the genus *Pteris* when young. NE. 6. The seed-bearing stem of the ribwort plantain; the *carl-doddy*. N.

‡CURMUD (kər'məd), *a.* 1. Intimately close: "The twasome sat curmud thegither" (A. Scott¹ 46). 2. On cordial, social, or intimate terms. (Frequently applied to a pair of lovers.) Rxb., G. 3. In a state of great familiarity or intimacy (so as to excite suspicion); unduly familiar: "They're o'er curmud thegither" (Jam.), said of a man and woman whose conduct is suspected. N-W. [Cf. s. Sc. (1804) *curmudlie* close contact; Sc. †*muddle* to "know" a female; COLLY-MUDDLE.]

‡CURMUDGE, *a.* w-s. Occasional for CURMUD. [§ 23 A.]

CURMURING, *vbl. sb.* 1. A low murmuring or rumbling sound,

as in the abdomen. G. 2. The purring of a cat or kitten. N, S. 3. A grumbling or complaining. N. [s. Sc. (1785) *curmurring* = 1. With 2 cf. Sc. *murr* to purr.]

‡CURN, *sb.*¹ Rxb., N-W. A small piece: "A curn o' bread" (Jam.). [med. Sc. *curn* a grain.]

CURN, *sb.*² N-W. A currant. [Earlier E. *curren*, *coren*, etc.]

CURNY, *a.*¹ G. 1. Containing currants: "Curny banna, breed, bun, duff, dumplin', loaf." 2. Elliptically = currant loaf: "Gie's a bit curny." [From prec.]

†CURNY, *a.*² Rxb., NW. Of honey, marmalade, etc.: Knotted, candied. [From Sc. *curny* consisting of grains: cf. CURN *sb.*¹]

†CURPIN, *sb.* The buttocks: "At 's curpin, auld Janet she humped" (A. Scott¹ 192). [Sc. (1722) *curpon*:—med. E. *cruppon*.]

‡CURPLE, *sb.* NE. Also †*curpil* (Sibbald). The crupper of a horse. [med. Sc. *curpal*, etc.:—E. *crupper*. Cf. CRUPPEL.]

CURR, *v.* Rxb., N, W. *int.* To purr, as a cat. [Cf. E. *curr* to coo (said of birds), Old N. *kurra* (to murmur), Da. *kurve*, G. *kurren*.]

†CURRIT, *v.* Rxb. *int.* Of a carriage or vehicle: To move or run (smoothly): "It currits smoothly along" (Jam.). [Cf. earlier E. *curry* to ride or run rapidly.]

‡CURSECKIE (*kər'sæki*), *sb.* W. A former name for a make of linen jacket worn at work, being pulled over the head and tied at the neck as required. [= Fife (1825) *carseckie* (also *curseckie*, Strath-eam *corseckie*):—Flemish †*kasack*:—F. *casaque* cloak, cassock, etc.]

CUSH (*kʌʃ*; *kʊʃ*), *sb.* N. A coward; = CUSHA 3, FEARDIE 2.

CUSHA, *sb.* 1. The wood-pigeon or ring-dove. C-W. Also *cushie* (N, S). 2. *Cusha-dow* (C-W), *cushie-doo* (N), *cushie-dow* (S), same. ‡3. *Cushie*, a timid person; a coward. N. [Sc. (and E.) *cushat* = 1.]

§CUSTRIL, *sb.* Rxb., N. Also ‡*cuistral* (W). A fool, dolt, or silly person: "A cowardly custral" (*Kelso Chron.* 1 Jan. 1915). "The auld laird of Midlem-mill, being once in England, betted he would use language that would not be understood by any one present. He said to the ostler who brought out his horse: 'Tak' 'im to the loupin-on-stane. Does the kued custral trow I can hechil aff the bare yird o'er a' thae walise [= saddle-bags]?' " (Jam.). [From E. (1608) *custerel* knave:—med. E. *custrell* attendant on a knight.]

CUT, *sb.* 1. The pasture-ground which a sheep adopts. G. 2. A pack or lot of sheep or lambs, especially as allocated to a particular pasture. G. 3. A score (ranking less than a HAIL) gained by cutting the handball in the river opposite the goal. C-W.

CUT, *v.* ‡1. *Ti cut harrows*, to cease being on speaking terms: "Him an' me's cut harrows." N. 2. *int.* To come out (ill or well); to show to disadvantage or advantage: "He didna cut up weel" (in any contingency). E, C. [In 2 from E. *cut*; but in 1 probably after the Sc. phrase "to draw the cat-harrow," = to quarrel.]

CUT-FINGER'D, *a.* Of persons: ‡1. (Ludicrously): That gives a short or acrimonious answer. Rxb., W. ‡2. That "leaves a

company abruptly, or makes what is termed a *stoun jouk*; as, 'He's gane away unco cut-finger't-wise'" (Jam.). Rxb.

CUTTER, *sb.* N-w. *c.* *Ti rin the cutter*, to bring away liquor from a public-house or brewery unobserved by outsiders (as e.g. by hiding it under an apron). [From E. (revenue-) *cutter*.]

CUTTIE, *sb.* {1. A short clay pipe. N-w. See LUNT *v.* 3.} ‡2. A short-handled horn spoon. N-w. ‡3. A short, stumpy girl; (affectionately) a little child. N, w-s. ‡4. A tomboy or hoyden. N, s. [From CUTTY *a.*]

CUTTIT, *a.* w. Snappish in reply; abrupt: "A cuttit craitur." [E. (1600) *cutted* curt, etc.]

†CUTTLE, *v.*¹ 1. *tr.* To please or gratify (a person): "The barber got cuttl't" (Halliday 320). 2. *int.* To smile or laugh in a suppressed manner: "They caper, cuttle [etc.]" (Halliday 135). Td., NW. [n. E. (1677) and s. Sc. (1836): see CUITTLE.]

CUTTLE, *v.*² *tr.* To sharpen: "Their cuttl't gullies" (Halliday 144). [So in Lanark (1870) and Yorks. (1882). Cf. E. *cutler*.]

CUTTY, *a.* Short, shortened: "Cutty-gun" [= short pipe] (Sibbald), "cutty-pipe" (G), "cutty-spuin" [= spoon] (G). [From E. *cut*.]

C'WAY, *v.* *imperative*. Also *cwae*; *co'way* (1868 *H.A.S.T.* 42/2). 1. Come "away" (*i.e.* along): "C'way, c'way, let's hame" (*Jethart Characters* 58). G. 2. Hence *Cwup* (= come "away" up). C-w. [§7 B. Cf. QUAE.]

CWEEF, variant of QUEEF.

DAB, *v.* G. 1. *tr.* To throw (some missile): "He dabbit a stane an iz." {2. *int.* Of birds: To peck *at* a thing.} 3. To aim *at*, so as to strike: "What bool wull A dab at?" (= which marble shall I aim at?). [med. E. *dabbe* to strike sharply.]

DACKLE, *sb.* N. A wrangle; a disturbance. [= Sc. *dacker*.]

DADGE, *sb.*¹ N-w. *c.* A large piece (*of* anything): "A muckle dadge." [= Sc. and n. E. *dad*. § 23 A.]

‡DADGE, *sb.*² s. *rare*. Also *dage* (Td.). A trollop or slut. [Cf. next and Lanark (1825) *dawdge* tatterdemallion.]

DADGE, *v.* s. *int.* To walk in an aimless or clumsy manner; to saunter. [So n. E.]

DADGER, *sb.* c. Something especially large of its kind: "A dadger o' a tatae!" [From DADGE *sb.*¹]

DAEIN', *ppl. a.* w. Industrious; well-doing: "Hei's a daein' lad!" [Earlier E. *doing* same.]

DAFFY-DILLY, *sb.* Also *daffydoondilly*. NE. The daffodil. [So E. dialects.]

DAG, *sb.* G; Sibbald. A drizzling rain or heavy dank mist. [Earlier n. E. *dag* dew (= Old N. *dögg*, Sw. *dagg*).]

DAG, *v.* NE, s. *int.* To rain gently; to drizzle: "It's daggin' on." [Cf. prec., and Old N. *döggva*, Sw. *dagga* to bedew.]

DAGGY, *a.* NE, W-S. Of weather, a day, etc.: Characterised by the fall of a thick, dank mist or gentle, drizzling rain. [E. dialect (1808).]

DAIBLE, *sb.* 1. A slight or inefficient washing: "The claise has gotten a bit daible" (Jam.). Rxb., G. ‡2. One who dabbles in or potters with a subject or matter. NW, C.

DAIBLE, *v.* 1. *tr.* To wash (anything) slightly or inefficiently. Rxb., G. 2. *int.* To dabble in water; to potter with a matter. G. [§ 36 D.]

DAIDIE, *sb.* 1. Father; "dad!" N-W. 2. *A' eer daidies*, adv. phrase = Smartest or foremost of the lot: "That callant's a' eer daidies for impetence." "Thon hussie's a' eer daidies for grandir." 3. (*This is*, etc.) *a' eer daidies*, more than you bargained for; as much as you can manage. W. [E. *daddy* = 1.]

DAIGLE, *v.* W. *int.* To proceed, act, or work laggardly. Hence *Daigler*, a laggard. [From E. (1705) *daggle*.]

DAIMISH, *v.* W. *tr.* To damage. [§ 20 C.]

DAIMISH'T, *pppl. a.* N-W. 1. Damaged. 2. Rotten; putrefying: "A daimish't oreenge."

DAINTIELION, *sb.* NE, C-W. Also *dentielion* (NE). 1. The dandelion. 2. *Daintielion cheen*, a chain of these, frequently used by children as a decoration. [Earlier E., and F., *dent de lion*.]

‡DAIR, *v.* Rxb., N. *int.* Of sheep: To forsake or wander from their usual pasture; to roam: "To dair away" (Jam.).

DAITH, *sb.* 1. Death. G. C. 2. *Daith-hunger*, the last desire of a dying person for food. N. 3. *Daith-ruckle*, the death-rattle. N. [§ 37 I.]

DA'KEITH, *sb.* N. *Ti be clean Da'keith for*, to be too clever for (a person). [*Dalkeith* town.]

‡DAMBOARD, *sb.* C. A draughtboard. [From Sc. *dam* draught (:—F. *dame* lady) + E. *board*. Cf. Dutch *dambord*.]

‡DAMBROD. {1. *sb.* A draughtboard. G. 2. *pl.* The game of draughts. C.} 3. As *adj.* Checkered: "A dambrod pattern." W. [See prec., and cf. Da. *dambræt*, G. *dam(en)brett*.]

†DANCE-IN-MY-LOOF, *sb.* Rxb., NW. A very small person.

DANDER, *sb.* W. A jogging on the knee.

DANDER, *v.* W. *tr.* To jog (a child) on the knee. [From E. *dandle*.]

‡DANDILLIE, *sb.* 1. Dandelion. N. 2. *Dandillie chain* (or *cheen*), = DAINTELION 2. Rxb., N.

†DATE, *sb.* Rxb. *To gie date and gree*, to give preference.

‡DAUCHLED, *pppl. a.* Also *dachl't*. C-W. Wearied, overtired. Also *dauchl't-lookin'*. [Cf. DAWALT and § 25 B.]

†DAULER, *sb.* Rxb. "A supine delicate person" (Jam.).

DAVER, *v.* 1. *tr.* To stun or stupefy, as with a blow on the head. G. ‡2. To "confound": "Dod (or ‡dad) daver ee!" N, W. 3. *int.* To stagger about, as if stupefied. W. [Sc. (1742) *daver* = 1.]

DAVER'T, *ppl. a.* Also *daver'd.* Rxb., N-W. 1. Knocked down; stunned by a blow. 2. Become senseless, from any cause.

‡DAW, *sb. N, W. rare.* Dawn. Also "The daw o' day"; "day-daw." [med. E. and Sc. *daw*, *dawe*; from early med. E. *dawe(n)*, dative plural of *day*.]

DAWALT, *a. W.* Torpid, exhausted, especially with physical strain or exertion; wearied *out*. [= n. E. *dauled*, *dawled*, *dowled*, etc.]

‡DAWLESS, *a.* Rxb. "Lazy, inactive, destitute of energy" (Jam.). [? Pronounced (*dauləs*), variant of DOWLESS *a.*]

DAY ABOUT. c-w. Circumstances reversed, tables turned, in favour of the speaker: "A'll see day about wi' ee yet!" (Cf. E. "turn about.")

DAY-NETTLE, *sb. N-W.* Also *dey-nettle* (NE, W), *dee-nettle* (S). Either of the hemp-nettles, *Galeopsis Tetrahit* or *G. versicolor*: "Day or dey-nettles" (Brotherston 39). [Earlier E. *dee-*, *dea-nettle* dead-nettle.]

DAYTAL, *a.* Also *datal.* E, NE, C. Of labourers, etc.: Paid by the day. [From next.]

§DAY-TALE, *sb.* The wage of a day-labourer, etc.: "The farmer ...paid his *day-tales* every evening" (Younger 36). [E. *day* + *tale* reckoning.]

‡DAZE, *v.* Rxb., N. Also *daise* (Rxb.), *daize*. 1. *int.* To become cold; to be benumbed. 2. To become rotten or spoilt, as from dampness, keeping too long, etc.; to wither or shrink. [med. E. *dase* = 1. Cf. Old N. *dasask* to become exhausted.]

‡DAZED, *ppl. a.* Also *daised.* N. = DEASED: "Dazed eggs, bread" (e.g. threaded with mould), etc.

‡DAZY, *a.* Also *daisy*, *daizie.* Rxb., W. Uncomfortably cold or raw: "A daisie day" (Jam.).

DEAD, *sb.* ‡1. Occasional for DEID *sb.* 1, 3. c-w. ‡2. *Dead-chack*, = DEID-*watch*: (Wilkie 60). ‡3. *Dead-ruckle*, the death-rattle. Rxb. ‡4. *Dead-spale*, = DEID-*SPALE*: (Wilkie 81). [DEID *sb.*]

‡DEATHIN, *sb.* Td. Water-hemlock, *Phellandrium aquaticum*, Linn. ["Denominated probably from the *deadly* nature of the herb" (Jam.).]

‡DEAZED, *ppl. a.* NW, W-S. That has lost its strength or efficacy (as by keeping too long); rotten, shrunk: "A deazed sack, deazed wood, cheese," etc. [From DAZED.]

DEAZY, *a.* Also *deasie.* Rxb., NW, W-S. = DAZY *a.*: "A deasie day" (Jam.). "Deazy wather."

DECHLE, *v.* Also *daichle.* W. *int.* = DAIGLE *v.*

‡DECHULT, *ppl. a.* N, W. Also ‡*dechlit* (Rxb.). = DAUCHLED.

DEEDLE, *sb.* W. A dandling or jogging on the knee: "Gie the bairn a deedle." [From Sc. *diddle* same.]

DEEDLE, *v.*¹ W. *tr.* To dandle (a child); to jog.

DEEDLE, *v.*² *G. tr. and int.* To hum or croon (a tune) in a succession of meaningless syllables. [So *E.* (1706) and *Sc. diddle.*]

DEEDLIE-WAG, *sb. w.* A droll, frisky little person.

DEEF (*dif*), *a.* {1. Deaf. *G.*} 2. Quiet, silent: "The deaf side o' a street." *w.* 3. Of land: Spongy or springy to the tread (but dry): "A bit o' deaf grund." *w-s.* [§38 *E.* With 3 cf. *s.e. Sc.* (1825) *dowf* same.]

DEEK (*dik*), *sb.* 1. A look *at* a person or thing, usually from a concealing or unobserved position; a deliberate *keek*: "Let's ha'e a deek at 'im." *E-w (c.); §s.* †2. ?One who *deeks* at persons, etc.: "Bet-the-Deek" (Laidlaw 46). 3. A blow: "A deek i' the jaw." *E.* [From next.]

DEEK, *v.* 1. *int.* Look out! Take care! *E.* 2. To look *at* a person (see *DEEK sb. 1*). *E, NE, W.* 3. *tr.* To behold, see. *E.* 4. To hit (a person, etc.). *E.* [*Gipsy dik, deek.* Cf. *Hindi dekh* look! lo!]

DEER-HAIR, *sb.* Also *deer's-hair.* *s.* The heath club-rush, *Scirpus cæspitosis*: "On the spot...the deer-hair ne'er shall grow" (Leyden *Soulis* lxvi). [From its resemblance.]

DEID (*did*), *sb.* Also *deed.* 1. Death: "Hei hunger't his-sel ti deid." *w.* 2. A cause of death: "To be the deid of any one" (Murray in *Oxford Dict.*). *N-w.* 3. A cause of some misdeed, fault, etc.: "He (she, it) was the deid o't." *N-w; §s.* 4. *Deid-chack*, food often desired by the dying shortly before death. *N, NW.* †5. *Deid-chap* (*w*), †*clap* (*NW*), = Deid-watch. {6. *Deid-hoose*, a mortuary. *w.*} †7. *Deid-kist*, a coffin. *NW, W.* †8. *Deid-palsy*, apoplexy. *N.* 9. *Deid-rap*, = Deid-watch (*q.v.*). *w.* 10. *Deid-ruckle*, the death-rattle. *G.* Also *dede-ruckle* (*Rxb.*). 11. *Deid-spale*, the "winding-sheet" on a burning candle; superstitiously regarded as a premonition of death. *N.* 12. *Deid-thraw*, the death agony. *N, C-w.* "Sprawling in thair deid-thraws upon the ground" (1619 in Wilson¹ 39). 13. *Deid-tick*, = Deid-watch. *NE, C-w.* †14. *Deid-watch*, the ticking sound (ignorantly supposed to portend death) made by the death-watch beetles, *Anobium tessellatum*, etc. *NW, W.* [*med. Sc. deid*, *med. E. deed, dæd*, etc., death.]

DEID, *a.* 1. Dead. *G.* 2. *Deid man's bellows*, the bugle, *Ajuga reptans.* *NE, W.* 3. *Deid man's bells*, the foxglove. *NE, W.* 4. *Deid man's hand*, the spotted palmate orchis, *O. maculata.* *NE, W.* [*med. Sc. deid*:—*A.S. déad.*]

DEID, *adv.* *NE, W.* To an advanced degree: "Even the grannie's no deid-auld."

DEIL (*dil*), *sb.* {1. The devil. *G.*} 2. *The muckle deil!* a form of petty oath: (Hogg 48; Hall 44). {3. An imp; = 5. *G.*} †4. *Deil a haet* (*N, W*), †*Deil-be-lickit* (*w*), nothing whatever. 5. *Deil's buckie*, a perverse or refractory youngster. *c.* 6. *Deil's dernin' needle*, the centipede. *s.* 7. *Deil's dizzen*, thirteen. *NE, C-w.* 8. *Deil's fit*, (*a*) The palmate tuber of certain orchids (*O. maculata*, *O. latifolia*).

NE, W. (b) A shoemaker's last. G. ‡9. *Deil's lingels*, common knot-grass, *Polygonum aviculare*; spotted persicaria, *P. Persicaria*; and other plants, or their long tough roots. NE. †10. *De'il's wind*, a wind blowing when Satan was supposed to hold a conference with witches: "The *deil's wind*, as it was proverbially called" (1820 A.M. in *Edin. Mag.* June 533). W. [med. Sc. *deill* = 1.]

DEJAUSTIT, *a.* W. Quite fatigued or exhausted. [See DISJAISKIT.]

DEL, *v.* C-W. *tr.* To "confound" or "dash": "Del ee!" "Del the thing!" [From E. dialect *dal*. Cf. next.]

DEL, *interj.* 1. A mild imprecation. NE, C-W. 2. *By del*, = prec. C-W. [E. dialect *dal* = 1.]

DEL'D, *past pple.* 1. Confounded, "dashed," etc.: "A'll be del'd if A wull!" "The del'd thing burstit." NE, C-W. 2. *Del'd a frichts!* By no means! C-W. 3. *By del'd*, = DEL *interj.* 2. C-W.

†DELEERIES, *sb. pl.* Delirium: "In sic deleeries" (Younger 403). [E. (1669) *deliries*:—L. *delirium*.]

DEM, *v.* N, W. *tr.* To stem or dam: "Trying to dem the stream" (Murray in *Oxford Dict.*). [med. E. and Sc. *dem*:—A.S. *-demman* same.]

‡DEMUIR'D, *ppl. a.* G. Grave, sad, downcast. Cf. DRUMMURE *a.* [Earlier E. *demured*:—E. *demure a.*]

DEN, *sb.* G. The "home" or rendezvous in boys' games.

DENNER, *sb.* {1. Dinner. G.} †2. *The little dennar*, a slight meal before the customary time for breakfast, partaken by people before going to work. Rxb., Td., NW. [med. Sc. and E. *denner*, *dener*.]

DENT, *sb.* 1. A layer in a quarry, formed of tough clay or soft claystone. C-W. 2. *Dent seam*, = prec. NE. 3. The clay from this: "The walls...were...cemented with pounded *dent*" (1864 Jeffrey *Hist. Roxb.* IV. 162). C-W.

DERBY, *sb.* C. A trophy or bargain. [*Derby* (race).]

DERKENIN', *sb.* G. C. Also *derknin'*, -*ing* (Rxb., N-W), *darkening* (G). The evening twilight, or *gloaming*. [§ 34 A.]

DERN, *sb.* C. C. Also *derran* (Hilson). A large-sized flour-loaf of a particular shape. Also *dern-loaf*. [Cf. next.]

†DERRIN, *sb.* Rxb. "A broad thick cake or loaf of oat or barley meal, or of the flour of pease and barley mixed, baked in the oven, or on the hearth covered with hot ashes" (Jam.).

‡DESS, *sb.* NE, C. A section of a haystack cut off with the hay-knife to be ready for use; a *dass*. [N. E. dialect *dess* cut of hay, etc.:—*dess(e)* layer, stratum. Cf. Old N. *des* hayrick.]

DEUCH (deux), *sb.* NE, W. Dough. [From late med. Sc. *deawch*.]

DEUCHY, *a.* W. Doughy: "A deuchy [= underfired] laif."

†DEVALD, *sb.* Cessation; stoppage: "Without devald" (Sibbald). [From next.]

DEVALL (də'væl), *v.* NE, W. Also *devald* (N-W), *devalge* (Rule-

water), *devalve* (N, S). *int.* To cease or stop; to give over, leave off: "Her tongue (the snaw, rain, etc.) never devall'd." (See YATTER *v.* I.) [From med. E. *devale*:—Old F. *devaler* to sink, descend.]

‡DEVEL, *sb.* Rxb., N, NW. A severe blow: (A. Scott³ 114). Also *deval* (Riddell 313). [S. Sc. (1787).]

‡DEVEL, *v.* I. *tr.* To beat or thrash (a person). Rxb., N. 2. To dash: "He...that tak's an' devals thy wee anes agayne the stanes" (Riddell *Psalm* cxxxvii. 9). §3. *int.* To stumble about. NE. [From prec.]

DEVELLER, *sb.* Rxb. †1. A good boxer. †2. A dexterous young fellow.

DEVER, *v.* I. *tr.* = DAVER *v.* I. S. 2. = DAVER *v.* 2: "Dod dever ee" (W-S). "Dod dever't, A've forgotten!" (S). †3. *int.* "To be stupid" (Jam.). Rxb. [From DAVER *v.*]

DEVIL (divl; †dir:vl), *sb.* I. *The devil a fears!* Not likely! not at all! C-W. 2. *Devil's guts*, the creeping buttercup, *Ranunculus repens*. W. 3. *Devil's hair*, a very tough species of wire-bent. S.

†DICE, *v.* Rxb. *tr.* To do (a thing) quickly and neatly. [= Aberdeen (1768) *dice*:—E. *dice* to cast dice.]

DICHIN, *sb.* W. I. A reproof; a drubbing. 2. *pl.* Unpleasant deserts. [S. Sc. (1820) *dichens*, = S.W. Sc. (1794) *dichals* correction.]

DICHT (dixt), *sb.* Also *dight*. I. A clean by wiping; a wipe. G. 2. A blow: "A dicht i' the mooth." C-W.

DICHT (dixt), *v.* Also *dight*; *dite* (N). I. *tr.* To wipe so as to clean. G. †2. To sift or winnow (grain). N-W. 3. To buffet (a person); to strike on (the mouth). E, C-W. [From med. E. *dight*, *dihten* to polish, array, etc.:—A.S. *dihtan* to ordain, direct.]

DICHTER, *sb.* Also *dighter*. I. One who wipes so as to clean. G. †"Chimney dighter" = sweep (1688 in Wilson¹ 90). †2. A winnower: "The floating atoms did appear To dab the dighters over" (A. Scott¹ 69). NE, C-W. §3. One who strikes or drubs another. C. 4. A severe blow. C.

DICHTIN', *vbl. sb.* I. A wiping. G. †2. A winnowing. N-W. 3. *pl.* Siftings or refuse of grain. N, W. 4. A drubbing. E, C-W.

‡DIGGOT, *sb.* Rxb., N, NW. Contemptuously applied to a young person, especially for reprehensible conduct: "Ye dirty diggot" (Jam.).

†DIKE, *v.* Rxb. *tr.* "To dig; to pick; applied to that kind of digging in which it is required to make only a small hole; as, 'to dike a bumbee-byke'; also, to *dike out*, as, 'to dike out the een,' to pick the eyes out" (Jam.). [So Selkirk (1820). Cf. E. dialect *dike* to dig a ditch; and PIKE *v.* 2]

DILE (dɛil), *v.* W. *tr.* To daze, stupefy, or confound (a person): (Halliday 152, 163). Frequently in past pple., = Stupid, dotard. [From Sc. *doiled* foolish, etc.]

†DILLOW, *sb.* Td. A noisy quarrel: "What a great dillow thai twa mak!" (Jam.).

DINGER, *sb.* 1. A smashing blow. c-w. 2. A masterful or vigorous person. c-w. 3. A vigorous course of action: "She's gaun' a dinger the now." w. [From Sc. *ding* strike or cast, surpass, fall heavily.]

‡DINGLE, *v.* NE, C. *int.* To tingle *with* cold or pain. [So in Yorks. and Lincoln. Cf. DINNLE *v.* and E. *tingle*.]

DINK, *v.* G. *tr.* To dress (a person, or oneself) sprucely or trimly; to deck. (A. Scott² 75.) Cf. NEB 1. Freq. with *up* or *off*. [s. Sc. (1808).]

DINKLY, *adv.* NW, W. Sprucely, trimly: "Dinkly dress't up for the Common Ridin'." [From med. Sc. *dink* finely dressed.]

DINMONT, *sb.* G. A wether between the first and second shearing. [med. Sc. and n. E. *dynmont*, etc.]

DINNAEGUID, *sb.* G. Also *dinnagude*, *do-nae-gude* (Rxb.). A good-for-nothing or ne'er-do-well.

DINNLE, *sb.* 1. A vibrating or tingling sensation. G. 2. A shock or knock causing such. G. †3. A slight sprain. Rxb., NW. 4. A peal of thunder. S. [From next.]

DINNLE, *v.* 1. *int.* To tingle with pain or cold: "The slap gar'd ma heid dinlle." G. 2. To shake or vibrate; to peal: "The thunner's dinnlin'." G. 3. *tr.* To give (the elbow, etc.) a severe knock. c-w. [med. E. *dyndel*, etc., to tingle, tinkle, thrill.]

§DIPPER, *sb.* S. The "Plough" (constellation). [So named in U.S.]

DIRDUM ('dærdəm), *sb.* {1. A great noise, uproar, or commotion. Rxb. G.} 2. The blame, reproach, or responsibility of wrong action: "The dirdum 'll fa' on me." N. [med. Sc. *dirdum*, etc. = 1.]

†DIRK, *a.* Also †*durk*. Rxb. Thick-set; strongly built. [= Lothian (1808) *durgy*. Cf. med. E. *duergh*, *dwerk*, etc., a dwarf.]

DIRL, *sb.* {1. = DINNLE *sb.* 1. G. 2. = DINNLE *sb.* 2. G.} 3. A loud, vibrating sound. N-W. †4. A rippling, = PIRL *sb.* 4: "A dirl on the water." NW. (Also "Border": Jam.)

DIRL, *v.* 1. *int.* = DINNLE *v.* 1. N, C. 2. = DINNLE *v.* 2: "It gar'd my heart strings dirl" (A. Scott¹ 23). N. 3. *tr.* = DINNLE *v.* 3. G. §4. *int.* To move vibrantly; to whirl or *birl*. E. [med. Sc. *dyrl*, *dirl* to cause to thrill or vibrate. Cf. Norw. *dirla*.]

DIRLER, *sb.* 1. A tingling buffet or blow. c, s. 2. A keen frost: "A perfec' dirler." w-s.

DIRLIE-BANE, *sb.* N, W. The funny-bone. [DIRL *v.*]

DIRTRIE, *sb.* 1. Worthless stuff; "rubbish." c-w. 2. Worthless people. NW, C, S. [So E. *dirt*. Selkirk (1825) *dirtrie* = 2.]

‡DISCONVENIENT, *a.* E, W-S. *rare*. Inconvenient. [med. E.]

‡DISHALOOF, *sb.* 1. A former practice, in blessing a corpse, of the attendants putting their hands in the three empty dishes placed on the hearth near the body, and repeating the rhyme of saining, beginning thus:—"Thrice the torchie, thrice the saltie, Thrice the dishes toom for loffie" (Wilkie 54-5). 2. The game of "het hands" (q.v.), "a sport of children" (Jam.). Rxb. [See the rhyme in 1.]

‡DISHILAGIE, *sb.* NE. Also ‡*dishy-lagy* (Brotherston 39), ‡*tishielaggie* (s). The colt's-foot, *Tussilago Farfara*. [Corruption of Latin *tussilago*.]

DISJAISKIT, *ppl. a.* 1. Dejected, downcast. c-w. 2. Debilitated, exhausted, feeble; *trauchl't.* N-w. Also *disjaskit* (E,W). [Cf. earlier E. *disjected* scattered, E. *dejected*, and Sc. *forjaskit*.]

‡DISSHORT, *sb.* Rxb. Deficiency: "There was a disshort in the weight" (Jam.). [med. Sc. *dischort* injury; anything prejudicial.]

DIT, *v.* {1. *tr.* To stop, or close *up*, (a door, hole, the mouth, etc.). G.} 2. To enter (a door): "Dit the door again, if ye daur!" (Aird 199). NE, c-w (c); §*dite* (s). Also erroneously "ti *dirt* a door" (c, s). [A.S. *dyttan* = 1.]

DIT (dit), *pron.* NE, C. It: "Dinna gie him dit. Gie me tit." [See TIT, and cf. § 80.]

‡DITHER, *v.* W. *int.* To shake or tingle *with* cold: (see PAIRL'T). [n. E. dialect *dither*:—med. E. *didder* to tremble, etc.]

DIVOT (*divɪt*), *sb.* {1. A sod. G.} 2. *Heather divot*, a turf of heather; frequently placed on a straw bee-hive. G. 3. A thick slice of bread, etc. W. 4. A dolt or dullard: "A muckle divot." N. [med. Sc. *diffat*, *difet* (etc.) sod.]

DIVOTY, *a.* 1. Of land: Rough with sods or turfs. G. 2. Ludicrously: Having sporadic thick lumps: "The wesher-wife's made that flannen serk awfu' divoty." N.

DOBBIE, *sb.* Also *dobie*. 1. = DOOBIE *sb.* 1. Rxb., NE; Wilkie 94. 2. = DOOBIE *sb.* 3: "He's a country dobbie" (Jam.). Rxb., NE. [E. dialect (1677) *dobby* = 1.]

DOCK, *sb.*¹ N-w. The fundament or buttocks. Hence "dock-end" (A. Scott¹ 23). [med. Sc. *dok* same:—med. E. *dok* fleshy part of animal's tail.]

DOCK, *sb.*² N, w-s. Usually *dock-up* (N, w-s), also *dook-up* (c). A push or hoist up, as described under Dock *v.* Also figuratively: A help; a push. [From next.]

DOCK, *v.* N, w-s. Also *dook* (c). *tr.* To hoist or push *up* (as e.g. when assisting a person to surmount a wall) by stooping and placing the head or shoulder to the climber's buttocks, and then gradually rising. [Cf. Dock *sb.*¹]

DOCKEN, *sb.* 1. The dock. Also in phrases: "As soople as a docken"; "A dinna care a docken." G. †2. *A day among the dockens*, (a) "A stormy day, at whatever season of the year" (Jam.). (b) "A day distinguished by a quarrel" (Jam.). Rxb. [med. Sc. *doken* = 1.]

‡DOCKETY, *a.* Rxb., N. Of persons: Short, round, and jolly. [Cf. Sc. and E. dialect *docket* to shorten (the tail, etc.).]

‡DOCTOR, *sb.* 1. The red-tailed bumble-bee. NE. 2. = next. NE, s. 3. *Doctor draw-bluid*, a black insect with red streaks, which boys pick up and place upon the hand or arm, saying: "Doctor, doctor,

draw bluid, or else A'll kill ee." It is regarded as so doing, or as dropping red serum upon the hand. N, W-S. Cf. BLUIDY-sooker and SOOK-THE-BLUID.

DOD, *sb.* In imprecatory use: see DAVER *v.*, DEVER *v.* [Apparently from *dod!* (used especially in asseverations) a perversion of *God!*]

DODDIE, *sb.* 1. A hornless cow or bull. G. 2. *Boxin' doddie*, a young bullock with horns just beginning to appear. N. [From E. *dod* to deprive of horns.]

†DODGE, *sb.* Rxb.; NW, W. A pretty large cut or slice of food. Cf. DADGE *sb.*¹ [Late med. E. (n. dialect) *dodge*.]

†DODGEL, *sb.* Rxb., NW. A large piece; a lump: "A dodgel o' bannock" (Jam.).

‡DOD-LIP, *sb.* Rxb., N, W. A projecting under-lip, indicating a fit of ill-temper or sulks: "He's hingin' the dod-lip." [Sc. *dods* ill-humour:—Gaelic *dod* peevishness.]

DOG-BERRY, *sb.* S. The Guelder-rose, *Viburnum Opulus*.

DOGHIP, *sb.* N-C. The hep or fruit of the dog-rose, *Rosa canina*.

DOGS, *sb.* *Dogs rabbit it*, a petty oath or imprecation: (1868 *H.A.S.T.* 29, 33). Also "dags rabbit it" (NE). [Cf. DOD *sb.* and Sc. *dag v.*, "confound."]

DONNER, *v.* W. *int.* To walk tremblingly. [Cf. Edinburgh (1791) *donar* to walk stupidly.]

‡DONSIE, *sb.* Rxb., N-W. A dull or lubberly person. [From next.]

†DONSIE, *a.* Rxb., N. Also *donsie* (Sibbald). Duncelike; dull or stupid. [From Sc. *donsie* unlucky, sickly, etc.]

DOOBIE, *sb.* 1. A dull or stupid fellow. Rxb., N-W. Also †*dowbie* (Rxb.). 2. = FITTIE *sb.* N. ‡3. An awkward or clumsy person. W. [From DOBBIE *sb.*]

DOOBY, *a.* W. Dull, sullen. [Cf. prec.]

DOOF, *v.* W. *tr.* To strike hard: "The auld Cross [of Ancrum],—sair dooft and daddit wi' Time and the wather" (Smith 4). [Cf. S. Sc. (1818) *doof* a dull heavy blow, DUFF *v.*, and N. Sc. *dowff* to strike heavily.]

†DOOFU', *a.* Doleful, sad, causing sorrow: "In the flesh...[a] doofu' [ed. 1808 doolfu'] thorn" (A. Scott¹ 85). "The doofu' morning" (Riddell 306). [med. E. *duleful*, etc. § 11 D.]

DOOK, *sb.* N-W. A wooden plug or peg driven into a wall for receiving a nail, e.g. to support a shelf.

DOOK, *v.* E, C-W. *tr.* To erect or fix *up* (a shelf) by means of "dooks."

DOOL, *sb.* Rxb., NE, C. An iron spike for keeping the joints of boards together in laying a floor. [med. E. *dowle*, later *doule*, *doule* a dowel.]

DOON, *adv.* {1. Down; downwards. G.} 2. *Dooncome*, a rupture or hernia. W. 3. *Doondraucht* (N), *Doondraw* (NW, W), a down-

drag. 4. *Doonfa'*, (a) A downfall. G. †(b) A sheer drop of ground. NW. (c) A sloping piece of ground. NW, W. 5. *Doongaun*, (a) A down-going. G. (b) The downward slope of a road. W. 6. *Doonhaud*, = 3. W. [§ 45 J.]

DOONIE, *sb.* C. One who plays toward the downward HAIL at handball. (Cf. UPPIE.)

†DOONSIN. Probably an error for *dooms an'* = "very and —": "Scarce sae doonsin white as his" (A. Scott¹ 137). [Cf. § 8 F.]

DOONSITTIN', *sb.* {1. The action, or a spell, of sitting down. G.} 2. A home: "She mairriet weel, an' got a bein doonsittin'." C-W. 3. A business establishment. W.

DOOR, *sb.* Formerly also †*duir* = door (Murray 148). {†1. *Door-cheek*, a door-post. N-W. 2. *Door-heid*, the lintel. G. See Appendix I. F 4. 3. *Door-stane*, the threshold flagstone. G.} 4. *Door-thresh*, the threshold. NE.

DORBIE, *sb.* NE. A crow. [? From Sc. *corbie* carrion crow. Cf. § 4 E, F.]

DORT, *sb.* §1. *The dort*, the pet. N. {2. *pl.* The pet or sulks: "I took the dorts at Christ" (Rutherford 59). N-W.} 3. *Meg Dorts*, a sulking person: "E'en's ye like, Meg Dorts!" (1881 Younger's *Autobiog.* 369 n.)

†DORT, *v.* N, W. *int.* To sulk: "He was so dorted...that he refused it" (Younger 369). "She's dartin' again." [Sc. (1632).]

DORTY, *a.* N-W. Sulky, pettish. [Sc. (c. 1600) *dortie*.]

†DOSSIE, *sb.* Rxb., N, S. A smallish, neat, well-dressed person. [Cf. midland Sc. *doss* to do anything neatly or exactly.]

†DOSSLY, *a.* Rxb., NW. Neatly (but simply).

†DOSSNESS, *sb.* Rxb. Neatness, conjoined with simplicity.

†DOUDLE (*dudl*), *sb.* 1. The root of the common reed, *Phragmites communis*; "The children...make [of it] a sort of musical instrument similar to the oaten pipe of the ancients" (Jam.). Rxb., NW. 2. A whistle or "flute" made of this. N.

†DOUDLE, *v.* Also *doodle*. N. *int.* To play on the *doudle*, a whistle, flute, etc. Hence *doudle-bag* (NE), the bagpipes. [Cf. G. *dudeln* to tootle, etc.]

DOUDLER, *sb.* †1. = DOUDLE *sb.* 1 (but regarded by Jam. as the root of the bog-bean): "His turban was the doudlars plet" (A. Scott¹ 100). Rxb., N. †2. = DOUDLE *sb.* 2. NE.

†DOUGH, *sb.* Rxb. "A dirty, useless, untidy, ill-dressed person" (Jam.). [Cf. E. *dough*, and DUFFY *a.*]

DOUTH, *a.* Also *dowth*. W-S. Lacking energy; languid, spiritless. [Selkirk (1800) *douth*, ? from Sc. (1721) *dowf* inactive, etc.]

DOVER, *v.* †1. *tr.* To stun; = DAVER *v.* 1. NW. *rare*. {2. *int.* To doze, slumber lightly. G.} [med. Sc. *douer* to stupefy.]

DOW, *sb.*¹ C-S. Also *doo* (N). 1. A pigeon or dove. G. 2. Dear or sweet one: "Ma dow!" G. 3. A *dow's cleckin'*, a family con-

sisting of but a boy and girl. w. 4. *Dowhoose* (c-s), *doohoose* (N), a dovecot, a *dookit*. [E. *dove*. § 27 H.]

‡DOW, *sb.*² "Worth, avail, value" (Sibbald); "*A-dow, Of dow, of worth*" (Sibbald). *Nocht o' dow*, of no value or worth. NE; Sibbald.

‡DOW, *v.* Also *dowe*. 1. *int.* To be able to: "The ban'sters do the best they dowe" (A. Scott² 99). G. 2. With negative: "To be unable or reluctant to: "I dow not honour Christ myself, but" [etc.] (Rutherford 537). "They dowchtna reyse" (Murray 217). G. 3. *A downa* = "I cannot be bothered." w. [med. E. *dow, dowe* (= 1):—A.S. *duge, dugon*, present pl. of *dugan* to avail.]

‡DOW'D, *ppl. a.* Rxb., NW, w. Of meat (or other food): Luke-warm. [From Sc. *dow* to fade, wither, etc.]

DOWDLE, *v.* w. *tr.* To dandle (a child, etc.). [= Sc. (1776) *doudle, doodle*.]

‡DOWLESS, *a.* Rxb.; G; Sibbald. Void of energy; feeble; spiritless. [From Dow *sb.*²]

‡DOWLY, *a.* s. Solitary, despondent, doleful. [med. E.]

DOWSLE, *sb.* w. Also ‡*doossil* (Rxb., NW, w). A firm blow. [Cf. Sc. and E. dialect *douss*, etc.]

DOWSLE, *v.* w. Also ‡*doossil* (Rxb., NW, w). *tr.* To beat or thump (a person, etc.): "Take oot that stoory bass an' dowsl't weel." [From Sc. and E. dialect *douse* to beat.]

DOZE, *v.* c-w. *tr.* and *int.* To spin or rotate so rapidly as to appear motionless. Said of a top, *peerie*, etc. [= E. *sleep*, DROZE.]

‡DOZY, *a.* NE. Lethargic. [From E. *dozy* sleepy.]

DRACHLE, *sb.* NW, w. One who is slow in movement or action; a "slowcoach." [So Ettrick Forest (1825). Cf. Sc. (1806) *draggle* feeble, ill-grown person, and DRECHLE.]

DRACK (*drak*), *v.* 1. *tr.* To moisten, soak or drench: "Dews the dells were drackin'" (Riddell II. 143). "Ti drack meal for bakin' bannas." G. 2. To absorb: "The meal drackit up the waiter." N, w. [med. Sc. and Sc. *drawk* = 1.]

DRAFFY, *a.* w. Of persons: Stiff, unable to walk smartly. [Cf. n.w. E. *draffy* exhausted:—E. *draff*.]

DRAIGGLIE-WALLETS, *sb.* Also §*draiggle-wallets*. w. 1. A draggle-tail. 2. A slut. [From E. *draggle*. Cf. TRAILLIE-WALLETS.]

DRAPPIT, *ppl. a.* {1. Dropped, in various senses. G.} 2. Of scones: Fried after the manner of a pancake. NW, § w.

DRAUCHT, *sb.* §1. The entrails of a sheep cooked as food: "The sheep-head and draucht" (Younger 100). 2. A team of horses together with the cart or plough. N-w. [From E. *draw* v. med. E. *draught* = 1.]

DRAUGHT EWE. Rxb., G. Also *draught yowe* (G). An old ewe drafted from the stock to make room for a younger one; a cull. Also *shot draught ewe* (= a "crock").

‡DRECHLE, *sb.* N. = DRACHLE.

DREEP, *v.* 1. *int.* To drip, in various senses: "A'm fair dreepin'" (= soaking wet). G. 2. *tr.* To pour hot water from (boiled potatoes). w. [med. E. *drepen*:—A.S. *dréopan* = 1.]

DREEPIN', *vbl. sb.* 1. Dripping. G. 2. *pl.* Hot water poured from potatoes after boiling. w.

DREETIN', *ppl. a.* E. That prophesies rain or "dirty" weather: "A dreetin' prophet." [Cf. DRITE *v.*]

†DREICH, *sb.* Also †*dreegh*. Rxb. A stunted, dwarfish person. [From med. Sc. *droiche*, related to *dorche*, *duerche* dwarf.]

†DREIK, *sb.* "Dirt, excrement" (Sibbald). [Low G. *drek*, *dreck*; etc.]

‡DRIDDLE, *v.* NW, W; "Border" (Jam.). *int.* To be constantly active but making little progress. [Earlier Sc. *dridle*, *driddle* to walk slowly, etc.]

DRIFFLE, *sb.* W-S. A very slight shower or sprinkling: "A driffle o' snaw, or rain." [Selkirk (1825).]

DRIFFLE, *v.* W-S. *int.* Of rain or snow: To fall slightly; to drizzle. [So earlier Sc. (1639).]

DRIFT-LOCK, *sb.* C-S. A tuft of wool on the head of a sheep's tail.

DRINGLE, *sb.* Yetholm. A shower of rain.

DRINGLE, *v.* 1. *int.* To be slow or dilatory. NE. 2. To rain; to fall in showers. Yetholm. [Sc. (1825) *dringle* (= 1):—*dring* to dawdle. Cf. E. dialect *dring* to drizzle.]

DRITE, *v.* S. 1. *tr.* and *int.* To void (excrement). 2. Used fig.: "The deil's dritin' folk,"—said when many people arrive unexpectedly at a house, etc. [A.S. *drītan* = 1.]

‡DROCHLE, *sb.* NW, W-S. A dwarfish or stumpy person: "A wee drochle o' a craitur." [Cf. Banff (1866) *drochle*, Selkirk (1832) *droichle* stout, dumpy person, and see DREICH.]

DRODDLES, *sb.* W. A short, stumpy person (especially a child). [See DROT.]

DRODDLIN', *ppl. a.* W. Of persons (especially children): Short, stumpy.

DROOK, *v.* Also *drouk*. G. 1. *tr.* To drench. 2. *int.* To drip with moisture: "Ee're duist fair drookin' (wi' wat)." [med. Sc. *drouk* = 1.]

DROOKIT, *ppl. a.* G. Drenched: "He's like a drookit craw."

DROOL, *sb.* S. A slothful person; a sluggard. [= S. Sc. (1825) *drule*.]

DROOL, *v.* Also *drwill* (W). 1. *int.* To cry, bellow, etc., in a sad tone. Rxb., NE, W-S. 2. To trill or sound in a mournful manner. Rxb., W. "Your drooling reeds" (A. Scott² 26. See CORN-pipe.) [E. (1670) *droul* to utter (words) mournfully.]

DROT, *sb.* W. A short, stumpy person. [Cf. Clydesdale (1825) *drod* squat person, and DRODDLES.]

DROUCHTIT, *ppl. a.* W-S. Withered or dried by drought: "Drouchtit gress."

DROW (dɾaʊ), *sb.* Rxb., *G. c.* A cold damp wetting mist; a persistent small drizzling rain. Frequently "a Liddesdale drow." [Sc. (c. 1600).]

DROW, *v.* Rxb., *G. c. int.* "Drow" falls: "'It's drowin' on,' used to denote a thick wetting mist" (Jam.).

DROWY, *a.* Rxb., *G. c.* Characterised by the prevalence of "drow": "A drowie day" (Jam.).

DROZE, *v. c. int.* Of a top, etc.: To spin round rapidly and steadily: = **DOZE** *v.* Hence *Drozer*: "Ma tap (*or* peerie)'s a guid drozer."

†**DRULY**, *a.* N. Also †*drulie* (Rxb.). Of water: Troubled and discoloured (as with clay); muddy; "synon[ymous] with *drumly*, but more commonly used, especially by old people" (Jam.). [From med. E. *droue*, *drof*:—A.S. *dróf* turbid.]

†**DRUMMURE**, *a. s.* Grave, serious. [= Dumfries (1825) *drummure*, ? from Sc. *demuir* demure. § 13 A.]

DRY, *a.* {1. Of persons: Thirsty. *G.*} 2. See **ASK** 2. †3. *Dry-farrand*, frigid or reserved in manner; not frank. Rxb., N.

DUCK, *sb.* Rxb., NE, W. 1. A children's game in which a stone (the "duck"), placed upon a larger, is to be struck off by the players standing a few paces distant. Also *Duck Henry Leith*. 2. The smaller stone used in this game.

†**DUD**, *sb.* Rxb. "A *thowless* fellow, but more strictly one who is easily injured by cold or wet; as, 'He's a saft dud'" (Jam.). See also **WAFFLE** *a.* [From *dud(s)* rag(s), etc.]

†**DUDDIE**, *sb.* Rxb. "A dish turned out of solid wood, having two ears, and generally of an octagonal form on the brim" (Jam.).

DUDDY, *a.* {1. Ragged in respect of garments. *G.*} 2. *Duddy-wallets*, a tatterdemallion. *w.* 3. Of a bone or joint: Having fragments of meat still adhering; not cleanly picked. *G.*; Ruickbie² 95. [From Sc. (and E.) *dud*, *duds* rags.]

DUFF, *v.* 1. *int.* To draw back from a bargain or undertaking; to throw it up. Also *ti duff on't.* *w.* 2. To refrain from exerting oneself to win a race, etc. *c.* [From E. dialect *duff* to give in, etc.]

DUFFIE, *sb.* N, S. A water-closet or necessary. Cf. **OFFIE**.

DUFFY, *a.* {1. Doughy. *G.*} 2. Dry and sapless: "A duffy turnip, aipple, peer, etc." *c.* 3. *Duffy-faced*, having a flabby or pasty face. *w.* [From E. *duff* dough.]

DUIFF, *sb.* *w.* Also *dufe* (Rxb.). 1. A blow with a softish substance, as peat. 2. A dull- or hollow-sounding blow. [Cf. next.]

DUIFF, *v.* *w.* Also Rxb. *dufe* ("like Gr. *v*": Jam.). *tr.* To strike (anything) with or as with a softish substance. [See **DOOF** *v.*]

DUIST, *adv.* N-W. Also *dist* (N). Just; exactly. [§ 4 F.]

DULBERT, *sb.* 1. A dullard. *w-s.* 2. *Dulbertheid*, same. *w.* [s.w. Sc. (1824) *dullbert*, med. Sc. *dowbart*, from *doll* dull.]

DULE, *sb.* A goal; a point aimed at in games: "The goals, or the

'dules' as they were then termed" (1882 *Old Memories Revived* 7). [Sc. *dool*, med. Sc. *dule* goal in a game:—med. E. *dool*, etc., boundary, landmark.]

DULL, *a.* {1. Hard of hearing. *G.*} 2. Unwell. *N.*

DUMB SWEER, *sb.* *w-s.* The putting a thumb to one's nose with the fingers projecting fan-wise. Hence *Dumb-sweerin'*, the action of swearing thus.

DUMP, *sb.* 1. A hole scooped in the ground for playing marbles. *N-w.* 2. *pl.* The game played in this. *Rxb.* [Cf. *n.* E. dialect *dumpf* deep hole in river, Norw. *dumpf* pit, pool.]

DUMPIE, *sb.* *N-w.* = DUMP *sb.* 2. (Cf. MUGGIE *sb.* 3.)

DUNBAR WETHER, *sb.* *N-w.* Also *Dunbarwedder* (Td.). A salted herring.

†DUNDRUM, *sb.* A dolt: "Brainless dundrums" (Halliday 151). [Cf. *dunder*-head, etc.]

†DUNK, *sb.* *Rxb.* A mouldy dampness. [Cf. med. Sc. *donk* pool; and *Dunk*, pool in the Teviot above Hawick.]

DUNNER, *sb.* *G.* A reverberating sound; a loud noise suggestive of thunder. [Sc. (1789).]

DUNNER, *v.* 1. *int.* To make a low, heavy, rumbling noise suggestive of thunder: "A dunnerin' noise." "Thunners dunned o'er ye" (Riddell 352). "Dunnerin' winds" (Riddell 1. 198). See Appendix I. *D.* *G.*; Sibbald. §2. To move in a noisy manner: "[She ran] as fast as she could dunner" (Halliday 189). *G.* [Sc. (1793) *dunner* = 1. Cf. med. E. *dun* to resound and Old N. *duna* to thunder.]

DUNT-ABOOT, *sb.* Also *dunt-about*. †1. "A bit of wood driven about at Shinty or similar games" (Jam.). *Rxb.* 2. Anything that is in constant hard use; a knock-about, e.g. an old garment for coarse or dirty work. *Rxb., N, w.* 3. A servant who is roughly treated, and "*dunted about* from one piece of work to another" (Jam.). *Rxb., c-s.* [From (med.) Sc. *dunt* to knock (out), drive, strike.]

DUNTER, *sb.* {1. One who beats, knocks, or *dunts.* *G.*} †2. "Towries or Dunters were spirits that inhabited old castles, towers, dungeons of forts, and peels. They made a noise as if they were beating flax, or knocking barley in the hollow of a stone" (Wilkie 101). 3. A name (after Berwick usage) for the porpoise. Td., *N-w.*

DURR, *v.* *Rxb., N-w. tr.* To allay, alleviate, or deaden (pain, etc.): "Is your toothache durr'd yet?" (as by laudanum, etc.). [Cf. Lothian (1808) *dirr* to become benumbed.]

DUSTY MILLER, *sb.* 1. A species of bumble-bee which, when seized, deposits on the hand a light dust. *NE.* 2. The auricula, *Primula auricula.* (From the fine powder on its leaves and flowers.) *G.*

DWAMY ('dwami), *a.* *NE, w.* Like or liable to faint; faintish. [From Sc. *dwalm*:—med. Sc. *dwam* swoon.]

DWANG, *sb.* 1. A large iron lever, especially used by blacksmiths for screwing bolt-nuts; a tap-wrench. Rxb., N-w. 2. A strut inserted between joists to stiffen and strengthen them. NE, W. [Cf. e. Frisian and Dutch *dwang* force.]

‡DWINGLE, *v.* N, W-S. *int.* To tarry or linger: "Ahin' the lave, oft did I dwingle" (A. Scott¹ 106). [Cf. DRINGLE *v.* 1, and s.e. E. *dingle* to loiter.]

DYBE, *sb.* NE. A long draining-spade.

DYDIE ('daidi), *a.* W. *Dydie egg*, or *dydie*, a dyed egg for rolling or throwing according to custom on Easter Saturday (called *Dydie-egg day*). [From *dyed* + Sc. *-ie*.]

DYKE-LOUPER, *sb.* 1. A grazing animal that leaps over the *dyke* or fence of its pasture. N-C. ‡2. A person given to immoral conduct. Rxb., N, NW.

DYKE-LOUPIN', *vbl. sb.* 1. The action on the part of grazing animals of leaping over *dykes* or fences. N. ‡2. Loose or immoral conduct: "Bessie *Loup-the-dykes*...was said to have been brought before the Session [of Hobkirk] for having been guilty of *dyke-loupin'*" (Jam.). Rxb. [From Sc. *dyke* wall + Sc. *loup* to leap.]

DYKIE, *sb.* NE, S. The hedge-sparrow. [= Northumb. *dyker*.]

†DYVISHIN', *ppl. a.* W. *rare*. Loitering, procrastinating. [? Ultimately from F. (1558) *divaguer* to roam. Cf. § 20 c.]

EAR-BOARD, *sb.* G. The front board of a cart; also stated to be "a cross-bar of a cart." [? From "a *near-board*," as contrasted with *backboard* (see CAIRT 3).]

EARDFAST, *a.* N. Fixed in the ground; earthfast. [From Sc. *eard*:—med. Sc. and E. *erd*, *erde* earth.]

EARN (ærn, ɛrn), *sb.* 1. Iron. C-W. ‡2. *Earn-mail*, iron-mould. N-W. §3. *Earn-nit*, mispronunciation of ERNIT. C-W. [From Sc. *airn* = 1. In 2, from A.S. *māl* spot, mark.]

EASIN', *sb.* N-C, S. The eaves (of a house or of a stack). [med. E. *esyng*:—*euesynge* same.]

‡EASSEL. Also *eassil* (Rxb.). 1. *adv.* To or towards the east: "It lies eassel o' Kelsae." Rxb., N. 2. *adj.* Situated on the east side. Rxb., N. 3. *prep.* To the east of. N, W. [From EASTLE.]

EASSLA. W. 1. *prep.* To the east of: "Two parts [of Hawick], known as Eastle-the-waitter and Wastle-the-waitter, commonly contracted into Eis'la-waitter and Was'la-waitter, or simply Eis'la and Was'la" (Murray 167). 2. Hence as *adj.*, as in "The eassla-waiter ba'-players." 3. As *sb.*: The eastern district: "Eis'la and Was'la" (Murray 167). 4. *Eassla-wassla* (*adv.*), from west to east: "Rinnin' eassla-wassla,...bonnie Teviot" (Smith 9). [For *eassel o'*: EASSEL 1.]

†EASTEN, *a.* N. Also *eastin* (Leyden 332). East; eastern. [med. Sc. *estin*.]

†EASTER MAGIANT. NE. The bistort, *Polygonum Bistorta*.

†EASTLE, *prep.* Rxb., w. On the east of: (see EASSLA 1).

†EATCHE (itʃ), *sb.* G. Also *each*, *eetch*. An adze. [Earlier Sc. *eitch*:—med. E. *adese*, A.S. *adesa*.]

†EAVE (è:v), *sb.* Rxb. The nave of a cart or carriage-wheel. [E. *a nave* mistaken as *an ave*. Cf. YAVE.]

EBBIT, *conjunctive phrase.* N-w. c. Ah, but; yes, but—. [From E. (colloquial or dialect) *aye*, *but*—.]

ECHT (æxt), *a.* 1. Eight. Also eighth. G. ‡2. *Echt days*, *ech' days*, a week (ago): "This time (or day) echt days." G. [med. E. *eght*, *ehle*, A.S. *eahta*. Cf. § 34 F.]

†EDGIE, *v.* Rxb. *int.* To be quick in doing anything. [Perhaps merely next, with ellipse of the verb.]

EDGY, *a.* G. c. Sharp, smart, quick: "Be edgy"; "Look edgy" (= hurry up). [Cf. Yorks. and midland E. *edgie* desirous; and E. *edge*.]

EE (iz), *pronoun.* N-w. You. [Sc. and med. E. *ye*:—A.S. *ge*.]

EE (iz), E'E, *sb.* {1. The eye. N.} Also *ei*, *eie* (ɛiz). C-w. §2. *E'ebree*, *e'e-brei*, *eie-bree*, the eyebrow: "The blinks o' the heaven's eebree" (Riddell 46). Also *ee-broo* (N). 3. *Eie-breen*, eyebrows. w. Also *ee-*, *eie-brees* (w-s). 4. *Eie-wink*, an eyelash, an eyelid. w. Also *eie-winker* (w), *ee-winker* (NE). [med. n. E. *ee eye*.]

§EEDIENT, *a.* w-s. Diligent; industrious. [From Sc. *eident*:—med. E. *ythand* same.]

EEL, *sb.* 1. *Ramper eel*, the lamprey. G. 2. *Eel-bed*, a bed of one or other of various pond- or river-weeds, especially the water crowfoot, *Ranunculus fluitans*, *R. aquatilis*, etc. N. †3. *Eel-drowner*, with negatives = one who is by no means acute, clever, or capable: "Atweel, he's nae eel-drowner mair than me" (Jam.). Rxb. 4. See HAIRY *a.* 1.

EELIE, *v.*: see ELY *v.*

EEMAKE, *sb.* NE. Also *eemuck*, *emmic* (NE), *emmuck* (Rxb.). The ant. [A.S. *æmette* *emmet*, ant. § 5 E.]

EEN, *sb.* 1. The eyes. G. 2. †(a) Round globules of fat or water seen upon colewort, etc.: (Wilkie 81). †(b) See EENY *a.* 3. The eyes of a potato-tuber. Rxb. (Jam. s.v. *chun* v.) G. 4. The inter-spaces or "reaches" between the upright posts of a hayshed. G. 5. *Een-breen*, eyebrows. w. [med. Sc. *een*, etc.:—A.S. *éagan*, *égan* = 1.]

EEND, *a.* †1. Of a line: Made even or straight. Rxb. NW, w. 2. Of persons: True in aiming, throwing, etc. C-w. 3. Of a missile, throw, etc.: Direct, straight to the mark. C-w. †4. Of measured quantity: Exact. w. †5. Even, "quits": "A'll be een'd wi' 'im for that." w. [Reduction of *evened*:—E. *even* adj.]

EENDIN'S, *sb.* w. A call in the game of GUINEA claiming a square throw with the "cat" at the "bat."

EEND-ON. 1. *adv.* Incessantly; without break: "It snawed

eend-on a' efternuin." c-w. (See CHAMP v. 1.) 2. *adj.* Continuous: "The rummlin' roar o' an eend-on traffic" (Smith). w.

‡EENY, *a.* n, w. Of milk: Characterised by the presence of "een" or blobs by turning rancid. [EEN 2.]

‡EER, *sb.* Also ‡*ear*. †nw, w; ‡E, s. 1. A kidney (especially of a sow or other animal). Usually pl. 2. *Eer-fat*, fat about the kidneys. [From med. and dialect E. (and Sc.) *nere*, *neer*, *near* ("a neer" being mistaken as "an eer"):—Old N. *nýra*.]

EER (iir), *possessive pronoun*. n-w. Your. [From Sc. *yere* your.]

†EEVENOO, *a.* Rxb. "Very hungry; a term nearly obsolete" (Jam.). [Cf. EVERY *a.*]

EFTER, *prep.* and *adv.* {1. After. G.} 2. *Efter a bit*, a short time afterwards. c-s. ‡3. *Efter-hand*, afterwards. n-c. 4. *Efter-wale*, what is rejected in making a choice or selection. w. [med. Sc. *after*, *eftir*:—Old N. *eftir* (= A.S., Sw., Da. *efter*), = 1; med. Sc. *efter-hend* = 3.]

‡EFTERCAST, *sb.* c-w. = AFTERCAST *sb.*

EIK (ik), *sb.* Rxb., G. The natural grease in sheep's wool. [West Fl. *ieke* (= E. *yolk*) same. Cf. YEIK.]

EIKY ('iki), *a.* G. 1. Having a greasy fleece: "An eiky sheep." 2. *Eiky-tailed*, of sheep: Having a tail discoloured by urine.

EILD (ild), *a.* Also *eeld*. 1. Of a cow, mare, or ewe: That has ceased to give young; barren. G. 2. Of a cow, etc.: Not giving milk, on account of being with calf or young, or because of age. G. 3. *Eeld bease*, neat (male and female); *nowt*. w-s. "Eild nolt" (1696 in Wilson¹ 102). 4. Having one's finances exhausted: "Mebbe ye was eeld" (*Kelso Chron.* 6 July 1917). [From A.S. *gelde* barren, whence Sc. (1670) *yell*, etc., not giving milk.]

‡EIZEL, *sb.* Ancrum. Also †*izle* (nw), *aizle* (ne). An ember. [A.S. *ysel*, *ysle*.]

ELDERN, *a.* Also *eldrin'*, *elderin*. w-s. Growing old; ageing: "Eldrin dames" (Webber *Poems*). "An eldrin' lad" (Hogg 75). "I...ran like an elderin' hare" (*Border Magazine* ix. 140/2). [med. E. *eldern*.]

‡ELDIN-DOCKEN, *sb.* Rxb., ne; "neighbourhood of Jedburgh" (1853 G. Johnston *Nat. Hist. E. Borders* 102). The butter-bur, *Petasites vulgaris*. (Jam. erroneously says *Rumex aquaticus*.) [From Northumb. (1562) *eldin* same.]

ELEVEN (ə'livn), *a.* nw, w. *Eleven-hours*, a slight repast partaken of at 11 a.m. Also "'le'en hours" (A. Scott¹ 15). "A guid 'le'en hour" (Hogg 83).

ELL, *sb.* w-s. *Gaun'* (or *workin'*) like *five ell* (o' *wund*), going (or working) very fast.

ELLER, *sb.*¹ ne, w. The elder-tree, *Sambucus nigra*. [med. E. *eller*:—A.S. *ellærn*, etc.]

‡ELLER, *sb.*² s. The alder-tree, *Alnus glutinosa*. [med. E. *ellyr*:—A.S. *alor*, *aler*, ALLER.]

†ELLEREE, *sb.* A person of preternatural insight; a seer. (Wilkie 54, 56, 60).

†ELLERE'ED, *ppl. a.* That can see preternaturally (Wilkie 112). [Cf. Fife (1825) *yelder-ee'd* having an unlucky eye; A.S. *galdor* enchantment, charm.]

ELSE, *adv.* C-W. Also *elz* (w). Already: "Have ee come back else!" [med. E. *elles* at other times:—A.S. *elles* else.]

EL SIN, *sb.* 1. A shoemaker's awl. W-S. Also *§elshin* (G). 2. *Elsin box*, one for holding awls: (A. Scott² 83). [med. E. *elsyn*.]

†ELY ('ili), *v.* Also *eelie*, *ellie*. 1. *int.* To disappear or vanish from sight, by gradual stages (as e.g. a person sidling away, or passing from view over undulating ground): "Winter eeliet frae our land" (Riddell 36). Rxb., W-S. 2. "To drop off one by one, as a company does that disperses imperceptibly" (Jam.). Rxb. "The strangirs sall eelie awa" (Riddell *Psalm* xviii. 45). "Night comes at last, and they [= fair-attenders] ellie away" (1868 Anderson *Copshawholm Fair* xiii). [Selkirk (1818). Cf. Gaelic *èalaidh* to creep, etc.; and AILLIE, YEELIE, YILLIE.]

EM, *v.* N. *tr.* To throw or cast (a stone). [From E. *aim*.]

END-GIRD, *sb.* NE. Also *end-hooping* (Rxb.). The chine or head-hoop of a barrel, tub, etc.

ENDWAYS, *adv.* 1. Thrivingly; successfully; forward: "To get endways with any piece of work" (Jam.). "Wark gaes far lighter endways when We joke away or haver" (Hogg 72). Rxb., G. 2. In a continuous manner, flow, etc.: "He talk't even-endways" (= in an even continuous flow). S.

ENDY, *a.* Also *endie*. †1. That does things for his own ends; selfish. Rxb. †2. Resourceful. Rxb. †3. Quick or smart at work. NE. †4. Shuffling, evasive, shifting. Rxb.

ENEUCH (ə'njux). 1. *sb.* (and *a.*) Enough, in general sense. G. †2. *Specifically.* A sufficient quantity of anything: "Oo've eneuch o' tei, but no enew o' cups." W. 3. *adv.* and *interj.* Enough. G. [med. E. *ineuch*, *yneuch*, etc.:—A.S. *genóh*.]

†ENEW, *sb.* W. A sufficient number: (see ENEUCH *sb.* 2 and Appendix I. F 15). [Earlier Sc. *enew*:—med. E. *inow*, *ynow* adj.:—A.S. *genóge*.]

ENTRY, *sb.* {1. An alley or passage. G.} 2. A long, straight stretch of highway. NE, C. [From med. E. *entre*, *entree* entrance.]

†EPIE, *sb.* Rxb. "A blow, as with a sword" (Jam.). [Cf. F. *épée* a sword. See YEPIE.]

EQUAL-AQUAL, *adv.* Also *equal-aquals*. G. By or in equal shares.

†ERF, *adv.* Also *erfe*. Rxb. Near, approaching to: "'What time is it?' 'It's erfe twal o'clock'" (Jam.). [Cf. ERGH 2, and § 14 F.]

†ERGH, *a.* Rxb. 1. "Parsimonious, niggardly; reluctant to part with one's property" (Jam.). 2. Scanty, insufficient, not full: "Ye hae na made the line of that side o' the road straight;—it juts out

there, and here it is ergh" (Jam.). [med. Sc. *arch*:—A.S. *arg*, *earg* cowardly, lazy.]

ERLE, *sb.* G. = ARLE *sb.*

ERLE, *v.* G. C. = ARLE *v.* 1, 2: "Hired an' erl't." "To erle a bargain."

ERNIT, *sb.* G. The earth-nut or pig-nut, *Bunium flexuosum*. [From Sc. *arnut* or E. *earth-nut*: § 16 B.]

ERSEBOARD, *sb.* Also *ersebuid*. NE, C. A cart-tail board. [From med. E. *ers*:—A.S. *ears*, *ærs* fundament.]

ESK, *sb.* See ASK *sb.* [§ 34 C.]

ESP, *sb.* N, W. The trembling poplar or aspen. [med. E. *esp*, *aspe*:—A.S. *æspe*, etc.]

‡EST, *sb.* Rxb., w-s. A nest: "Whare the burds mak thair ests" (Riddell *Ps.* civ. 6). "A bird-est" (Jam.). "The hen's est."

ETHER, *sb.* 1. An adder. G. 2. Proverbial saying: "If Mairch comes in wi' an ether's heid, it gangs oot wi' a peacock's tail." N-w. 3. (See FLEEIN' 2.) [med. E. *eddre* or med. Sc. *ather*:—A.S. *nædre* = 1. § 17 C.]

ETTER, *sb.* W. Pus; suppurating matter. [= E. (1535) *etter*, from med. E. *atter*:—A.S. *átor* poison.]

ETTER, *v.* W. *int.* To exude pus after suppuration. [From med. E. *atter* to embitter:—A.S. *ættrian* to poison.]

‡ETTERY, *a.* 1. Of suppurations: Exuding pus. W. 2. Bad-tempered; spiteful: "Tibby and Christy were indeed as cankered and *ettere* as nettles" (Younger 250). Rxb.; N, W. Also *syettery* (NE). 3. Angry, fiery, hot-headed. Rxb., W. 4. Of wind, weather, etc.: Keen, sharp, bitter: "An ettery wund." N. (Also A. Scott² 37, ³ 106, ⁵ 36.) [med. Sc. *attrie* (= 1):—A.S. *étrig* poisonous.]

‡ETTLE, *sb.* C-w. A cake of yeasted dough bought at the bakehouse to leaven bread: "A tippenny ettle." "*Ettles*...was once in familiar use when home-made bread was eaten" (Hilson). [Probably from ETTLE *v.* But cf. Tweeddale (c. 1850) *elt* dough:—Old N. *elta* to knead.]

ETTLE, *v.* ‡1. *int.* To design, intend, purpose, to do something. G. 2. Of weather: To attempt: "It's ettlin' ti be fine, wat, etc." N. ‡3. With *at*: To aim at having, to count on doing, (something): "A ettled at findin' some machine tae serr ma ends" (Smith 6). "Ettle at a silk goon an' ee'll yiblines get a sleeve." G. ‡4. To decide for oneself: "Ettle for yersel" (= make up your own mind). NW. ‡5. "To reckon or compute" (Jam.). Rxb. [med. E. *ettle*, *atlien* (= 1):—Old N. *ætla* to think, purpose.]

ETTLE-EARNEST, *sb.* Dead earnest: "A race in ettle earnest commenced" (1881 Younger's *Autobiog.* 339 note). [For NETTLE EARNEST.]

EVEN, *v.* N. *tr.* To take notice of (a person).

EVENDOONNESS, *sb.* N-w. Also *e'endoonness* (W). Honesty, frankness, candour. [Sc. *evendoon* sincere, etc.]

EVEN-ON, *adv.* NE, W. Continuously: "It rain'd even on."

EVERLESTIN', *sb.* W. A considerable or seemingly interminable while: "Yince an' she begins, she raims on for a guid everlestin'."

EVERLY, *adv.* Rxb., NW, W. Constantly, continually: "Everlie the road was thrang wui' droves o' nowt" (Smith 1). [med. Sc. *evirly*, med. E. *euerliche*.]

†EVERY ('i:vəri), *a.* Rxb. Hungry. [med. Sc. *yevery*. Cf. AIVERIE.]

EVERY ('i:vəri), *interj.* NE. Boy's call on catching a rebounding marble in play, = "May I change places from which to knuckle?" (*Noughts* from an opponent negatives this request.) [E. *every* (i.e. any place I choose).]

EVERYDAY. G. 1. *sb.* A week-day; an *ilka-day*. 2. *a.* Worn on week-days: "Everyday claes."

EWER, *sb.* NE, C. 1. An udder. 2. *Ewer-lock*, = UDDER-LOCK. [E. (1787) *ewer*:—Old N. *júgr*. Cf. URE.]

EWHOW, *interj.* Rxb., G. Also *eh whow!* G. An exclamation of surprise, grief, etc.: "Ewhow, sic a sicht" (1820 A.M., June 533). "E-whow me!" [From E. *eh!* + Sc. *whow!* Cf. AY 2.]

†EXEME, *v.* S. *tr.* To exempt. [med. Sc.:—L. *eximere* to take away.]

EZLAR, *sb.* †1. Ashlar stone; stone or rock resembling this: (Leyden *Elfin King* xxxv, *Scenes* II. xvii). NE. †2. *Ezlar bank*, = AISLAR-BANK: (Leyden *Scenes* I. xxxiii). [Cf. Old F. *esselier* and AISLAR-BANK.]

FA', *v.* {1. *int.* To fall. G. Also *faw* (cf. BRAID-BAND 2).} 2. *Fa' tae*, an invitation to begin eating. C-W. †3. *Ti fa' doon throw yinsel'*, to lose heart. W. 4. *Fa'en meat*: see HOG 3 and BRAXY (p. 340). [§ IID.]

FACIN'S, *sb.* W. A "dressing-down," scolding, or admonishment.

FACY, *a.* 1. Cheeky; impudent: "A facy brat." Td., G. 2. Of sheep, etc.: Bold, fearless, daring: "A sheep is said to be facie, when it stands to the dog" (Jam.). Td., W-S. [E. (1605) *facy* insolent.]

FADGE, *sb.*¹ 1. A large flat oven "bannock" or loaf. See PEASY *a.* G; Sibbald. 2. *Fadge banna*, same. Also *Fadgie*. W. [Sc. (c. 1600) *fage*.]

FADGE, *sb.*² W. A vexatious person: "An auld fadge." [Cf. FODGE *sb.*²]

FADGY, *a.* E, C. *Fadgy banna*, = FADGE *sb.*¹ 1, 2.

§FAE (fæ), *prep.* C. (Usually FRAE.) From. [So n. and s.w. Sc. Cf. THAE *prep.*]

†FAG-MA-FUFF, *sb.* Rxb., NW. A garrulous old woman. [Cf. Sc. and n. E. *fuff* to puff, blow.]

FAID, *sb.* W-S. Father. (Chiefly in vocative use. Cf. MUD.)

FAIGS, *interj.* G. Also *fegs* (N-C). An asseverative exclamation: "Faigs, ee wull catch't!" (Frequently with *ma* or *my*.) [From earlier E. *fegs*, *feggings*, etc. Cf. next.]

FAIKS, *interj.* Rxb., N-w. Also †*fecks* (Ruickbie¹ 109). = FAIGS. Frequently *my faiks*. [Earlier E. *fackins*, *feckins*, *facks*, etc.]

‡FAIL, *sb.* G. {1. A turf or sod. See CAST *v.* 5.} ‡2. *Fail-dyke*, a wall built of such. [med. Sc. *faill*, ? from Gaelic *fàl* sod.]

‡FAIL, *a.* Rxb., N, NW. Frail in health; delicate, *failed*.

‡FAILZIE, etc.; see § 12 c (page 11).

‡FAIN, *a.* Rxb., N. Not thoroughly dry; dampish. "Applied to grain in the field when not fit for being taken in" (Jam.). [Sc. and n. E. *thane* (= E. dialect *thone*);—A.S. *þán* moist. § 14 E.]

FAIR, *sb.* w. *Ti take a body ti the fair*, to take an over-confident person aback or down; to shock disagreeably. [E. *fair* periodical gathering, etc.]

FAIR, *a.* 1. *Fair dos* [du:z] (N), *Fair dows* (C-w), fair play. 2. *Fair gress*, silverweed, *Potentilla Anserina*. N. Also *fair-grass* (N, Td.). Wrongly identified by Jam. with E. "bulbous crowfoot." 3. *Fair hornie*, fair play. N-C. 4. See WATHER *sb.* 3.

FAIRFLE, *sb.* ‡1. An eruption of the skin. N. ‡2. A state of itch: "He's a' in a fairfle,—he wad break o'er a stick" (Jam.). Rxb.

FAIRKISHIN', *sb.* w. Also *fairkish* (s). A pretty good quantity (frequently implying "in an untidy mess"): "A guid fairkishin' o' butter." [Cf. Galloway (1824) *farkage* confused bundle, FERKISHIN', and § 20 c.]

FAIRNY, *a.* 1. Ferny. N-w. ‡2. *Fairny-cloots*, a small horny substance said to be found only in sheep and goats, above the hoof (in the part corresponding to the pastern). NE. (So Selkirk (1822).) 3. *Fairny-faced*, freckled. C-w. 4. *Fairny-tickled*, same. N, w. 5. *Fairny-tickles*, freckles. G. [§ 36 J.]

FAIZART, *sb.* Also †*fezart* (Rxb.). ‡1. A puny man of un-masculine appearance. Rxb., N. ‡2. An impudent person. Rxb. ‡3. "A hermaphrodite of the gallinaceous tribe" (Jam.). Rxb. [med. Sc. *fazart*, *faisard*, *fasert* coward.]

FAIZEN, *v.* w. 1. *int.* To fray at the edge or end: "It's beginnin' ti faizen oot." 2. *tr.* (usually in past pple.): "It's a' faizen't (oot)." [From earlier E. *faze*, *feaze* to unravel.]

FAIZENIN'S, *sb.* w. Frayed ends, edge, or border.

FAKE, *sb.* w-s. A performance or trick: "A clever fake" (= a smart feat or turn, as at a theatre, etc.). [From E. *fake* contrivance.]

FANG, *sb.*¹ ‡1. "A prize or booty" (Jam.); a bargain or catch in buying. Rxb., N, NW. 2. Denoting something of little value or importance (cf. E. "fig"): "A dinna care a fang." NE. 3. The grip or capacity for suction in a pump: "The pump's off the fang; wait'er't!...There nae! it's on the fang now." N. 4. The mood or vein: "The minister's no in the fang (*also*, He's off the fang) for sermon-makin' the now." N. [A.S. *fang* booty, med. E. *fang* capture.]

FANG, *sb.*² NE; Sibbald. The coil or bend of a rope. [Cf. FANK *sb.* 1.]

FANK, *sb.* 1. A coil of rope, etc.; a noose. *s.* 2. A tangle: "Threed a' in a fank." *N.*

FANK, *v.* 1. *tr.* To tangle (a fishing-line, thread, etc.). *N.*
 †2. To catch in a noose, net, etc.: "Like tiger fankit i' the toils" (A. Scott⁴ 130).

FANKLE, *v.* *N.* *tr.* = FANK *v.* 1. [Sc. (1724).]

‡FAPLE, *sb.* *N.* The under-lip: "Condemned to hang a faple" [i.e. to look glum] (A. Scott¹ 23; the rime-words are *tipple*, *ripple*). [= *n. E.* *fipple*, *Sc.* *fupple* (also *faiple*). Cf. *FIRPLE sb.*, and *Icel.* *flipi* horse's lip.]

FA'-TAE, *sb.* *N.* A lean-to or *to-fa'*. [FA' *v.*]

FAUCH. Also *faugh*. 1. *adj.* Of ground: Fallow. *G.* 2. *sb.* Fallow ground: "He's plew'd the faugh." *s.* [med. *Sc.* *fauch* = 1.]

†FEAKE, *sb.* *Rxb.* "That part of a sack, which, when full, is drawn together at the top by the rope with which the sack is tied" (Jam.). [med. *Sc.* *faik* a fold or ply.]

‡FEAR, *sb.* *Rxb.*, *N.* A fright, or *gliff*: "Yon bogle ga'e her an awfu' fear the other nicht." [From *E.* *fear*.]

FEARDIE, *sb.* 1. A timorous person; a coward; one who is *feard*. *NE, C. c.* 2. *Feardie-coward* (*N*), *Feardie-cush* (*NE*), same. [From *Sc.* *feard*:—med. *E.* *fered*, *ferd*, *feard* afraid.]

†FEARN, *sb.* Also *fern*. *N*; *Sibbald*. A string of an instrument of the violin kind; catgut. [From *THERM.* § 14 E.]

‡FEASIBLE ('fe:zəbl), *a.* 1. Of work: Neat; tidily done. *Rxb.*, *N-W.* 2. Of persons: Of pleasing appearance; respectable. *C-W.* [*E.*, with transferred meanings.]

†FEATHER-FOOLY, *sb.* *NE*; *Brotherston* 39. *Feverfew*, *Pyrethrum Parthenium*. [§ 17 E. From *Sc.* (1808) *feverfoullie*, *s.* *Sc.* (1673) *feverfoylie* *feverfew*. Cf. § 12 A.]

†FEATHER-LOCK, *sb.* *Rxb.*, *NW.* A spring-lock, as in a musket.

†FEAZINGS, *sb.* *Rxb.* = FAIZENIN'S. [From earlier *E.* *faze*, *feaze* to unravel.]

FECK, *sb.* *w.* A state of uneasiness: "Hei's in a feck." [Cf. *n. E.* (1859) *feake* same.]

†FEEDER, *sb.* *Rxb.* A loser in the game of *papes*, who yields cherry-stones to a winner. [? From *E.* *feed*.]

†FEEDOW, *sb.* *Rxb.* "The name given by children to the store of cherry-stones, from which they furnish their *castle of peps*" (Jam.). Cf. *CASS* and *PEPPOCH*.

FEEL, *a.* Also *feal*, *feeel*, *feil*. 1. Clean, neat, cosy: "A feil room" (Jam.). "In the spence feel and dry" (Riddell II. 35). *Rxb.*, *w.* †2. Of persons: In agreeable circumstances; comfortable: "He is feil [= comfortably warmed] now" (Jam.). *Rxb.*, *NE, w.* 3. Soft and smooth to the touch (as velvet, silk, etc.); yielding an agreeable sensation on this account: "Her blankets air'd a' feil and dry"

(A. Scott¹ 86). "A clean thing's aye feel." Rxb., G. [med. E. *feelee*:—A.S. *fæla* pleasant, comfortable.]

‡FEELY, *a.* N. = FEEL *a.* 3.

FEER, *sb.* Also *fier*. †1. A standard of any kind: "Yarn is said to be spun *by*, i.e. past or beyond, *the fier*, when it is drawn smaller than the proper thickness; [the phrase] is also applied to a very tall person, who has not thickness proportioned to his height" (Jam.). Rxb. 2. *pl.* The prices of grain legally fixed, in a county, for the current year. G. 3. Hence *feers-prices*, *feers-court* (literary form: *Fiars*-). G. [Old F. *feor*, *feur*, *fuer* fixed price, standard:—L. *forum* market, etc.]

FEERY-FARY, *sb.* s. A noise or tumult. [med. Sc. *ferie-farye*, etc., from *fary* state of tumult.]

†FEET, *sb.* Td., NW; Sibbald. A rope, trace, or strap for drawing. (See FIT *sb.* 3.) [Sc. *theat* same. § 14 E.]

†FEEZE-NAIL, *sb.* Rxb. A screw-nail. [Sc. *feeze* to screw, twist.]

FEG, *v.* w. *tr.* To flick with the finger or nail: "Ti feg a wasp."

‡FELL, *sb.*¹ 1. *Fell-ill*, a disease in cattle, characterised by their being hidebound: (Douglas 149). 2. The cutis, derm, or under-skin in sheep, etc. N, S; Douglas 161. [A.S. *fel* animal's skin or hide, etc.]

FELL, *sb.*² G. A sound buffet. [From next.]

FELL, *v.* G. *tr.* To strike, buffet. [From E. *fell* to strike down.]

FELL, *a.* 1. Hard, heavy: "He had a fell struggle throw life." E, W. 2. Capable of enduring fatigue. Rxb., N-W. 3. Capable (and willing); energetic (and competent); industrious: "She's a fell yin." G. {4. Large in respect of amount. NE, W-S.} [med. E. *fel*, *fell*:—Old F. *fel* fierce.]

FELL, *adv.* N, W. Really, very: "Fell well" (Sibbald). "Fell ill," "fell braw, cald, gled, weel." [med. E. *fell* cruelly, etc.]

‡FELON, *sb.* Also *fellin*. 1. Soreness of the skin of cattle, due to cold or checked perspiration. s. 2. *Fellin-grass*, (*a*) The wild angelica, *A. sylvestris*, or similar plant. Rxb., s. (*b*) The bishop-weed, *Ægopodium Podagraria*. w. Also *fellin-gerse* (1866 H.A.S.T. 32). [med. E. *feloun*, *felon* boil, sore.]

FELTIE, *sb.* 1. The fieldfare (*Turdus pilaris*). NE (and Ancrum). 2. The misselthrush. c. 3. *Feltie-fleer* (N), *-fleier* (C), *-flyer* (Rxb.), †*feltiefire* (Leyden 365), = 1. [med. E. *feldyfare*, etc.:—A.S. **felde-fare* = 1.]

†FEMMIL, *sb.* Rxb. Strength, stamina, substance. [Cf. next.]

†FEMMIL, *a.* Rxb. 1. Agile, active. 2. Firm, well-knit, athletic. [Cf. Old N. *fimr* nimble, Sw. dialect *femmer* active.]

FER (færr), *a.* and *adv.* G. 1. Far. (Comparative *ferrer*.) 2. *Fer ahint*, far behind; behind the times. 3. *Fer-away*, distant: "A fer-away freend (= relation)." [med. E. *fer*, *ferre*, A.S. *feorr*.]

‡FERKISHIN', *sb.* Td., N, W. 1. A crowd; a multitude: "I hae hætet the haill ferkishin o' ill-doors" (Riddell *Ps.* xxvi. 5. Also *Ibid.* xxii. 16, xxxiii. 16, lxxviii. 30, lxxiv. 19; *Matt.* iv. 25). 2. A

fairly large quantity (in proportion to what is for disposal). [See FAIRKISHIN'.]

FERLE, *sb.* {Also *farle*.} 1. The fourth part of a large circular (especially oaten) cake. *N, W.* 2. *A ferle o' shortbreed*, a (full) cake of shortbread. *C-S.* ‡3. *A ferle o' barley*, a barley "bannock." *S.* [Sc. *farle*, from med. Sc. *fardel*:—A.S. *féorða dæl* fourth part.]

FERM, *sb.* *G.* {1. A farm.} 2. *Ferm-place*, a homestead or farmstead. 3. *Ferm-toon, -toun*, a farmstead. [med. *E. ferme, farme*:—*F. ferme* payment.]

FESSEN, *v.* 1. *tr.* To fasten. *G.* 2. Of a question (or a person putting this): To perplex or nonplus (a person). *W-S.* [med. *E. festen*.]

FESSENER, *sb.* 1. A fastener. *G.* 2. A baffling question or problem. *W-S.*

FET, *sb.* *C-W. C.* Form, condition, trim: "What fet?" (= how are you?). [Contracted from *E. fettle*.]

FE'THER ('fæðər), *adv. C.* Also §*fa'ther*. *N-W.* Farther: "Gae up the burn fa'ther to Limey" (Halliday 282). [§ 13 B.]

†FETTLE, *a.* *Rxb.* "Applied to an object that is exactly fitted to another; well adapted" (Jam.).

FETTLE, *v.* 1. *tr.* To put (a thing) to rights; to *sort*. *G.* 2. *int.* To keep (in respect of health): "How ir ee fettlin'?" *NE, C-W.* ‡3. To set to one's work keenly. *N, S.* [med. *E. fettel* to make ready.]

FEW, *v.* *S. int.* To show aptitude; to give promise: "He's fewin' weel." [From *n. E.* dialect *few* to attempt, etc.:—Old *F. fuir, fuer* (*F. fournir*), from Low *L. fodire*:—*L. fodere* to dig.]

FIC-FAC, *sb. N.* Also *fig-fag* (*N-W*). A gristly tendon in the neck of sheep and cattle. [From *E.* dialect *fix-fax*. § 79.]

FICKLE, *sb. N-C.* 1. A puzzle; also, a dare (see 2). 2. *pl.* A boys' sport characterised by a series of varied puzzles or dares in respect of agility. 3. *Fickle H's*, the game "noughts and crosses."

FICKLE, *v.* 1. *tr.* To puzzle (a person). *N-W.* 2. To outdo (another boy) by a dare. *N-C.* [Earlier *E. fickle* to puzzle, from med. *E. fyckel a.*, dangerous (of places).]

FICKLER, *sb. N-C.* = FESSENER 2: "Malachi's a fickler."

†FID, *v. Rxb. tr.* Of hares, etc.: To move (the tail) up and down, or from side to side: "The sportive lambs...fid their tails" (A. Scott¹ 135). [Cf. *Sc. (c. 1745) fud* buttocks, tail, and *whid* to run with bobbing tail.]

†FIE-GAE-TO, *sb. Rxb.* Much ado; a great bustle.

FIELDIE, *sb. N-C, S.* The hedge-sparrow.

FIELD-SPARROW, *sb. NE; Roxb.* (Swainson 28). = FIELDIE.

FIERY-TAIL, *sb. NE.* The redstart.

FILLIE, *sb. ‡1.* A fellow: "Ilk fillie, spoke, and nave" (A. Scott⁴ 168). *NE.* 2. The wooden circumference of a wheel, to which the iron ring is attached. *Rxb., G.* [§ 39 B.]

FINGER ('fɪŋər), *sb. {1.* A finger (but *pinkie* = "little finger";

thoom = "thumb"). G.} 2. *Finger, thoom, or pinkie?* a game in which a boy on the back of another stooping, puts this "guess"; the latter, if he guesses correctly which is pointed upwards by the former, takes his place. C-W. Also *finger or thoom?* (NE). 3. *Finger-steel* (Rxb., N, W), *finger-still* (N), *finger-stuil* (C), a finger-stall.

†FINGTED, *sb.* Td., NW. A sore finger tied or bandaged up. "Viewed as a very old word" (Jam.).

FIRE ('fɛiə), *sb.* 1. A smithy spark or the like, esp. one that strikes the eye. C-W. {2. *Fire-fanged*, of manure: over-fermented. N, W.} †3. *Fire-flaucht*, {(a) a flash of fire or lightning;} (b) a shooting star. NW. 4. *Fire-levin*, (a) Lightning. Td. (b) Wild-fire. N.

FIRL, *v.* Rxb., N. *tr.* To measure (corn). [? From Sc. *thirl*. Cf. § 14 E.]

†FIRPLE, *sb.* NE. = FAPLE: "Ti hing the firple." [§ 13 A.]

†FIRPLE, *v.* Rxb., NE. *int.* To whine or whimper. [med. Sc. *fippil*. Cf. prec. and § 13 A.]

FIR-TAP, *sb.* N-C. Also *fir-top* (N, W). A fir-tree cone: "The fir-tops fall by Braxholm wall" (Leyden *Soulis* xlv).

FISSLE, *sb.* Also *fizzle*. G. 1. A rustling sound; a rustle. 2. *Dinna make a fizzle*, be quiet! not a sound! [Sc. (1719) *fistle* stir, etc.]

FISSLE, *v.* Also *fizzle*. G. 1. *int.* To move uneasily, to make thus a rustling sound. 2. *tr.* To cause to rustle. [s. Sc. (1721).]

FIT, *sb.* 1. The foot. G. c. 2. *Fit an' a half*, a call by boys when vaulting over another's back in the game of *bonnetie* (q.v.); also, the game itself. N, W. †3. *Fit-out-o'-the-feets* [= *theats*, i.e. "traces"], applied "to one who betrays a genuine spirit of contradiction" (Jam.). Td. †4. *Fit-ale, -yill*, ale given to a woman about to rise after child-birth. NW. 5. *Fit-ba'*, a football. G. †6. *Fit-cock*, = FOOT-cock. S. 7. *Fit-lenth, -length*, a foot in length. G. c. 8. *Fits*, = FITTIE 2. W. [med. Sc. *fit*:—A.S. *fót* foot.]

FIT, *v.* 1. *int.* To kick. Rxb., N, W. 2. *tr.* and *int.* To walk (a distance). C-W. †3. *Fit-the-gutter*, "a low, loose slipper; q. one adapted for footing the mire" (Jam.). Rxb. 4. To set up (peats) on end to dry. Cf. WINRAW *v.* 2. G.

FITFALL, *sb.* ‡1. The skin of a lamb between the time of castration and that of being weaned. W. Also *fit-fa'* (C-W), †*fit-feal* (Rxb.). †2. A grown-up lamb. Rxb. [med. Sc. *futefell* (= 1), perhaps from Sc. *fute* (also *fit*) foot and E. *fell* hide.]

FITLESS, *a.* 1. Footless. G. §2. Inefficient; *feckless*: "A fitless maughened wight" (Riddell 315). N, S. †3. "*Fitless cock*, a cake baked of lard and oatmeal, and boiled in broth; also denominated a *sodden banno'*, usually made about Fastern's E'en, or Shrovetide" (Jam.). Rxb. [From FIT *sb.* Sense 2 = Sc. *handless*.]

FITTIE, *sb.* §1. A little foot. G. 2. A boy or girl at the foot of the class. N.

FITTIN', *vbl. sb.* G. 1. The setting of peats on end to

dry. 2. One of a number of peats set up to dry; a dried peat. [FIR v. 4.]

†FITTY, *a.* NE, Sibbald. Also †*futty* (Sibbald). Expeditious; smart. [Cf. E. (rare) *featy* handy.]

†FIZNICK, *sb.* "A Roxb. woman...called the cat a fiznick for fondling her." (1892 *B.N.C.P.* 164.)

§FIZZEN, *sb.* Also *fissen*. Rxb. The essence, spirit, sap or pith of anything. Hence *Fizzenless*, lacking spirit or essence; pithless, sapless, lethargic. [From Sc. *foison*, *fusion* pith, vigour, etc.]

FIZZLESS, *a.* w. Lacking pith or substance; ineffectual, *fushionless*: "Fizzless embers" (Halliday 168). [From FIZZENLESS.]

FLAG, *sb. n.* Also *flack* (c-s). A turf cut out with a spade; a sod. [med. E. *flagge*. Cf. § 5 F.]

†FLAGAIRY, *sb.* NW; Sibbald. A useless trinket; a gewgaw. [Sc. (c. 1720) *fleegery*, = Sc. *fegary*:—E. *vagary* caprice, freak. § 11 A.]

FLAIP, *sb.* 1. A clean or unbroken fall: "I've gotten mony flaips an' fa's" (Halliday 150). Rxb., N, w. Also †*flep* (Rxb.), †*flipe* (Rxb.). 2. A dull heavy sound caused by such; a flop. NE, w. [s. Sc. (1818) *flaip*. Cf. E. *flap*, *flop*.]

FLAKE, *sb.* G. A side or flitch of bacon. [Cf. E. dialect *flick*, med. E. *flik*, etc.:—Old N. *flikki* (= A.S. *flicce*).]

FLAM (flam), *sb.* w-s. Flame, flare, or glare; a reflection of light: "Thon burnin' Zeppelin made a grand flam i' the lift." [med. E. and Old F. *flambe*:—L. *flamma*.]

†FLAN, *a.* Rxb. "Flat; not very hollow" (Jam.). [n. E. (1781).]

FLANEERIN', *sb.* w. Fancy-work, embroidery, or decorative trimming, especially of articles of dress.

†FLAT, *sb.* Rxb. = Cow-*plat*. [From E. *flat* a. Cf. n. Sc. *flat* saucer; E. dialect *flat* flat-iron.]

†FLAUCH, *v.* 1. *int.* To shake, tremble, or vibrate: "Their legs flauchen like the jams of a waukmill (1875 *H.A.S.T.* 34/1). w. {Also *flaff* (E-w).} 2. *int.* and *tr.* To flap or flutter (the wings). NE, s. {Also *flaff* (E-w).} 3. *tr.* To shake (a sheet). NE, s. [Sc. *flaff*:—med. Sc. *flaf* to flutter.]

FLAUCHT, *sb.*¹ N, w; Sibbald. A sudden gust of wind (sometimes accompanied by rain or snow): "The snaw is fleein' by in flauchts" (Murray in *Oxford Dict.*). "A flaucht cam doon the lum." [med. E. *flaghte* snowflake, flash, etc.]

†FLAUCHT, *sb.*² Rxb. In *pl.*, Instruments used in preparing wool. [Cf. earlier Sc. *flaught* lock of hair or wool.]

†FLAUCHT, *v.* Rxb. *tr.* To card (wool) into thin flakes: "To flaucht woo" (Jam.). [n. E. (1790). Cf. FLAUCHT *sb.*²]

†FLAUCHTER, *sb.*¹ Rxb., s. A cutter of turfs. [From med. E. *flaght* a turf.]

FLAUCHTER, *sb.*² †1. Flickering or eddying flame: "The devil...would...consume them with a flauchter o' brunstane" (1820

A. M., Aug. 132). ‡2. A brood of chicks or other young birds. Cf. LACHTER 2. NE, C. [s. Sc. (1789) *flauchter* fluttering motion.]

FLAUCHTER, *v.*¹ w-s. *int*, *tr*. Of a hen, etc.: To shake, flap, or flaffer its wings. [Cf. Sc. *flaught* a spreading out (of wings, etc.).]

FLAUCHTER, *v.*² s. *refl.* and *tr*. To throw (oneself) flat on one's front. Usually as past pple. *flauchter'd*. [s. Sc. (1853).]

FLAUCHTER, *v.*³ I. *int*. To pare turf from the ground; to cut into sods. NE. †2. Hence *Flauchter-feal*, "a long turf cut with a flaughter spade" (Sibbald). 3. *Flauchter-spade*, a long shafted sharp spade for flaying sods or peats: "Four spademen with flaughter spades" (1755 in *Hawick Tradition* 171). G. [Sc. (1776).]

†FLAUGHIN', *sb.* A flake of snow, etc.: (A. Scott³ 43). [Cf. Sc. *flichen* flake of soot, etc., and FLAUCHT *sb.*¹]

†FLAW, *sb.*¹ Rxb. "The space of ground on the bank of a moss, on which a person spreads his peats, that they may be dried" (Jam.). Hence "a flaw o' peats," the quantity thus drying: "What flaws o' peats they've casten" (A. Scott³ 161). [Cf. FLOW *sb.*]

‡FLAW, *sb.*² NE. The point of a horse-shoe nail which, after passing through the hoof, is broken off by the smith. [So Galloway (1824) *flaw*. Cf. Galloway (1825) *flouse*, *fluze*, n. E. (1790) *fluzz*, to blunt (a nail, etc.) by turning back the point; also Norse *flaga* flake.]

§FLAY, *v.* Past pple. *flait*, *flate*. s. *tr*. To frighten. [med. E. *flay*. Cf. FLEY *v.*]

FLAYSOME, *a.* s. Causing awe or dread: "A flaysome dark road."

FLECHT, *sb.* N. Also *flech* (N). A fright. [= Sc. *fleg*.]

†FLECKERED, *ppl. a.* Also *flecker't*. Rxb., NE. Rent, torn; especially, mangled, lacerated. [Cf. dialect *fleckered*:—med. Sc. *flekerit* spotted, etc.]

FLEECE, *sb.* w. I. A supply or stock: "A fleece o' wunter claes." 2. A flock or company of people.

FLEECH (flitf), *v.* {I. *tr*. To flatter; to cajole. G.} ‡2. *To fleech an' fecht* [= fight], to cajole, and scold immediately after. Rxb., NE, C. [med. Sc. *fleche*.]

FLEEIN', *ppl. a.* N. Also *fleein'* (C-S). {I. Flying. G.} 2. *Fleein' adder*, the dragon-fly. Rxb., G. Also *fleein' ether*. G. 3. *Fleein' beagle*, a species of flying "beetle." NE. 4. *Fleein' bent*, purple melic, *Molinia caerulea*. s. 5. *Fleein' dragon*, a paper kite. N.

‡FLEER, *v.* N, NW. *int*. = FLYRE *v.* 2. [med. E. *fleere*, etc., to grimace.]

FLEET, *v.* †I. *int*. To float. Rxb. ‡2. Of water: To flow: "Where the weet...fleets...on yon bit lea" (Riddell I. 202). "The waiter's fleetin' owre the haugh." Rxb., C-S. [A.S. *fleótan* = 1; med. E. *fleoten*, *flete*, = 2.]

FLEET-. §I. *Fleet-dyke*, a *dyke* or wall (usually of sods) erected to ward off "fleet-water." C-S. 2. *Fleet-water*, water which overflows land. Rxb., s. [med. E. *flete*:—A.S. *fleót(e)*, run of water, creek.]

FLEG, *sb.* *N.* A fright; a *gliff*. [Sc. (1721).]

FLEG, *v.* {1. *tr.* To frighten or scare; to drive away in this manner. *N-w.*} 2. To beat, surpass: "That flegs a'!" *N.* ‡3. To drive off (a cold): "To fleg the caul" (Ruickbie). *w.* {4. *int.* To take fright. *NE.*} 5. To "fling," as a horse. *w.* [Sc. (1725) *fleg* = 1.]

FLEGGER, *sb.* *w.* 1. One who funks or flinches: "Fearfu' fleggers" (Miss Douglas 18). 2. A horse that "flings."

‡FLENDER, *sb.* *NE.* A splinter. Usually *flenders*: (Ruickbie² 57; Halliday 168; Riddell *Ps.* ii. 9, lxxiv. 14). [med. Sc. *flenderis* flinders.]

FLEWN, *past pple.* 1. Flown, in various senses: "It has flown away." "The nest's flown" (= young ones have taken wing). *NE.*, *c.*, §*w.* 2. *Flewn oot*, come out as a skin-eruption or rash. *c.* [Cf. *E. flew*, *p.p.* of *fly v.*]

†FLEWS, *sb.* *Rxb.* "A sluice for turning water off an irrigated meadow; pron. *q. fleuss*" (Jam.). [Selkirk (1818) *flews*. Cf. *Fl. fluysse* aqueduct.]

FLEY, *v.* *NE.*, *w-s.* *tr.* To frighten: "He was fley'd oot o' his wuts." [med. *E. fle*. Cf. *FLAY*.]

FLICHT, *sb.* 1. A flake (of soot or snow). *w.* 2. A small speck of dirt, a seed, etc. in porridge or other food. *Rxb.*, *nw.*, *w.* 3. A mote or speck of dust in the eye. *w.* [med. *E. flyghte* = 1.]

FLICHTER, *sb.* *G.* Also *flicher* (*NE.*, *w-s.*). = FLICHT *sb.* 1.

FLICHTER, *v.* 1. *int.* To flutter; to fly about, as light snow before landing. *G.* 2. To flicker: "The flichterin' lowe." *NE.* [med. Sc. *flichtir* = 1.]

FLIPE, *v.* 1. *tr.* To pull the wool from (a sheep-skin) and roll it into a fleece. A *flipit skin*, one so treated. *c-w.* 2. *Ti flipe wool*, or 'oo', to pluck and roll wool so. *w.* 3. Hence *flipe-wool* or 'oo', skin wool. *c-w.* {4. To turn or half-turn (a stocking, glove, etc.) inside out. *G.*} [med. *E. flype* = 1, 2.]

FLIRD, *sb.* †1. A gaudy, unsubstantial toy or article: "A flird o' a thing." *Rxb.*, *nw.* ‡2. A flimsy or over-thin piece of tawdry or fancy dress: "A thin flird" (Jam.). *Rxb.*, *G.* ‡3. *pl.* Thin, worn-out clothes. *Rxb.*, *N.* †4. *pl.* Vanities: "The flyrds o' folly" (Riddell 1. 74). [*w.* Sc. (1788) *flird* = 1.]

FLIRD, *v.* Also *flyrd*. ‡1. *int.* Of persons: To flaunt; to move about restlessly: (Ruickbie² 109). *s.* †2. To flutter. *Rxb.*, *nw.* ‡3. To act as a flirt. *N.*

FLISKMAHOY, *sb.* *Rxb.*, *N.* A giddy-minded girl. [Sc. (1816). Cf. next.]

†FLISKY, *a.* Frisky; capering; skittish: (Ruickbie² 49). [From Sc. *flisk* to frisk, prance, etc. § 11 G.]

†FLITTERS, *sb.* *pl.* *Rxb.* Small pieces, splinters. [So *s. E.* dialects.]

‡FLOAT WHEY. *c-w.* 1. A dish made by boiling whey with a little meal and milk. "*Flot quhaye*;...a species of very soft curd

floats at the top" (Leyden 364). 2. *Float*, short (or error) for *prec.*: "Plenty of...cheese, whey, float, bleery" (1879 Thomson *W. Thomson* 31). [So n.e. E. *float whey*. Cf. E. (1573) *flote* to skim, and E. (1600) *flotten milk*, Fl. *vlote melch*, Dutch *vlotemelk* skim milk.]

FLOOR, *v.* 1. *int.* To flower. G. 2. *tr.* and *int.* To sew trimming in the centre or on the edges of muslin, etc. w. 3. Hence *Floorin'*, a kind of sewed trimming. w. [From med. E. *floure* or E. *flower*.]

FLOTCH, *sb.* Rxb., NW-W. Also *flatch* (NE, S). A flabby, corpulent person. Chiefly of women, usually implying an ungainly walk or untidy appearance. Also, a slut. [= Banff *flodge*. Cf. § 21 A.]

FLOTCH, *v.* Rxb., N-W. *int.* To walk (*about, away*, etc.) in a floundering or clumsy manner. [= Banff and Perth *flodge*, Orkney *fladge*.]

FLOTCHY, *a.* N-W. Of persons: Flabby, heavy, clumsy in gait.

†FLOURISHIN', *sb.* N. {Also *flourish* (G).} The blossom of the apple-tree or hawthorn. [med. n. E. *florisching* (:—*floris* to blossom), = Sc. *flourish*:—med. Sc. *flureiss*.]

FLOURY ('flu:ri), *a.* Also *floory*. {1. Flourey. G.} 2. *Floury docken*, the mercury goose-foot, *Chenopodium Bonus-Henricus* or *album*. NE, W. [§ 56 B.]

FLOW (flau:), *sb.* Also *flowe*. 1. A bog or morass; a peat-bog: "Where the weet comes frae the flowe" (Riddell 1. 202). G. 2. A spongy, fibry kind of peat. S. ‡3. = FLAW *sb.*: "I stackit the peats on the crane-cover'd flowes" (Halliday 289). "A flow of peats." G. [Cf. Norw. dialect *floe* swamp, moss, Icel. *flófi* morass.]

†FLOWER, *sb.* Rxb. "An edge-tool used in cleaning laths; an old word" (Jam.).

†FLOWER'D, *ppl. a.* Also †*flour'd*. Td. Said of sheep, "when they begin to become scabby, and to lose their wool" (Jam.). [Cf. Old F. *fleurs* scurvy, erysipelas.]

†FLOWERIE, *sb.* Also †*fleurie*. Td. The ace of spades. ["Perhaps from the ornaments...on this card" (Jam.).]

FLOWN (flaun), *past pple.* W-S. 1. Flown. 2. *Flown oot*, = FLEWN *past pple.* 2.

§FLOWY ('flau:), *a.* G. Of the nature of a "flowe"; light, spongy: "A flowy peat" (=FLOW *sb.* 2). "Flowy grund" (=FLOW *sb.* 1).

FLUIM, *sb.* N-W. Phlegm. [Cf. med. E. *fleume*, Norman F. *fleume*.]

†FLUMSITERY, *sb.* *rare.* Fumitory, *Fumaria Boræi*, *densiflora*, and *officinalis*: "An old man whom I knew used to call them 'Flumsitery'" (Brotherston 39). [§ 11 A, § 18 A.]

†FLUSH, *sb.* Rxb., NE. A piece of moist ground, where water frequently lies; also, a pool of water, as in a field. [med. Sc. *flusch* (*fluss*) pool or puddle.]

FLUTHER, *sb.* 1. A bustle, stir, or confusion. NE, W. 2. A growth so rank or superabundant as to cause confusion. Frequently applied to bog- or meadow-hay. Rxb., N, NW. 3. An over-trimmed

or badly-shaped dress, hat, etc.: "It's a perfec' fluther." N. [s. Sc. (1806) and n. E. *fluther* = 1. Cf. med. Sc. *fludder* to cajole.]

FLUTHERED, *past pple.* NE, W. Bustled; excited: "She was fair fluthered."

FLY-BENT, *sb.* Given (in 1889 *B.N.C.P.* 473) as an Upper Liddesdale name for purple melic, *Molinia caerulea*. My inquiries in the precise locality have failed to corroborate this assertion; and cf. next.

FLYING-BENT, *sb.* s. c. Species of dead bent blown about by the wind, especially in spring-time.

†FLYRE, *v.* Rxb. 1. *int.* "To go about muttering complaints and disapprobation" (Jam.). 2. Especially of querulous children: "To whimper, as when one is about to cry" (Jam.). [From med. E. *flyre* to grin, grimace. Cf. Norw. *flira*, Da. *flire* to grin. See FLEER.]

†FO. s. *Fo, fo, fo!* call to cows to come for milking, etc. [HOVE!]

FOAL-FIT, *sb.* s. = COLT-FIT (colt's-foot). [E. dialect (1790).]

†FOAL'S-FIT, *sb.* Rxb., NE, W. Snot hanging from a child's nose.

†FODGE, *sb.*¹ = FADGE *sb.*¹ 1. (Sibbald.)

†FODGE, *sb.*² Rxb., NE, W. A corpulent, clumsy person. [Cf. E. dialect *fadge* squat person; and *fodgel* a., squat (Burns).]

FOGGIE, *sb.* N-C. = next 2.

FOGGY, *a.* {1. Mossy. G.} 2. *Foggy bee* (NE, C), *bummie* (NE, C), *toddler* (N), the carder bee, *Bombus muscorum*. [Sc. *fog* (fo:g) moss.]

†FOOKY-MEAT, *sb.* c-s. Fancy-bread, pastry.

FOONDER, *sb.* W. A breakdown through overwork, etc.; a collapse.

FOONDER, *v.* 1. *tr.* and *int.* To founder. G. c. 2. *int.* To give up some enterprise, etc., through lack of grit or stamina. C-W. 3. To break down by reason of illness, etc. C-W. [§ 45 1.]

FOOSTICA'T. Also *fuistica't.* c, s. "What is it you call it (him, or her)?" [n. Sc. (1825) *foustica't.* Cf. WHISTICA'D.]

FOOT, *sb.* 1. Vernacularly FIT. †2. *Foot-cock*, a small loose heap of hay. s. †3. *Foot-soam*, "an iron chain of eight or ten feet long, extending from the muzzle of the plough, and fixed to the yoke of the oxen next the plough" (Jam. s.v. *Sowme*). Rxb. (So *foot-chain* in Somerset dialect.)

FOOTY, *a.* W. 1. Characterised by cheating: "Footy play."

2. As *adv.* To play *footy*, = FOOTY *v.* [Sc. (c. 1750).]

FOOTY, *v.* NW, W. *int.* To cheat or act unfairly in a game.

FOOZY, *a.* 1. Spongily soft. C-W. 2. Velvety to the touch. W. [Sc. *fozy* = 1.]

FOR (for; foir), *prep.* 1. Desirous of having. Salesman: "What was ee for?" N-W. 2. To the advantage or interest of (a person): "Weel, if ee dae'd, it 'll no be for ee!" W. 3. By: "Walkin' side-for-side" (N, s); also "sidey-for-sidey" (s). 4. *For fair*, in (dead) earnest or reality: "Oo've duist fechtit for fun: now let's fecht for

fair!" 5. *For ti, for tae*, with infinitive of purpose, = "to," "in order to."

FORE, *sb.* {1. *To the fore*, still alive, and active. G.} †2. "*To the fore* has a singular use in Rxb., signifying, in consideration of, or in comparison with" (Jam.).

FORE-. {1. *Fore-breist*, the front seat in a gallery. C-W.} 2. *Fore-day*, the forenoon. Rxb., S. {3. *Fore-nicht*, the earlier part of the night. NE, S.} 4. *Forenoon, -nuin*, a repast eaten by out-workers on farms about mid-forenoon. N-C. 5. *Forenuin-bread, -breed*, = prec. N. †6. *Forestart*, a start in running a race. Rxb., N. 7. *Fore-supper*, = 8. NE, S. 8. *Fore-supper time*, the period of evening just prior to supper. N, W-S. 9. *Forethochty*, forethoughtful. Rxb., N, S.

‡FORFAUCHLED, *ppl. a.* NE, S. Also *forfauchlit* (Rxb.). Jaded with fatigue; worn out.

FORFEUCHEN, *past ppl.* G. Also *forfoochen* (S), *forfochen* (N, S). Exhausted; thoroughly tired or wearied. [From med. E. *forfoughten*, etc., wearied with fighting.]

‡FORGETAL, *a.* N, W. Forgetful. [A.S. *forgyttol*.]

‡FORHOW, *v.* S. *tr.* Of birds: To forsake (a nest or young). [med. Sc. *forhow* to abandon, A.S. *forhogian* to despise.]

FORKER, *sb.* N-W. The earwig. [From its forked "tail."]

FORKIN', *sb.* †1. The point where the thighs bifurcate: (Ruickbie¹ 187). Rxb., NE, S. 2. The junction of two streams or rivulets: "The Forkings of the water" (Jam.). Rxb., NE, C, S. Usually pl. "It is often used to denote the small streams that spread out from a larger one near its source" (Jam.). 3. The divarication of two tree-branches, roads, etc.: "The cosie forkins o' the auld aik tree" (Halliday 261). C, S. [= E. *fork*, *forks*.]

FORKY-TAIL, *sb.* N-W. Also *forkie* (N). The earwig.

FORNENST, *prep.* W-S. = FORNENT 1. [med. E. *foranempst*, etc.: cf. next.]

FORNENT, *prep.* {1. Opposite to; over against. G.} †2. "Used in a singular sense, in relation to marriage. 'Such a one is to be married.' 'Ay! wha fornent?' i.e. to whom?" (Jam.). Rxb. [med. Sc. (= 1):—E. *fore* + Sc. *anent*.]

FORRIT, *adv.* {1. Forward. G. 2. Of a clock, etc.: Fast. G.} †3. *Gettin' forrit*, becoming drunk. NW, S. 4. *Forrit-owre*, with a stoop: "Hei walks forrit-owre." W. [Earlier E. *fore-right*, perhaps influenced by *forward*.]

§FORRIT, *v. tr.* To forward, aid, help: "I aided to forrit the fray" (Halliday 304). [Cf. E. dialect *forrat* to help, promote.]

FORROW ('forɛ), *a.* Rxb., N, W-S. Of a cow: Farrow. [med. Sc. *ferow*, *furrow*, *forrow*.]

FOT, *sb.* 1. One of a pair of footless stockings, usu. fastening like spats, and worn in stormy weather. C-S. §2. *pl.* = FOTTIE *sb.* 1: (Hilson). [Selkirk (1825) and n.w. E.]

FOTHER, *v.* 1. *tr.* To fodder (cattle, etc.). G. 2. Humorously: To cater for; to feed (people). W. [§ 17 C. Cf. Sc. *fother* sb.]

FOTTIE, *sb.* 1. A child's stocking, or woollen boot. W-S. 2. One whose trousers, stockings, or boots are too wide. Rxb., W-S. 3. A short-legged, plump child, young dog, etc. S.

FOTTY, *a.* W-S. Of hens: Having feathery legs.

†FOU (*fu*), *sb.* 1. The measure of a bushel (of grain, etc.). NE, C. "6½ fous [of lime]" (1751 in Wilson² 73). Also *full* (1655 *Stitchill Records* 7); *fu'*, *full* (1843 *Report of Trial* 45). 2. The vessel for measuring such: "Payd John Aitken for 2 girds he laid on the town's foue" (1732 in Wilson² 69). [From E. *full*: § 11 D. Cf. HALF 1.]

†FOUAT, *sb.* Rxb. "A cake baked with butter and currants, something like the Scottish bun" (Jam.). [F. (1611) *fouace* cake baked on the hearth. Cf. § 79.]

†FOUGE, *sb.* Rxb. The act of playing by *fouging*.

†FOUGE, *v.* Also *foodge*. Rxb., NE, C. *int.* To project the hand forward unfairly when *knuckling* the marble from a mark at *bools*. [Cf. E. *fudge* to fake, "cook," etc.]

†FOUGER, *sb.* Rxb., NE, C. One who "fouges" in the game of marbles.

FOUIT ('fauit), *sb.* C-S. Also *fooit* (N), *fruit* (Brotherston 39). The houseleek. [S. Sc. (1822) *fouat*, S.W. Sc. (1814) *fouse*, *foose*, plural forms from Sc. (1673) *fow*, = N. E. (1562) *full*.]

FOULIE ('fauili), *sb.* NE. 1. Filth, dirt, rubbish. 2. Excrement. [From Sc. *fulyie* (sweepings), after E. *foul* filthy, or Old F. *fouler*.]

FOUR (faur), *a.* Also *fowr*, *fower*. 1. Four, 4, fourth. 2. *Four-hours* (faur'uriz: G; fru:rz: N, C), a light repast (especially with field-workers) about four P.M.: "We find the four-hours sweet and comfortable" (Rutherford 214). [med. E. *fower*:—A.S. *féower*.]

†FOUT (faut), *sb.* Rxb., Td., N, W. A petted or spoilt child, especially a peevish one: "Mam's fout" (Jam. s.v. *Mam's*). "A mammie's or mother's fout." [med. Sc. *fute* a child.]

†FOUTSOME, *a.* Td., NW. Forward, interfering; officious: "A foutsome little brat."

†FOW, *sb.* Rxb., §s. A pitch-fork. [med. Sc.]

FOW (fau:). 1. *a.* Inebriated, drunk. G. 2. Sated with food: "It's ill speakin' atween a fow man and a fastin'" (Smith 4). G. 3. Full: "His greasy wallet...Cramm'd fow o' braxie" (Laidlaw 47). G. †4. In comfortable circumstances (said of one of the lower class): "A fow body" (Jam.; see also PEISLED). Rxb., NW, W. 5. Characterised by this: "The per [= pair] had a guid fow life thegither." W. 6. *adv.* Very: "He's dune fow weel." NE. 7. Rather; too: "The war lestit fow lang." W. 8. *Fow-hadden*, *-hadden*, liberally provided, sated, especially with food: "Ee're owre fow-hadden, ye saucy sorra!" W. [med. Sc. *fow* (drunk), from E. *full*.]

†FOWIE, *a.* Rxb. "Possessing a comfortable independence.

It is never used like *bene*, as a term of respect,...but as, 'He's a fowie body,' expl. as equivalent to 'an old hunk's'" (Jam.). [Fow *a.*]

FOX-FIT, *sb.* 1. = CRAW-TAES 2. s. 2. The fir club-moss, *Lycopodium Selago*, or *L. clavatum*. w-s.

†FOXTERLEAVES, *sb.* Rxb. The foxglove. [Sc. (17th century) *fox-trie* (*fochsterrie*) leaves.]

FRAE (*fræ*). 1. *prep.* From. G. 2. *conj.* From the time that: "Frae she cam in, her tongue never devauldit." N-w. [med. E. *fra*:—Old N. *frá* = 1. Cf. THRAE.]

FRAIK, *sb.* N. = FRAIT *sb.* 2. [? Influenced by Sc. *freak* whim.]

†FRAIL, *sb.*¹ NE. A sieve with sheepskin bottom, for cleaning corn.

†FRAIL, *sb.*² NE, W. A flail: (see THRAE *prep.*). [So E. dialects.]

FRAINCH, *a.* G. C. 1. French. 2. *Frainch loaf*, a form of baker's loaf. [§ 36 H.]

†FRAINESY ('frenəzi), *sb.* 1. Frenzy. NE, W. (Murray 135.) Also †*franazy* (NW). 2. The uneasy condition of a child when teething. NE. [med. E. *frenesie*, etc., *fransie*:—Old F. *frenesie* delirium.]

FRAINISHIN', *vbl. sb.* NE, W. 1. A frenzy; a distracted state of mind. 2. A stir or commotion. [Cf. FRENISHIN'.]

FRAISE, *v.* W. *tr.* To scare (a person). [Cf. next, and Sc. (1725) *fraise* a stir or commotion.]

†FRAISED, *pppl. a.* N, C-W. Also *frais't*, *fraiz'd* (Rxb.). Having a wild staring look, as when greatly surprised: "To look like a fraiz'd weasel" (Jam.). "Like a frased hare" (Hilson).

FRAISICAL, *a.* W. In a state of mild frenzy; much excited.

†FRAISTA, *interj.* s. Also *fresta* (s), *fraesta* (Rxb.). Prithee; I beg you: "Come in, fraista." "'Do sae, fraesta,' by some given as synon. with *Pray thee*; by others, with *Frithit*" (Jam.). [med. E. *fraist* (to ask, try):—Old N. *freista* to test.]

FRAISY, *a.* s. Given to excited exaggeration. [Cf. FRAISED, and PHRASE *v.*]

FRAIT, *sb.* 1. An adage or saying; a saw. W. 2. A traditionary superstition or belief (in e.g. popular weather-rhymes, etc.). N, W. [Variant of FREAT *sb.*]

†FRAITH, *sb.* and *v. int.* N, W. Also *freith* (Rxb.). Froth, foam.

FRATCH, *sb.* s. A slight quarrel; a wrangle: "The awkward sot ...breeds a fratch" (Ruickbie² 38). [So E. dialect.]

FRATCH, *v.* s. *int.* To wrangle. [E. dialect *fratch* quarrel; med. E. *fracchyn* to creak.]

FRAY, *sb.* W. A fuss or stir: "They were makin' a fray." [med. Sc.:—med. E. *fray*, etc., alarm.]

FREAT, *sb.* NE. = FRAIT *sb.* 1, 2. [See THREAP *sb.* and § 14 F.]

†FREELAGE. 1. *sb.* "An heritable property as distinguished from a farm" (Jam.). Rxb. 2. As *adj.* Of properties, etc.: Heritable: "He had a freelage grant" (A. Scott² 63). [From med. Sc. *frelage*, med. E. *freolac*, freedom.]

†FREFF, *a.* Rxb. 1. "Shy" (Jam.¹). 2. Reserved, cold, distant (Jam.²). [Still so used in Berwickshire.] 3. "Intimate, chief" (Jam.). [From an unrecorded **threff* reluctant (cf. Lothian (1808) *threft* reluctant, perverse):—s.w. Sc., n. E. (1828) *tharf*, etc., unwilling:—E. (1747) *tharf* stiff, slow:—med. E. *therf*, *tharf* (whence med. Sc. *thraf*, *threfe*), A.S. *þeorf*, *þearf* unleavened (said of bread).]

FREMD, *a.* Also *frem*; *fremt* (*N*). {1. Strange; foreign; unrelated by blood: "A frem body" (= stranger); "Frem(d) folk"; "Obleeg'd ti naither freend nor frem"; "She's a scodgy amang the frem." Rxb., G.} †2. *Frem-sted*, left or deserted by one's relatives; having to depend on strangers. Rxb. [A.S. *fremde* foreign (= G. *fremd*, Dutch *vreemd*; etc.).]

FRENISHIN', *vbl. sb.* †1. A state of frenzy or distraction, as when a person (especially a child) is suddenly awakened from sleep, and is not yet collected: "He is...in a frenishen" (Jam.). Rxb., NE, C. †2. Rage, fury: (a) Of men, etc. (Riddell *Psalms* vii. 6, lxxviii. 49); NE. (b) Of the sea (*Ibid.* lxxxix. 9). [See prec. Angus (1808) *frennisin* = 2 (a).]

†FRENN, *v. int.* To rage: "The heæthin frennet" (Riddell *Psalms* xvi. 6). [= Angus (1808) *frenn*: see FRAINESY.]

†FRENNISINLIE, *adv.* In a furious or distracted manner: (Riddell *Psalms* ii. 1).

FRESH, *sb.* c-s. A thaw: "Atween a frost an' a fresh."

FRESH, *a.* 1. Of weather: Characterised by thaw; open or dank (yet cold). c. 2. Of animals: Thriving, fattening: "Thae stirks are verra fresh." NE.

†FRETCH, *sb.* Rxb. "A flaw" (Jam.). [Cf. FRATCH.]

†FRIENDSTEAD, *a.* Befriended: "While Christ lives, I am well enough friend-stead" (Rutherford 264). [-*stead* (p. 36).]

FRIG, *sb.* NE. A female of light-hearted disposition, given to dress.

FRIG, *v.* 1. *int.* To do work triflingly; to "potter" *about*. *N*, *w*. 2. To display or indulge in showy trifles in dress, yet neat withal. *w*. 3. *Ti frig on*, to act vainly and fastidiously. *w*. †4. To indulge in self-abuse. *N*. [med. E. *frig* to move about restlessly; to chafe or rub.]

†FRITHAT, *adv.* Also *frithit*. Rxb. "Notwithstanding; nevertheless" (Jam.). [? For *for a' that*.]

FRIZZLE, *sb.* 1. The steel used for striking fire from a flint: "The clinking of frizzles and flints" (1882 *Old Memories Revived* 88). Rxb., G. †2. *Frizzle-an'-flint*, a boys' game (played till about 1880), the fugitive side being bound to indicate their whereabouts intermittently to the pursuing side by sparks struck from a flint. c. Also *frizzle-hunt* (E). †3. The hammer of a flint-lock gun or pistol. Rxb., NE. [= Sc. (1629) *frezell*:—med. Dutch *vuurijzen* (Fl. *vierijzer*), from *vuur* fire + *ijzen*, *ijzer* iron. Cf. Sc. *furisine* and n. Sc. *fleerish*, same.]

†FROCK-SOAM, *sb.* Rxb. "A chain fixed to the yoke of the hindermost oxen, and reaching to that of the oxen before them"

(Jam. s.v. *Sowme*). [From E. (1653) *throck*:—A.S. *þroc* share-beam of a plough. § 14 F.]

FROE (*froz*), *sb.* Also *froa*, *froey* (w); *froie* (Rxb.), *frui* [frø:] (c, s). 1. Froth. G. c. 2. A suck from a youngster's bottle of liquorice and water: "Gie's a froe!" NE, w. [Cf. Norw. dialect *froe*, *fro* froth; or § 16 B.]

FROE, *v.* w. *int.* To come up, as or like froth: "The ter froes up atween the causa-stanes" (Smith 10).

FRONT-BREIST, *sb.* c-w. The front row or seat of a church-gallery; the *fore-breist*: "The front-breist o' the kirk loft."

†FRUESOME, *a.* Rxb. Coarse-looking; frowzy. [Selkirk (1818) *fruesome*, = E. *frowzy*.]

†FRUNSH, *v.* Rxb., NW. *int.* To fret or be peevish; to whine. [Cf. n.e. E. *thrunch* very dissatisfied, and § 14 E.]

†FRUNTER, *sb.* Rxb.; c (about 1840). Also †*fronter* (Rxb.). A ewe (or sheep) in its fourth year. [Variant of THRUNTER.]

FRUSH, *a.* 1. Brittle: "Rich frush pastry." NE, c-w. 2. Of soil: Dry, crumbly. Rxb., NE, c-w. 3. Of vegetables, flower-stalks, etc.: Fresh and moist; breaking crisply. N, w-s. Also *frosh* (N). [Sc. (1721) *frush* = I.]

‡FUFFLE, *sb.* Rxb., N, w-s. Fuss, commotion; violent exertion: "What's a' the fuffle aboot?" [So in Selkirk (1801).]

FUFFLE, *v.* NE. *tr.* To disorder, disarrange: "A dress a' fuffl'd wi' the wund." [med. Sc. *fuffle* to throw into disorder. Cf. CUR-FUFFLE *v.*]

FUGIE ('fjudʒi), *a.* †1. Fugitive, retreating: "When fugie seas... were rowin by" (A. Scott² 31). 2. That backs out of a fight, as by fear. NE. Also "fugy coward" (Hogg 93), = a beaten cock. †3. That brands a coward: "He got the fugie blow, and became a funkier" (Jam.). Rxb. [Sc. (1721). Cf. Sc. (c. 1750) *fugie* a coward.]

†FUIR-DAY, *adv.* Rxb. 1. *Fuir-days*, or *Furd-day*, "explained ...by some, 'The morning is advanced'; by others, 'it is far in the day'" (Jam.). 2. "*Up-Fuirsday*, up before sunrise" (Jam.). [med. Sc. *fuir-days* late in the day.]

FUIST, *sb.* NE, w. An odd or eccentric person. [From earlier E. *fust* fusty smell.]

FULL (fal), *adv.* 1. *Full flee* (N), *full flei* (c-w), at full pace: "The powny gaed full flee doon the brae." Also BLEEZE *sb.* 3. 2. *Full nail*, at top speed; with full force. w.

†FUMMER'T, *past pple.* NW. Benumbed (*with* cold). [s.e. Sc. (1825).]

FUNKER, *sb.* Rxb.; G. c. A horse (or cow) that "flings" or kicks. [From Sc. *funk* to "fling."]

†FUNKIE, *sb.* Rxb. A coward: (see FUGIE 3).

FUNNIE, *sb.* N, c. An agreed mode of playing marbles, etc. "for fun," by which the winner receives no gains, or returns such.

†FURSDAY, *sb.* NE, W. Also †*Foorsday* (NE), †*Fuirsday* (Hilson). Thursday.

†FUR-SIDE, *sb.* Td. "The iron plate in a plough, for turning over the *furrow*; an old term" (Jam.). [So earlier Sc. (1765).]

†FUSHOO. Precise meaning unknown (cf. FYSHOO): "Gathering gear to feed 'fushoo' the cleckin" (Halliday 138).

†FUSHRY, *a.* NW. Of dress, things, etc.: Trashy, rubbishy, unsubstantial: "Foolish, fushrie rhyming" (Halliday 141).

FUSSLE, *sb.* c-s. A sound as of the shuffling of feet. [FISSLE.]

FUSSY, *a.*¹ c-w. Affected in dress and deportment; dressy. "A canna thole thon yin ava. Hei's fer owre fine-spoken an' fussy!" [From E. *fuss*.]

FUSSY, *a.*² w. Effervescent. [Cf. Yorks. *fuss* to boil up or over.]

†FUTITH, *sb.* Also *futoth*. Rxb. 1. A riot: "There was a great futoth at the fair" (Jam.). 2. An awkward predicament; a dilemma: "He was in an unco futith" (Jam.). [Cf. Dumfries (1825) *futith*, *footith* great bustle.]

FYSHOO, *interj.* ? A shout to drive away fowls, etc.: "The old story of crying *fyshoo* to an egg" (Younger 390). [= Banff (1866) *huschou*. Cf. E. *fye!* and *shoo!* and FUSHOO.]

GAB, *sb.* {1. The mouth. G.} †2. *Gaberosie*, a kiss. Rxb. 3. *Gab-gash*, voluble talk. N. †4. *Gabstick*, a wooden spoon. Td., N. [Sc. *gab* (= 1):—*gab* v., to prate. Cf. E. *gab* talk.]

†GABBART, *sb.* Rxb. The mouthful of food carried by a bird to its young. [= E. *gobbet*. Cf. Sc. (1724) *gabbock* mouthful.]

GABNASH, *sb.* Rxb., G. 1. Petulant or pert chatter. 2. A pert or voluble chatterer. [Cf. GAB and NASH-GAB.]

GADGEE, *sb.* 1. A man, or fellow. Frequently with depreciative force, = "mere man." E, NE, W. 2. *Shan gadgee*, (in reproof, =) "a fine fellow": "Ay, ee're a shan gadgee, no keepin' yer tryst last night." E, NE. [Gipsy *gadgi*, *godgy* a man, = Mitcham Gipsy *gorgio* (used in G. Borrow's works, etc.).]

GAE, *v.* 1. *int.* To go. *Ga'way*, *Gway*, Go away! G. "Ir ee gaunna gang?" (= Are you going to go?) G. 2. In similes: "Gaun like a hoose ahaud." c-w. See also BAR *sb.*², ELL. 3. *tr.* To go (a walk, journey, etc.). G. 4. Hence: "He's gaun his miles (N, c-s), ends (c-s), or length (c-w)," = He is misconducting himself. [Sc. *gae* (= 1):—med. Sc. *ga*:—A.S. *gán*.]

GAELIC, *sb.* c-w. Also *Gallic* (N-w). *That's Gaelic (ti me)*, = I don't understand what you mean (or say).

†GAE-THROW, *sb.* Rxb., N, c. A great fuss or undue bustle about an unimportant matter. [GAE + THROW.]

GAIBER, *v.* w. To jabber; to speak thickly or indistinctly. [Earlier E. and Sc. *gabber*. Cf. *gab* to prate, and Dutch *gabberen*.]

GAIBIE, *sb.* 1. A stupid person. Rxb., N. 2. *Gaibie-lippit*,

having a projecting under-lip (and hence a stupid expression). w. [E. dialect (1790) *gaby*.]

GAIBLICK, *sb.* 1. An unfledged bird. c. Also *gaiblet* (NE). ‡2. A supposedly-raw youth: "Fife's gaiblicks"; "The Nest gaiblicks" (= the scholars of "The Nest" Academy). c. [Cf. GIBLICK.]

‡GAIL, *sb.* Rxb., NE. Also ‡*gell* (NE). A chink in wood.

‡GAIL, *v.* Rxb., NE. Also ‡*gale*, ‡*gell* (NE). 1. To ache. 2. Of unseasoned wood: To split or crack by drying. [n. E. (1570) *gale* (later *geal*), w. Sc. *gell* to smart with cold.]

GAINER, *sb.* w-s. A gander. [A.S. *ganra*, Sc. *gainer*.]

GAINER, *v.* w. *int.* To go about in an aimless or foolish manner. [= E. dialect *gander*: cf. prec.]

GAIR, *sb.* 1. A strip or patch of fertile grassy ground amid barren land or heather, especially on a hill-side. G; Sibbald. ‡2. A stripe or streak: "A blue gair in a clouded sky; a red gair in a clear sky" (Jam.). Rxb. [Old N. *geiri* = 1. Cf. E. dialect *gore* (:—A.S. *gára*) strip of land.]

GAIRN, *sb.* E (in use c. 1865), s. Yarn. [med. n. E. and Old N. *garn*.]

GAIRTEN, *sb.* Also *gairteen*. 1. A garter. G. 2. A leaf of ribbon-grass. N-C, s. 3. *pl.* The ribbon-grass, *Phalaris arundinacea* (*variegata*). G. 4. *Gairdener's gairtens*, same. N. [Sc. (1539) *gartan*.]

‡GAISHENER, *sb.* w. A gaunt emaciated person. [From s. Sc. (1810) and n.w. E. *gaishen*. Cf. Icel. *gæsni* lean spectral person.]

GAIST, *sb.* †1. A ghost. NE. 2. A burnt-out, shaly, white piece of coal. N-W. Also *guest* (s). 3. A piece of coal-leaf on a grate. c-w. [med. Sc. *gaist*:—A.S. *gást*. But with 3 cf. E. *guest* in similar use.]

GAISTY, *a.* c-w. White and shaly: "A gaisty coal."

‡GAIT, *sb.* s. = GAITING 2. [As next.]

‡GAIT, *v.* w-s. *tr.* To set up (corn-sheaves, etc.) singly on their ends to dry: see GAITIN' 2. [So n. E. (1788) and Sc.]

§GAITER, *sb.* w. = GAITIN' 2.

‡GAITIN', *vbl. sb.* 1. The action of GAIT *v.* w-s. 2. A single sheaf of corn, etc., tied near the head, and set up with the bottom widely spread, for speedy drying. G.

GAIVE, *v.* 1. *int.* To move in a clumsy or restless fashion: "He was gaivin' about like a bull." NE. 2. To stare in a stupid, vacant, or idle manner. N, w-s. [n.e. E. *gauve* (= 2):—Yks. *gauve* (= 1). Cf. Icel. *gaufa* to saunter, to be sluggish; and GAW, GOVE.]

‡GAIVEL, *v.* Rxb., N. *int.* To stare stupidly or wildly.

GAIVIE, *sb.* 1. One who stares stupidly. w-s. 2. A clumsy fellow: "A muckle gaivie." NE, s. [Cf. GAIVE, GOVIE.]

‡GALLAYNIEL, *sb.* Rxb. A big, gluttonous, ruthless man. [Selkirk (1818). Cf. s. Sc. (1721) *gileynour* greedy person.]

‡GAM, *sb.* NW, s. A tooth: "Guid gams for chowin' cheese." [med. Sc. *gamme*.]

†GAMERACUS, *sb.* NE, NW. A clown or clumsy fellow.

‡GAMMERSTANG, *sb. N.* A tall, awkward person. [= *n. E.* (1570) *gamarstangue* (*stang* pole).]

‡GAMMONS, *sb. pl.* Also ‡*gammonts*. *Rxb.* The feet of an animal, especially of a pig. [From *med. E. gammon* swine's thigh.]

‡GAMP, *sb. Rxb., w.* The opening of the throat; also, the mouth: "Shut eer gamp!"

‡GAMP, *v. 1. int.* To gape widely. *Rxb., w. 2. tr.* To eat (food) or swallow (liquor) greedily; to devour (hurriedly); to gulp. *N, NW, w.* Also *gaump* (*Rxb.*). *3.* To gulp *up* or *down*. "Gamp it doon." *N, w.* "Glibly up we'll see them [= potatoes] gampit" (A. Scott³ 105). [*s. Sc.* (1824) *gamp* to gape; ?related to *E. dialect gaum* to gape, stare.]

‡GAMPHRELL, *sb. Rxb., NW, s.* Also ‡*gamfrel* (Riddell 310). A foolish person; a *gomeril*. [*s.w. Sc.* (1728) *gamfrel*:—*gamf* to gape.]

GAMPY, *a. w.* Over-spacious; roomy to excess: "Oors is sic a gampy kirk it's no easy ti heat or fill."

GANG, *v. {1. int. and tr.* To walk, go, proceed, move, pass. *G.* See GATE 1.} *2. int.* To behave, carry or go *on*, esp. in a noisy manner: "He hard 'er gang on like a toon [tuim (w)] mill." *G. §3. Ti gang in wi*, = to thrust forward: "A've seen 'im put on his auld bauchles an' gang in wi' his hands ti gumph troot." *c. 4.* To elope or decamp *with*: "Ti gang owre the mairch wi' a boody (or thing)." *w. 5. Ti gang wi*: (a) To break down or destroy (a fence, gate, or other erection). *Rxb., G.* (b) To consume or use up extravagantly: "He'll sune gang wi' his fortune" (Jam.). "Bairns suin gang wi' the grosets." "The sheep did gang wi' the neeps." *Rxb., G.* [*med. E. gang*:—*A.S. gangan*.]

GANGER, *sb. {1.* One who or that which goes (on foot), especially in a specified manner: "That horse is a guid ganger." "A quick ganger o' eerands." *G.}* See LEENGE *v.* ‡2. Phrase: "Ee'll gaze at the riders till the gangers [= walkers] gang by!" (= you will let ordinary opportunities pass while looking fruitlessly for extraordinary ones). *w.*

‡GANS, *sb. pl. Rxb., c-w. rare.* Teethless jaws or gums: (used by Ruickbie² 59, Telfer 65). [Earlier *E.* (slang) *gan* mouth; *gans* lips.]

GANSH, *sb.* Also *ganch*. †1. A snap or snatch, as by a dog. *NW, c.* ‡2. The act of gaping widely. *Rxb., N, w.* ‡3. A widely-gaping person. *Rxb., N, w.*

GANSH, *v.* Also *ganch*. †1. *tr.* Of a dog: To snatch at (something). *NW.* ‡2. *int.* To make a snatch with the jaws, as a dog. *NW, c-w.* "His ganchin, snackin head" (Halliday 104). Also *gainch* (*w.*). ‡3. "To be very ugly" (Jam.). *Rxb.* [From earlier *E. ganch* to tear with the tusk; to impale:—older *F. gancher*.]

GARDIE, *sb. †1.* The arm: "Love will brace our gardies strang" (A. Scott² 90). {‡2. *pl.* The hands, especially when put up in a posture to fight. *NE.}* [*med. Sc. gardy*. Cf. Gaelic *gairdean* = 1.]

GARE, *a.* Also *gair*. †1. Covetous; niggardly. *N.* "Gair Cum-clutch" (Halliday 136). †2. *Gare-gaun*, "rapacious, greedy" (Jam.). *Rxb.* [Earlier *Sc. gare* eager, *med. Sc. gair* ready:—Old *N. görr, gerr, gærr*, etc. Cf. GOWGAIR.]

GARRIT, *sb.* 1. A sprat. *NE.* †2. A samlet. *Rxb.* [Cf. GERRAT and GERVIE.]

†GARTEN-BERRY, *sb.* (Sibbald.) = LADY-garten-berry. [See GAIRTEN.]

GASH-POT, *sb. c.* A very loquacious person. [? From *Sc. gash* *sb.*, *v.*, chatter; but cf. Jedburgh *gashbag* windy prattler, "gasbag."] †

GAST, *sb.* *Rxb.*, *N.*, *NW.* A fright: "He got an awfu' gast." [Sc. (17th c.) *gast*:—A.S. *gæstan* to frighten.]

†GASTROUS, *a.* *NW.* Shocking; horrifying: "A gastrous sicht." [Cf. earlier *E. gaster* to scare, and GHASTROUS.]

GATE, *sb.* Also *gait*. 1. A way, road, or path: "A'm no gaun that gate." "Haud oot o' ma gate." "Gang eer ain gates." *G.* See also BLACK *a.* 2, and Appendix I. F. 12. †2. Length of way; distance by road, etc.: "It's a lang (or It's nae) gate frae here." "It's five mile o' gate frae Ha'ick ti Denum." *G.* 3. *Weel ti the gate*, = in an advanced stage or state: "She's weel ti the gate wi' 'er wark." *w.* 4. Manner, way: "[Dinna] take on that gait" (1868 *H.A.S.T.* 40). *c-w.* {5. *Gate-end*, neighbourhood. *c-w.*} [med. *E. gate* (= 1, 4):—Old *N. gata*.]

†GAUDERING, *sb.* Finery: "Thy winsome gaudering to show" (Riddell 1. 222). [Corruption of *E. gaudery*. Cf. p. 34 -in'.]

†GAUT, *sb.* *Rxb.* A young hog, when castrated. [Earlier *n. E. gawt*, *med. E. galte*:—Old *N. göltr, galti* boar.]

GAW, *sb.* {1. A crack; a gall, sore, damaged spot. *w.*} 2. A flaw in a fabric. *w.* †3. A mud-hole, pool, or water-furrow: "Thro' the gaws wi' darin' plash Did press the plough" (A. Scott² 94). [§ 50 B. *Sc.* (1793) *gaw* = 1. Cf. *E. dialect* (1790) *gall* wet, spongy land.]

†GAWE, *v.* *Td.* *int.* To go about staring stupidly. [med. *E. gawen, gawe* to gape. Cf. GAIVE *v.*]

†GAWK, *v.* *NW.*, *c.* Also †*gaukie* (*Rxb.*). *int.* To play the fool; especially of young women: to behave lightly. [Cf. *E. dialect gawk* to gape, etc.]

GAYLOCK, *sb. s.* 1. An iron lever, forked crowbar, or ground-pincer. 2. The earwig. [*Sc.*, *med.* and *literary E.*, *gavelock* lever:—A.S. *gafeluc* javelin.]

GEAL (dʒil), *sb.* *NE.*, *w.* Gelatine. [Cf. next and *Sc. geal* jelly.]

GEAL, *v.* *c-s.* *int.* To form into jelly; to congeal. [med. *E. gell, geal* same:—F. *geler*, L. *gelāre* to freeze.]

GEBBIE, *sb. s.* = NIBBIE *sb.* [From GIBBIE *sb.*]

GEDGE, *sb. w.* A pike or *ged*. [§ 23 A.]

GEEBALD ('dʒibəld), *sb. NE-C.*, *s.* A head (esp. sickle-like) fitted to a long pole, used for cutting thistles, etc. (In use from *c.* 1875.)

†GEE HIC, *interj.* A direction to a horse to move to the right: "Gie hic, my muse! haud the right haun' side" (Halliday 133). [= E. *gee!* Cf. HICK!]

GEG, *sb.* G. The article used in "smuggle the geg" (q.v.); the holder of this; the game itself (also *geggie*: w). [= Aberdeen *gig*.]

GEI (gɪi), *sb.* w-s. Also *gee* (N). A fit of perverseness or stubbornness. Often *ti take the gei* (also said of machinery out of order and difficult to repair). [Sc. and n. E. dialect *gee*.]

GELT, *sb.* NE, s. Also †*gilt* (Rxb.). A young sow, especially when castrated. [E. dialect *gilt*, med. E. *gilte*:—Old N. *gyltr* young sow. Cf. GAUT.]

GEMLICK, *sb.* Rxb., G. Also *gemlet* (c), *gemblet* (Rxb.). A gimlet. [§ 5 E, § 34 I.]

†GENT (gænt), *sb.* I. A very tall person: "A lang gent o' a falla." Rxb., N, NW. 2. Anything very tall. Rxb. [= Norse *gand*.]

†GENT (dʒænt), *v.* Rxb. *int.* To spend time idly: "What are ye standin' gentin' there for?" (Jam.). [? Cf. E. *gent* gentleman.]

†GERRAT, *sb.* Rxb. A samlet. [Cf. Sc. *garvock* (= *garvie* a GERVIE), and GARRIT.]

GERSS, *sb.* G. Grass: (see HAIN v. I). [From s. Sc. *gress*. Cf. Fl. *gers*.]

§GERSSY, *a.* G. Grassy; grass-clad: "A bonnie gersie haugh."

GERVIE, *sb.* I. A sprat. NE. 2. Hence: A small specimen of a trout, etc.: "Thae's only gervies." (Also, by boys, *dervies*.) w. [Sc. *garvie* = I.]

GESTER, *v.* I. *int.* To gesture. G. 2. To walk *about* proudly or struttingly, go about swaggeringly or showily. (So earlier Sc.) w-s.

GETHER, *v.* I. *tr.* and *int.* To gather, in various senses. G. 2. To collect subscriptions; also, to save *up* money. c-w. 3. *Ti gether yin's feet*, to recover one's footing as after stumbling (literally or figuratively). c-w. [§ 34 c. Sc. (1671) *gather one's feet* = 3.]

GETHERIN'-COAL, *sb.* G. A large coal put upon the fire, covered with ashes and slack, to keep it alive overnight. Similarly *getherin'-peat* (NE, S).

GETHER-UP, *sb.* I. An act of collecting; an amount gathered; a collective subscription, etc. G. 2. A motley collection of things. c-w.

†GETLING, *sb.* Also †*gettlin'*. I. A young child. NW; Sibbald. 2. A young duck (or animal, etc.). NW, c. [Sc. (c. 1720) *gaitling*, *gytling* (= I):—Sc. *get* child, brat + *-ling*.]

†GETT, *sb.* NE. = GAIT *sb.*: "To bind getts;...gett-binding" (*Kelso Chronicle* 13 Sept. 1918).

†GEWGAW, *sb.* Rxb., NW. A Jew's harp. [So in n. E. dialect:—med. E. *gwagawe* flute, toy, bauble.]

†GEWLICK, *sb.* Also †*gewlock*. Rxb. An iron lever. [See GAYLOCK.]

GEY, *a.* c-w. That is so to a marked degree: "He's a gey lad" (= a "spark"). "It's a gey bit sin ee cam here last." "It's gey an' wat the day." [From E. *gay*, so used in north dialects. § 66 c.]

GEYLIES, *adv.* †1. = GEYLY 1. NE, W. 2. = GEYLY 2. C-S.

GEYLY, *adv.* 1. In pretty good health. NE, W. 2. Rather, very: "It's geily wat." N. 3. Pretty well: "She's gettin' on geily amang the frem." c-w.

†GHAISTY, *a.* Dreary; gloomy: (see Appendix I. g). [Cf. GOOSTY *a.*]

†GHAIST, *sb.* Rxb. A fright. [Variant of GAST.]

GHAISTROUS, *a.* Monstrous; unearthly: "[The witches] raise, with ghastrous look" (Telfer 68). "His ghastrous-like look" (Telfer *Lang Eaby* ii). [Variant of GASTROUS.]

GIB (gɪb), *sb.* s. The gristly projection from the lower jaw of a male salmon after spawning. [So in n. E.:—med. E. *gibbe* iron hook.]

GIBBIE, *sb.* NE, S. 1. KEBBIE, NIBBIE 1. 2. *Gibbie-stick*, same. [n. E. (1788) *gibby-stick*:—*gib* hooked stick:—med. n. E. *gib* hook.]

GIBBIE-GABBIE, *sb.* NE. Children's prattle.

GIBBLE-GABBLE, *sb.* NE, W. Idle, babbling talk. [E. (1611).]

GIBBLE-GABBLE, *v.* c-s. *int.* To prattle, chatter. [Sc. (1790).]

†GIBLICH, *sb.* Rxb. "An unfledged crow" (Jam.). [§ 26 B.]

GIBLICK, *sb.* c. An unfledged bird. [Cf. GAIBLICK.]

GIE (gi), *v.* Past t. *gae* (gæ), *gaed*. 1. *tr.* To give. *Gie's*, *Gie'z*, *Gee'z* (for *gie iz*), = give me. *Gie's't*, = give it me. *Gie'm't*, = give it him. *Gie'e*, = give you. G. 2. *Ti gie yin Tuillie's mill*, to punish by compelling a delinquent to run the gauntlet. w. ("Tullie's mill" = mill formerly in Hawick.) 3. *Ti gie the bairn its name*, to christen it. w. 4. *A gie's-a-piece*, a hanger-on, toady, or parasite. w. [§ 15 B.]

GILLIEBIRSE, *sb.* †1. A pad, usually of hair, formerly worn upon a female's forehead, for having the hair combed over it. Rxb., N. †2. Cheek, impudence: "Gie's nane o' eer gilliebirse." NE. [? From s.e. Sc. †*gillie* giddy female + Sc. *birse* hair.]

†GILLIEGAWKIE, *sb.* NW. A foolish or silly young man: (Hogg 72). [Cf. Sc. (1742) *gillegapus*, etc., and Sc. and E. dialect *gawkie* simpleton.]

GILMAW, *sb.* Rxb., w. A gourmand, especially one of coarse taste: "A greedy gillmaw" (Jam.). [See GULMAW.]

GILRAVAGE, *sb.* 1. A noisy or merry frolic. w. (Also in Riddell *Ps.* xxxv. 16.) 2. A commotion or disturbance. NE, c-w. 3. A state of confusion or destruction, as by a sow rooting up a garden, etc. Rxb., w. [Sc. (1785) *gulravage*, etc. = 2.]

GILRAVAGE (gəl'ɾavədʒ), *v.* 1. *int.* To indulge in noisy jollity. N. 2. To create a noisy and destructive tumult. Rxb., w. 3. To rove about, as when bent on plunder or destruction. Rxb., NE. 4. To act hastily or rashly; to be unsteady. Rxb., NE. [Cf. prec., E. *ravage*, and BELLRAIVE *v.*]

†GING (gɪŋ), *sb.* E, C-S. 1. Human excrement. 2. *Ging-dirt*, same. [Cf. Sc. (1808) *geing*, med. E. *goung* (= 1):—med. E. *gong*:—A.S. *gong*, *gang* privy.]

GINNLE, *v.* Rxb., N, W. *tr.* To tickle (trout); to catch in this way. [s. Sc. (1819). Cf. GUDDLE *v.*]

GIRD, *sb.*¹ G. {1. A hoop, of wood or iron.} 2. *Ca' eer gird*, go on vigorously with any enterprise. [Earlier Sc. and n. E. dialect *gird* (= 1):—med. E. *gird* a girdle.]

GIRD, *sb.*² ‡1. A knock or blow. N. ‡2. A rush or gust of wind: (A. Scott¹ 29). [med. Sc. (and E.) *gird* = 1. See next.]

GIRD, *v.* N, NW, S. *int.* To complain, nag, scold: "A girdin' wife." [So earlier E.:—med. E. *girden* to smite.]

GIRL, *sb.* W. A sudden thrill or nervous shiver. [From next.]

GIRL, *v.* Also *girle*, *girrel*. 1. *int.* To thrill with dread or horror; to shudder. Rxb., NW, W. 2. To shiver with cold. Rxb., Td., NW, W. 3. To tingle or thrill, as on hearing a harsh or grating sound: "That chairkin' skeelie gars iz girl." Rxb., Td., NW, W. [Variant of GRILL *v.*]

GIRN, *sb.* {1. A distortion of the face, as by ill-temper; a snarl or grin. G.} 2. A narrow imperfectly-closed furrow, yet having the soil turned over sufficiently to hide the grassy surface. NE, S. [E. *grin* = 1. § 13 G.]

GIRN, *v.*¹ G. {1. *int.* To distort the face; to grin, snarl.} 2. To complain peevishly. ‡3. *poetic.* To be stormily cold or rigorous: (see STEVEL *v.* 2). [E. *grin* = 1. § 13 G.]

GIRN, *v.*² {1. *tr.* To catch (game or fish) with a snare. G.} 2. To ensnare or corner (a person). W. [Sc. *girn* a snare, gin, or grin.]

GIRNIE, *sb.* N-C. One who complains (especially about little).

GIRNY, *a.* 1. Peevish, complaining. N-W. 2. *Girny-gib* (N), -*gibbie* (W), -*gub* (C), a plaintive or peevish youngster.

†GIRSLE, *v.* *int.* To crisp or crackle: "The ground is said to *girsle*, when it is crisped with hoar frost" (Leyden 368).

†GIRSLING, *sb.* "Hoar frost": (Leyden 368). [Cf. F. (1611) *gresillé* covered with hoar-frost.]

GIRST, *sb.* 1. A quantity of corn sent to the mill to be ground. Rxb., G. 2. "It's a' girst that comes to his mill," = He turns everything to advantage. C-W. [med. Sc. *girst*:—E. *grist* same:—A.S. *gríst* action of grinding.]

†GIZZERN, *sb.* S.=GUZZERN. [Cumb. *gizzrin*, med. E. *gesarne*, etc.]

GLABBER, *sb.* N. Empty talk; chattering. [Cf. next and med. E. *glaver* prattling, flattery.]

GLABBER, *v.* 1. *int.* To chatter; to talk idly. Rxb. N, NW. 2. *tr.* To utter (words) chatteringly: "Glabberin' a lot o' nonsense." N, NW. [See GLAVER *v.*, GLEBBER *v.*]

GLAIBBER, *sb.* W. 1. One who talks in a slobbering manner. 2. Idle talk; chattering. 3. *pl.* Slobbering talk. [See GLABBER *sb.* and GLEBBER *sb.*]

GLAIBBER, *v.* w. 1. *int.* To babble or chatter. 2. To slobber when speaking. [s.w. Sc. (1824) *glaiber* = 1.]

GLAIKIT, *ppl. a.* {1. Thoughtless, foolish: "A glaikit huzzie." G.} †2. Addicted to playful tricks: "A glaikit callan" (Leyden 338). NW, W. †3. Stupid. Rxb. [med. Sc. *glaiokit* foolish, etc.]

†GLAIKS, *sb. pl.* 1. An act of jilting: "For lads the glaiks did gie ye" (A. Scott¹ 16). 2. "A puzzle-game, consisting in first taking a number of rings off one of a large size, and then replacing them" (Jam.). Rxb. "A kind of puzzle or idle pastime for one person" (Sibbald). 3. "A toy for children, composed of several pieces of wood, which have the appearance of falling asunder, but are retained in their places by strings" (Jam.). Rxb. [med. Sc. *glaiiks* mocking deception.]

GLAIKY, *a. G.* Thoughtless, foolish. [= GLAIKIT 1.]

‡GLAUM (glam), *sb.* Also *glam.* NW, S. A grab (*at* something).

‡GLAUM (glam), *v.* Also *glam.* G. 1. *int.* To grab *at* something: "He glaumed at it wi' his muckle maigs." 2. *tr.* To grasp or snatch: "She glaumed it oot o' ma hand." [Sc. (1715).]

†GLAVER, *v. c. int.* To talk idly or emptily; to chatter. [med. E. *glauer* to flatter.]

‡GLEBBER, *sb.* Rxb., NE. 1. Chatter, chattering. 2. *pl.* Empty or absurd talk; *havers.* [Cf. GLABBER *sb.*]

‡GLEBBER, *v.* Rxb., NE. *int.* To chatter; to talk idly. [Cf. GLABBER *v.*]

†GLEDE, *sb.* A look sideways; a squint: "A glede o' the tail o' ma ee" (1863 *H.A.S.T.* 41). [Cf. midland E. *glide* a squint; n. E. *glead*, Sc. *glee* to squint.]

GLEDGE, *sb. N, W-S.* = GLEDE. [s. Sc. (1816). Cf. § 23 A.]

GLEDGE, *v.* 1. *int.* To look asquint or sideways; to squint. N, W-S. 2. To cast a cunning or side look, while laughing quietly. Rxb., N, W. [= Sc. *glee*.]

GLEED, *sb.* Also *glead*, *gleid*. †1. A fire; a flame: "Now blaw the gleid" (Riddell 1. 4). See BAULD *v.* 2. A sparkle struck from a heated iron bar. Rxb., G. {3. A spark of fire. G.} §4. A flare of light: "As gleids o' licht far seen by nicht" (Davidson 63). [med. E. *gleed*, *glede* (= 1):—A.S. *gléd* ember.]

GLEET, *sb.* 1. = GLET *sb.* c. 2. Shine, glitter, glistening: "Wi' siller gleet" (A. Scott¹ 137). "The gleet o' the hoodie craw" (Halliday 259). N, W-S. [Cf. next and GLET *sb.*]

‡GLEET, *v. w. int.* To glitter or glisten: "The siller did gleet" (A. Scott¹ 122). [med. Sc. *glete* to shine. Cf. Old N. *glita* to glitter.]

GLEETY, *a. c-w.* Shining; glistening.

GLEG, *a.* 1. Quick, alert, sharp: "A gleg eye." "Gleg i' the uptak'" (G). "A gleg body" (N). 2. Of knives, etc.: Sharp-edged. W-S. ‡3. Of locks, etc.: Moving easily. NE, C, S; Sibbald. [med. Sc. and E. *glegg*:—Old N. *gleggv* clear-sighted.]

GLENT, *sb.* 1. A glance: "A glent o' his eie." w-s. 2. A glimpse: "A got a glent o'd." s. 3. Shine; a gleam or sparkle: "The glent o' siller." N, w. [med. E. *glent* = 1.]

GLENT, *v.* {‡1. *int.* To glance: "What ir ee glentin' at?" N, w-s.} 2. To shine, sparkle, glint. NE, w. See Appendix I. G. 3. *tr.* To cast (the eye): "Glentin'...his restless eye roond him" (Denholm spokesman in *Border Counties' Mag.* 1881, II. 126). [med. E. *glent* = 1.]

GLENTY, *a. g.* 1. *Glenty lugs*, a term applied to certain Cheviot sheep, characterised by smart-looking, erect ears. 2. *Glenty-luggit*, having such ears.

GLET, *sb.* w-s. Slimy ooze or matter. [med. E. *glet*, *glette*:—Old F. *glette* slime.]

‡GLIDDER, *sb.* NE, w. A small loose stone in or from an accumulation of such on a hill-side. Usually pl.: "On Minto Crags among the glidders" (1863 *H.A.S.T.*). [So n.e. E. Cf. med. E. *glidder* slippery.]

GLIFF, *v.* {1. *tr.* To frighten or startle (a person, etc.). G.} 2. To chastise on the seat of (the trousers): "A'll gliff eer breeks for ee." w. [s. Sc. (c. 1800) *gliff* (= 1):—med. E. *gliff* to look quietly, to slip aside.]

GLIFFIN', *sb.* N, w. A very brief space of time; a moment, instant. [From Sc. *gliff* glimpse, instant, fright.]

GLIME, *sb.* NW, w-s. A sidelong look or sly glance. [s. Sc. (1796).]

GLIME, *v.* Rxb., NE, w. *int.* To look askance or askint: "[He] gleimed glide against the sun's licht" (Smith 11). [n. E. (1747). Cf. Norw. dialect *glima* to shine.]

‡GLINK, *v.* NW; "Border" (Jam.). *tr.* To jilt (a girl). [Cf. n. E. (1684) *glinck* to give a sly look.]

GLISK, *sb.* G. {1. A glimpse or transient view (of something, especially a glittering object).} 2. A slight attack of cold. [From earlier Sc. *glisk* to glance.]

GLIT, *sb.* 1. Slimy, sticky, or greasy matter. NE. 2. A morbid discharge of thin liquid from an ulcer, etc. NW, w-s; Sibbald. [med. Sc. *glit* = 2; s.w. Sc. (1824) *glitt* = 1. Cf. GLEET, GLET.]

GLITTY, *a.* 1. Having a smooth surface. Rxb., NE, c. "Often applied to that which has become so smooth that it will not sharpen edge tools" (Jam.). 2. Covered with slimy or greasy matter: "Glitty flagstones." NE. [Cf. med. E. *glat* = 1, and prec.]

§GLOAMING-STAR, *sb.* G. (Also Riddell 261.) The evening-star; Venus. [From Sc. *gloaming*:—A.S. *glórmung* twilight.]

‡GLOG, *a.* Rxb. Black, dark, and suggestive of depth: "A glog hole" (Jam.). [?Cf. *glog*, under GLUGGER.]

GLOSS, *sb.* N-w. The glow of a clear fire lacking smoke and flame. [med. E. *gloss* superficial lustre. Cf. Icel. *glossi* a blaze, n.e. Sc. *gloze*.]

‡GLOSSIN'S, *sb. pl.* Td., NW. Flushings of the countenance.

GLOSSY, *a.* N-W. Of a fire: Glowing and clear.

†GLOTTEN, *sb.* Rxb. A partial thaw, by which the water begins to appear on the ice.

†GLOTTEN, *v.* Rxb. 1. *int.* To thaw gently. 2. *tr.* "A river is said to be *glottenit*, when it is very little swelled, its colour being somewhat changed, and the froth floating on its surface" (Jam.). [Cf. med. Sc. *glottnyt* clotted.]

†GLOTTENIN', *vbl. sb.* Rxb. 1. The action of the sun on the ground, when after or during a frost it softens the surface, yet scarcely penetrates farther: "There was only a *glottenin'* the day" (Jam.). Also *gloutenin'* (Rxb.). 2. "The river is said to have got a *glottenin'*, when a little swelled, as above described" (Jam.).

†GLOUM (*glum*), *sb.* NE. A glum look. [Sc. (1629) *glowme*:—med. Sc. *gloume*, *gloom* scowl.]

GLUGGER, *v.* Td., G. *int.* To make a gurgling sound in the throat, as in swallowing liquids. [Cf. Gaelic *glug* gurgling sound, etc. n. Sc. *glog* to gurgle, and GLUTHER.]

GLUNDERIN', *ppl. a.* †1. "Awkward, ugly, and staring" (Hilson). c, s. †2. "Glaring; applied to anything very gaudy, calculated to please a vulgar taste" (Jam.). Rxb. [With 1 cf. Sc. *glundie*, s.w. Sc. (1824) *glunner* stupid fellow, and E. *blundering*.]

GLUNSH, *sb.* Also *glunch*. 1. A sour look. G. 2. A dogged or sullen fit. Rxb., NW, W. 3. A surly answer. NE, W. †4. A snap or snack, as by a dog. S. [Sc. (1786) *glunch* = 1.]

GLUNSH, *v.* Also *glunch*. 1. *int.* To look sour or surly: "Faes to *glunch* on you" (A. Scott² 15). "Glungshin' an' gloomin'." G. 2. To be in a sullen humour. Rxb., G. 3. To snap or answer surlily. NE, S. †4. Of a dog: To snarl. C. [Sc. *glunsh* (1776) = 1.]

GLUNSHY, *a.* Rxb., G. Morose, dogged, sullen, snappish.

GLUNT, *sb.* G. A sour look; a scowl.

†GLUNT, *v.* Rxb. *int.* To look sourly or with displeasure: "To *glunt* at one" (Jam.).

†GLUNTIE. Rxb. 1. *adj.* Tall, meagre, and haggard. 2. *sb.* An emaciated woman. [See next.]

†GLUNTOCH, *sb.* Rxb. A stupid fellow. [med. Sc. *gluntoch* sour, surly fellow. Cf. Sc. (1788) *glundie* stupid person.]

†GLUT, *sb.* C-S. A gulping of liquid; a single gulp; the quantity thus taken. [E. (1533), latterly dialect.]

GLUTHER, *sb.* 1. A rising, or gurgling sound, in the throat, preventing articulate speaking: "A *gluther* cam into his throat, and hindered him frae speaking" (Jam.). Rxb., NW, W-S. 2. A loud sipping sound made in taking liquid food. NW, W-S.

GLUTHER, *v.* 1. *int.* To make a gurgling sound in the throat. Rxb., NW, W. 2. To swallow liquid food with a loud sipping noise. NW, W.

†GLYPE, *sb.* 1. A clumsy person: "A muckle *glype*." E, NW, W.

2. A "soft" or stupid person: "Young glypes may cry in leein spite" (A. Scott⁴ 178). NW, W. [med. (and N.E.) Sc. *clype*.]

GNASH (nɑʃ), *sb.* N. Pert talk; = NASH *sb.*: "She'd trimmed him wi' her hamely gnash" (Riddell 31). [From Sc. *gnash* (1804) snap of the teeth:—med. E. *gnash* v., to grind the teeth.]

GOAM (go:m), *v.* Also *gome*. 1. *tr.* To give indications of having noticed (a person), to recognise. Usually with negative: "She never goam'd iz," = She looked as if she didn't know or see me. Rxb., G. c. 2. "In the same sense, an ewe is said not to *goam* a strange lamb" (Jam.), or indeed any lamb. Rxb., G. 3. Of a sick person: To take notice of (any object). Usually negatively, and in contexts denoting gravity of illness. Rxb., G. c. §4. To take cognisance of: (see Appendix I. G). [From med. Dutch *gomen*; cf. older Fl. *goomen* to mark, note, etc. n. E. *gawm* is from Old N. *gaumr* heed, attention.]

GOAT, *sb.* 1. *Goat-gress*, a hill-name for the spiked wood-rush (*Luzula spicata*) or closely related species. 2. *Goat-hair* (also *Goat's hair*), feathery or streak-like cirrus clouds. G.

GOAVE, etc.: see GOVE, etc.

†GO-BE-THE-WUND, *sb.* C. One who utters hasty expressions. [Alteration of GOVE-I'-THE-WUND.]

GOCK (S, *interj.* *My gock* (W), *By gock* (NE), *Gock me* (NE, S), *Gocks me* (S), exclamations of surprise. [From med. E. *gog*, later *gogs*, cf. also E. *cock* (S, disguised forms of *God's*.)]

‡GOFF, *sb.* Rxb., C. Also *gowf* (NE). A fool or simpleton. [med. E. *goffe* same, ? from F. *goffe* stupid.]

§GOFF, *v.* C, S. *int.* To flaunt about, especially with one of the opposite sex. [= S.W. Sc. *gowf*.]

†GOG, *sb.* Rxb. "The object set up as a mark in playing at Quoits, Pitch and Toss, &c." (Jam.). [S.E. Sc. (1821), ? from S. Sc. (1787) *cock* "tee" in curling: cf. § 6 B.]

†GOGAR, *sb.* Rxb. "Whey boiled with a little oat-meal in it, and used as food" (Jam.). [Cf. Banff (1866) *gagger* mass of liquid or semi-liquid substance.]

‡GOLDILOCKS, *sb.* NE, W. Also †*galdilocks* (H.A.S.T. June 1863). The wood crowfoot, *Ranunculus auricomus*. [E. (1611) *goldylocks* = *Chrysocoma*.]

GOLLER, *sb.* 1. A deep loud growl; a stifled howl: "A grousome tyke...a tremendous goller gied" (A. Scott² 167). G. 2. A suppressed yell. N, W-S. [Cf. GULLER.]

GOLLER, *v.* 1. *int.* To make or emit a gurgling sound. Rxb., NE, W. 2. *int.* and *tr.* To speak or utter in a passionate, thick, inarticulate manner. Rxb., G. 3. *int.* Of a dog: To growl or bark thickly: "Gollerin tykes" (Wilson 15). Rxb., G. [Sc. (c. 1685) *gollar* = 1. Cf. YOLLER v.]

†GOLLIMER, *sb.* Td. One who eats greedily. [Cf. GULMAW.]

†GOME, *sb.* Rxb. (?error). A man. [med. E. *gome*:—A.S. *guma*.]

GOM UP. NE. A command to a horse to go forward.

‡GONSHINS, *interj.* NE. A petty oath: "Gonshins,...I dinna like that dog" (Younger 92). [? From E. *conscience!*]

‡GONTERNIBLICKS. Rxb. "Explained as: Gladness" (Jam.); but cf. next.

‡GONTERNICKLES, *interj.* Also *gontrum-niddles*. Rxb. Exclamations denoting glad surprise. [Cf. next, and E. (1633) *God's niggers*, from *God's diggers* (= dignity), as petty oaths. See LOVERIN-IDDLES.]

‡GONTRINS, *interj.* Rxb., w; Lilliesleaf (c. 1860). *rare*. Also *gonterns* (Rxb.), *gontrans*. An exclamation of joyous admiration: "My gontrans, lass,...a wilfu' man maun hae his way" (Riddell 1. 5). [? From or after E. *conscience!*]

GONYEL, *sb.* Also *goniel*, *gonial*. ‡1. A large, clumsily-shaped person. Rxb., N. 2. A dolt; also, a loud-spoken, empty-headed person. Rxb., G. ‡3. *Mason's* (also *Dorbie's*: NE), *Gaird'ner's gonyel*, an apprentice of such. N, w. 4. "Braxy" mutton (cf. p. 340). E, w-s. [Cf. E. dialect *gony*, *gawney* booby, and med. E. *gone* to gape.]

GOOLD (guld), *sb.* and *a.* 1. Gold. ‡NE, c-s. 2. *Goold i' gowpens*, ample or abundant wealth. c-s. 3. *Goold granny*, the golden or tortoise-shell ladybird. w. 4. *Goold guesses*, charades. w. [So E. (18th c.). § 45 D.]

GOORKIE, *sb.* w. A thoughtless girl, fond of idle fun; a *tawpie*: "She's a muckle goorkie."

GOOSE-GRESS, *sb.* c-w. The soft brome-grass, *Bromus mollis*.

GOOSING-IRON. Also *guisin'-erne*. N, w. A tailor's "goose." [? For *goose an' iron*: E. "goose" refers to shape of the handle.]

GOOSTY, *a.* 1. Of places: Dreary, desolate, *eerie*. G. ‡2. Of a house: Of a large size, and not storm- or weather-proof. Rxb., N. §3, §4. = GOUSTY *a.*² 1, 2. G. [From GOUSTY *a.*¹, *a.*²]

GORBEL, *sb.* NE. A nestling, or unfledged bird. [= GORBLIN'.]

GORBET, *sb.* N. An unfledged bird. [med. Sc.; = s.w. Sc. *gorb*.]

GORBLE, *v.* NE, w. *tr.* To eat ravenously; to gobble. [So earlier Sc. (1728).]

GORBLIN', *sb.* N, w-s. Also *gorbleen'* (w). An unfledged bird: "Gape, gorblins, an' A'll gie ee a worm" (playfully said on giving gifts to children). Cf. RAW *a.* 4. [So earlier s. Sc. (1728): cf. GORLIN'.]

GORE, *interj.* 1. An asseveration or petty oath. N-w. 2. *By (the) gore!* or *My gore*, = prec. N-w. ‡3. *Gore-pate*, "an exclamation used by the vulgar" (Jam.). Rxb.

GORGE, *sb.* s. Watery snow: "The burn's full o' gorge." [Cf. next and U.S. *gorge* floating ice jammed together.]

GORGE, *v.* N, s. *tr.* To choke up (a channel) with snow, ice, etc.: "The burn's gorged up wi' ice an' snaw." "Greenside hop was gorg'd [with a torrent] frae brae to brae" (A. Scott² 31). "The ice gorged up the chennel." [Cf. GURGE, GRUDGE, and E. *gorge* to choke up, etc.]

†GORLIN', *sb.* *N.* Also *gorling* (Rxb.). = GORBLIN': Rhyme—"Gape, gape, gorlin', For I have a worm," etc. [s. Sc. (1721) *gorlin*, from earlier E. *gor* young bird + *-ling*.]

†GORMAW, *sb.* "The gull, or cormorant" (Leyden 339). [med. Sc. *gormaw*.]

GOUST (goust), *v.* *NE. tr.* To stop (a person's mouth, *i.e.* talk): "A goustit his gab for 'im." [Cf. "We gust our gabs" (A. Scott² 159), = we satisfy or fill our mouths.]

†GOUSTEROUS ('goustrəs), *a. G.* Of weather, etc.: Dark and stormy; boisterous. [From Sc. *gouster* to bluster.]

GOUSTY, *a.*¹ Also *gowsty*. *NE, C.* Of places: Large, bare, and dreary: "A gowsty hoose." [med. Sc. *gowstie*.]

GOUSTY ('gousti), *a.*² Also *gowsty*. 1. Of the wind: Blowing strongly; violent: (see Appendix I. D). *G.* 2. Boisterous: "A gousty day" (Jam.). Rxb., *G.* [? From preceding, influenced by E. *gusty* (of wind).]

†GOVE, *sb.* *N.* Also *goave* (Rxb.). A broad, vacant stare.

GOVE (goiv), *v. N, W.* Also *goave* (Rxb.). *int.* To stare in a stupid or vacant manner; to go aimlessly about: "[They] ran goavin wild to grasp at fame" (A. Scott² 20). [med. Sc. *gove* to stare (stupidly). Cf. GAIVE *v.*]

†GOVE-I'-THE-WUND, *sb.* Rxb., *N.* A vain, fickle, or foolish person.

GOVER, *sb.* Also *goaver*. *w.* One who "goves." †Also in "Johnie the gover," so nicknamed because his father frequently used the word "gove."

GOVIE, *sb.* Also *goavie*, *goovie*. *s.* One awkward and senseless in talk. [See GAIVIE.]

{GOVIE-DICK, *interj. G.* An exclamation of surprise.}

GOW, *sb.* *w-s.* Also *goo* (*N*). A bad taste or flavour, especially one experienced on "repeating." [From Sc. *goo*, *gou*:—F. *goût* taste.]

GOWAN, *sb.* {1. The daisy, *Bellis perennis*. *G.*} (See COW *v.*²) 2. The marguerite; = HORSE-GOWAN. *C.* 3, 4. (See LAPPER, LAPPERT, SHEEP *sb.* 8.) [med. Sc. *gowan* = 1. Cf. *n. E.* and *med. E.* *gollan* yellow flower.]

†GOWAN-GABBIT, *a.* Rxb. 1. Of the sky, day, etc.: Very clear early in the morning: "We'll hae rain or night, this morning's o'er gowan-gabbit" (Jam.). 2. "'A gowan-gabbit day,' a sunshiny day, when the *gowans* have disclosed themselves" (Jam.). 3. Of the face: "Having much red and white: viewed as a mark of delicacy of constitution" (Jam.).

GOWD, *sb.* §1. Gold. *G.* 2. *Gowd in gowpins* (1852 Telfer *Tales and Ballads* 85), = GOOLD 2. {†3. *Gowd-spink*, the goldfinch: (Murray 122).} [Sc. (1721) *gowd* = 1. § 62 1.]

†GOWGAIR, *sb.* Td. "A mean, greedy, selfish fellow" (Jam.). [? For *gowd-gair*: see prec. and GARE.]

GOWK, *sb.* {§1. The cuckoo. *N-W.*} Proverb: "As grit as the gowk and the titlene" (Leyden 377). {2. A dolt or dullard. *G.* 3. An "April fool." *G.* 4. *Ti hunt the gowk*, to go on a fool's errand, especially on 1st (†or 2nd) April: "First an' saicont o' April, Hunt the gowk another mile." *G.*} 5. An ungainly person. ‡6. *Gowk's meat*, the wood-sorrel. *C-W.* Cf. CUCKOO 4. ‡7. *Gowk-spit*, cuckoo-spit. *N, NW.* 8. *Gowk yits, oats*, oats sown in April. *C.* [med. *Sc.* and *n. E. gowke*:—Old *N. gaukr* = 1.]

GOWK, *v. G. tr.* To befool (a person), as on 1st April.

GOWL, *sb. N, W.* A growl or howl, as of a dog, or of the wind.

GOWL, *v. 1. int.* Of dogs: To howl. *N, W.* 2. Of persons: To bellow; to yell. *S.* 3. To speak harshly. *NE.* [med. *E. goule*, med. *Sc. gowle* (= 1-2):—Old *N. gaula* to low.]

‡GOWLY, *a. NE.* Also *ghouly*. 1. Of weather: Boisterous, windy. 2. Of places; Very draughty: "A ghoully spot" (*Kelso Chronicle* 12 Nov. 1920).

GOWP, *v.* Also *goup*. †1. *int.* Of the veins, etc.: To beat or pulsate strongly. *Rxb.* ‡2. To throb violently: "I think my finger's gaun' to beel [= fester]; it's gouping sadly" (*Jam.*). *Rxb., N, NW.* [*Sc.* (1796) *goup*.]

‡GRACIE, *sb.* Also *gracie*. *Rxb., N.* A pig. [From *Sc. grice*, med. *E. grise*:—Old *N. gríss* pig.]

GRAIN, *sb. 1.* A branch of a tree or shrub. *N-C.* (See SPROT 1.) 2. A branch of a stream. *W-S.* 3. A prong of a fork. *NE, S.* [med. *Sc.* and *E. grayn, grane* same:—Old *N. grein* division, branch.]

GRAMPUS, *sb. 1.* A big clumsy fellow: "A muckle grampus." *NW, C, S.* †2. An ignoramus. *Td., NW.* [From *E. grampus* puffing person, cetacean fish.]

‡GRANNIE-BAIRN, *sb. W.* A grandchild.

‡GRAVE-MERELS, *sb. pl.* "The breaking out of blotches, which are called the grave-merels, or grave-scabs" (Wilkie 66). [Cf. MERLED.]

†GRAY, *sb.*¹ *NE, W.* Any arithmetic-book; also, the subject of arithmetic. [*n. Sc. Gray* an arithmetic written by Mr Gray.]

†GRAY, *sb.*² *Rxb.* A drubbing: "Ye'll get your gray;...I'll gie him his gray" (*Jam.*).

GREE, *sb.* {†1. The prize or reward: "Ti bear the gree." *C-W.*} †2. (See DATE.) [med. *Sc. gre* superiority:—Old *F. gre*.]

GREE, *v. NE, C-W.* Also *grei* (*C-W.*) *int.* To agree. [med. *E. gree*, from *agree*.]

GREEN, *a. 1.* *Green cow*, a recently-calved cow; termed so from the freshness of her milk (= *green milk*. *C-S.*) *Rxb., C-W.* †2. *Green goon, gown*, the supposed badge of the loss of virginity. *Rxb., N, W.* (Cf. earlier *E. green gown* a gown so stained by the wearer being rolled in sport on the grass.) §3. *Green lady*, a spectre supposed to frequent dells or lonely spots. *C.* 4. *Green-lintie*, the greenfinch. *G.* Also *greenie* (*W.*).

†GREET, *sb.* Rxb. The distinguishing grain or texture of a stone. [E. (1662) *greet*, variant of E. *grit* same.]

GREETIN'-FACE, *sb.* G. A ludicrous appellation for one whose face betrays a childish inclination to weep. [From Sc. *greet* to weep.]

GREW (*griu:*), *sb.* G. Also *groo* (N). A greyhound. [Short for med. E. *grehounde*.]

GREY, *a.* 1. Said of dawn or dusk (frequently even when not grey): "It was gettin' grey daylight" (G). "It was duist grey derk" (NE, W). 2. *Grey-bird*, = MUIRCHEEPER. S. ‡3. *Greyhorse*, a louse. C-S. 4. *Grey lintie*, the linnet *Linota cannabina*: (1875 *B.N.C.P.* 503). NE.

†GRILL, *v.* 1. *int.* = GIRL *v.* 1. NW. 2. = GIRL *v.* 2. Rxb., NW. 3. = GIRL *v.* 3. Rxb., NW. [med. E. *grille* to tremble. Cf. med. Dutch and Low G. *grillen* to shiver.]

‡GRIME, *sb.* NE, W-S. A flake of soot. [E. *grime* smut.]

GRIMIN', *sb.* 1. A sprinkling or thin covering of snow. NE, W-S. 2. *pl.* Flecks or patches of light: "The sunnie-blinks joukit throwe atween the leaves tae fleck the road wi' grymins o' licht" (Smith 3). W. [s. Sc. (18th c.) *gryming* = 1.]

†GRISK, *a.* Rxb. Greedy, avaricious. [= Da. *gridsk*.]

†GRISSLY, *a.* NW. Crisped with hoar-frost. [Cf. GIRSLING.]

GRIT, *a.* 1. Great, huge, large: "The three Eildons make yeh grit hill" (N). "My heart grows grit" (Thomson 42). 2. Big with young: "Grit yowes." G. 3. *The grit folk*, the "great folk"; the local gentry. Similarly "The grit an' the puir." N, W. 4. Intimate; on friendly terms: "The twaesome are gey grit again." G. (See also GOWK *sb.* 1.) [med. Sc. *grit*. § 39 D.]

GROO, *sb.* Also *grue*. N. A thin, almost imperceptible coating of newly formed ice on water: "There's a groo in (*also on*) the water." [Selkirk (1825) *grue*, *groo*.]

GROOSE (*gru:z*), *sb.* G. A shiver; a fit or spell of shivering.

GROOSE, *v.* Also *grooze*, *gruze*. Rxb., G. *int.* To shiver with cold. [Low G. *grüsen* to shudder. Cf. n. E. *growse*.]

GROOSY, *a.* Also *groozy*. G. Shivery, shivering.

‡GROSSEL, *sb.* N, C. Also ‡*grozel* (Rxb., N, C-W), *groosel* (NW). 1. A gooseberry. 2. Proverbially—"Like a cock at a grozel," = with great eagerness. W. [Fr. *groseille* gooseberry.]

‡GROSSERT, *sb.* N, W. Also *grozart* (C); †*groser*. A gooseberry: "Grosers and risors" (1632 Earl of Ancram *Correspondence* (1875) 1. 74). [med. E. *groser*, from F. *groseille*.]

‡GROSSET, *sb.* Rxb., N, W. Also *grozet* (NE, W-S). A gooseberry. [Sc. (c. 1786) *grozet*.]

GROUFF (*grau:*), *a.* Rxb., Ld.; NE, W; S (C). Vulgar, coarse, rough. [From med. Sc. *grof* gruff, coarse.]

GROUNGE (*grundz*), *sb.* Also *groonge*. W. A grumbling; a growl or growling: "His grounge an' bark" (Halliday 259).

GROUNGE, *v.* Also *groonge*. 1. *int.* To complain or grumble (*about* something). Rxb., G. 2. Of a dog: To growl. G. 3. To look sullen or sulky. Rxb., NW. Also *grunge* (Rxb.). [From med. Sc. *grunch*: see GRUNCH *v.* and § 23 C.]

GROWN (*graun*), *past ppl.* 1. Grown. N-w. 2. *Grown-up*, overgrown, congested, choked up: "A gairden grown-up wi' weeds." "A pantry grown-up wi' dirt." W.

GROY, *sb.* E, NE. A horse. [Yetholm Gipsy *groy*.]

†GRUAN, *sb.* Rxb. A greyhound. [From med. E. *grewand* same.]

‡GRUDGE, *sb.* N, C-w. Watery snow, as in a pitcher, brook, etc.; also, softened ice.

GRUDGE, *v.* †1. *tr.* Of floating ice or snow, or rushing water: To choke up (a channel, river, etc.): "The ice grudged up the Jed at the cauld, thonder." C. ‡2. Turbulent water interrupted in its course, is said to be "*grudged up*." Rxb. Similarly used of floating pieces of ice packed together (Hilson). †3. "When ice is raised or forced up by the water swelling underneath, the water is said to *grudge it up*" (Jam.). Rxb. ‡4. *int.* To press or crowd against something as by water pressure: "The broken ice was grudgin' up again the cauld." N, C. [See GORGE *v.*, GURGE *v.*]

GRUDGED, *ppl. a.* W-s. Of blood: Coagulated.

†GRUFELING, *adv.* Rxb. In ludicrous use: Lying closely and comfortably wrapped up. [med. E. and Sc. *grufeling*, etc., grovelling, prostrate. Cf. AGROOF.]

GRUIZ, *sb.* and *v.*, GRUIZY, *a.* W. = GROOSE, GROOSY.

GRUIZLE, *v.* Also *guzzle*. W-s. *int.* To breathe heavily and somewhat wheezily; also, to gurgle continuously, as an infant when well pleased: "Again the pen he nibbles, An'...guzzlin' pores" (Halliday 141). [= s.w. Sc. (1824) *groozle*. Similarly midland Sc. (1825) *guzzle*.]

GRUNCH, *sb.* S. A grunt. [Cf. GROUNGE *sb.*]

GRUNCH, *v.* 1. *int.* To grunt. S. †2. To grind or gnash: "He sall grunch wi' his teeth" (Riddell *Psalm* cxii. 10). [Cf. med. Sc. *grunch* to grudge, object, later Sc. *gruntch* to grunt out.]

GRUND, *sb.* {1. Ground. G.} 2. See BLACKIE 2. [§ 42 J.]

GRUNDSTANE, *sb.* N-w. A grindstone.

‡GRUNDYSWALLEH, *sb.* NE, S. Groundsel. [A.S. *grunde-swelige*, etc.]

GRUNTLE, *sb.* N, C-w. The snout (of a sow, etc.): [The badger] "shote up his gruntle" (Telfer 44). [med. Sc. *gruntill*.]

GRUPPEN, *ppl. a.* 1. Gripped, seized. G. 2. *Gruppen an'* *liftit*, arrested and run in. N-w. 3. Of the wrist: Sprained. C-w.

†GRUSH, *a.* Rxb. Thriving; plump: "Five grush bairnies" (A. Scott³ 91). [Cf. Sc. *grushie*, n.w. E. *grosk*; also Sw. dial. *groske* green.]

GRY, *sb.* E, NE. = GROY: "A barrie gry." [E. Gipsy *grye*.]

GUDDIAN, *sb.* W. A gutter draining a manure heap. [Cf. GUDING.]

GUDDLE, *v.* {1. *int.* (also *tr.*) To grope for trout by hand under stones or banks. *N*, *w-s.*} 2. To feel with the nose, etc.: "[Hounds] guddled and chackit about his flanks" (Telfer 68). [*Sc.* (1818) *guddle* = 1.]

GUDE, *sb.* Also *Guid*. 1. God: "Gude keep ye aye frae warlocks" (Halliday 105). "Guid guide ye bairn!" (Riddell 20). "Gude guide us a'" (*Hawick Songs* 49). "Gude-be-thankit" (*w*). †"Gude sauf" = God save! (Hilson). 2. *Gudesake* (also *for gudesake*), = for God's sake: "Gudesake, what is yon?" (A. Scott² 37). *G.* [Cf. next.]

GUDE, *a.* 1. Good. *G.* 2. See CREEL *v.* 2. 3. *Gude-anes*, *Gudewill*, = GUID-YINS, -WULL. *Rxb.*

†GUDGET. *Rxb.* 1. *sb.* "One who is fat from eating too much" (Jam.). 2. *adj.* Of persons, etc.: = GUDGY *a.* [*med. Sc.* *gudget* camp-follower, menial:—*F.* *goujat*.]

†GUDGET, *v.* *Rxb. int.* "To be gluttonous" (Jam.).

GUDGY, *a.* *s.* Short and thick: "A gudgy body."

†GUDING, *sb.* Manure: "Muck or guding" (1658 *Jedburgh Records* 28 Jan.). [= *Sc.* (1702) *gooding*, *Sc.* (1595) *gudding*:—*Sc.* (1549) *guidd*, *good* to manure (land).]

GUESSIN'-SPEERS, *sb. pl. c.* The game of charades or *guesses*. [*Sc. speer* question.]

GUFF, *sb.* *G.* A fool. [Variant of GOFF.]

†GUFF, *v.* *Td., NE.* To babble, talk foolishly: "To guff and talk" (Jam.). [*Sc.* (1766).]

GUFFIE, *sb.* *E, NE.* A pig. [Cant *guffie*:—*grufi*:—*grumphie*.]

GUFFISH, *a.* *Rxb., G.* Stupid, foolish, clownish. Hence *Guffishly*, *Guffishness*. [*GUFF sb.*]

GUID, *a.* 1. Good, in various senses. *G.* †2. *Guid breed*, bread baked for baptisms, marriages, or deaths. *w-s.* 3. *Guid sooth*, a mild expletive. *s.* †4. *Guidwull*, the portion of meal, ground at a mill, which was due to the under-miller. *N.* 5. *Guid yins*, one's best or Sunday clothes. *G.* [§ 48 D.]

GUID, *adv.* †1. To a commendable degree: "Was aw no guid game no to squeal?" (1875 *H.A.S.T.* 33/2). †2. *Guid truly! Guid trewly!* = truly! indeed! *NE, w.* Also "Guid troth!" (Mrs Scott 8).

GUIDDIE, *sb.* *c-w; §N.* Also *goodie* (*N*). A sweet; a sweetmeat. [From *Sc.* and *E.* dialect *goodie*, etc.]

GUIF, *sb. c.* Also †*goof* (in "Tam-the-Goof": Laidlaw 48). A dolt. [Variant of GOFF.]

GUINE (*gin*), *sb.* {Also *gean*.} *G.* The wild cherry tree or *gean-tree*; the fruit of this: "The guine...[with] luscious sable cherries" (Leyden *Scenes* IV. v). "The *guin* trees" (Hall 25). [*med. E.* *guyne*:—*F.* *guigne*.]

GUINEA, *sb.* *c-w.* 1. A short piece of wood, pointed at both ends, hit about in certain games (as tip-cat). *c-w.* 2. *Stick-an'-guinea*, tip-cat. *w.*

GUISS, *sb.* c-s. 1. A pig. 2. Call-note (usually thrice repeated) to a pig, etc. [Cf. next and Norw. *gosse* pig.]

GUSSIE, *sb.* G. Also *gissie* (N). {1. A pig, sow, or swine. G.} ‡2. *Guissie-in-the-kirk*, a game in which one boy endeavours to roll a ball or large marble (the "guissie") into a central hole (the "kirk"), despite his opponents' efforts to drive it back. N. 3. *Guissie-pig*, = 1. c-s. [Cf. med. Sc. *gussis cro* = pigstye.]

GULDER, *v.* N. *int.* To speak harshly or boisterously. [= s.w. Sc. (1824) *gulder*. Cf. GOLLER *v.* 2 and GULLER *v.*]

†GULE-TREE, *sb.* NW, W. Also †*guil-trei* (W). The barberry-bush: "In my boyish days this bush was called gule-tree" (Aird 173). [? From next; both being held as pests. But cf. Old N. *gulr* yellow.]

†GULL, *sb.* NE. Also †*cull* (NE). The corn-marigold, *Chrysanthemum segetum*. [Sc. (18th c.) *guil*, *gool*:—med. E. *golde*, etc.]

GULLER, *sb.* 1. A gurgle; a gurgling sound. c, s. 2. = GOLLER *sb.* 1. N. 3. = GOLLER *sb.* 2. S. [Sc. (1808) *guller* = 1.]

GULLER, *v.* 1. *int.* = GOLLER *v.* 1. N-C, S. 2. = GOLLER *v.* 3. E, C, S.

GULMAW, *sb.* W. A gourmand: "A greedy gulmaw." [From med. Sc. *goul-mau* = ? cormorant. Cf. GILMAW.]

GULSH, *sb.*¹ Also *gulch*. Rxb., w-s. A thick, clumsily-shaped person. (Frequently implying dull-wittedness.) [From E. dialect *gulch* to eat or drink voraciously.]

GULSH, *sb.*² NE. A cross, indistinct utterance. [Cf. midland E. *gulsh* ribaldry.]

GUMP, *v.* Also *gumph* (Rxb., c-w). 1. *int.* To search by feeling with the hands; to grope: (A. Scott³ 113). Rxb., G. 2. To grope for trout under stones, "clints," etc.; to *guddle*. Rxb., G. c. 3. *tr.* To catch (fish) in this way. G. c. [s. Sc. (1818).]

GUMPH, *sb.* G. A dolt. [From E. dialect *gump*.]

GUNDY, *a.* ‡1. *Gundy-guts*, a voracious person. Rxb., c. ‡2. "*Gundie*, greedy; rather as expressive of voracity" (Jam.). Rxb. [From earlier E. *gundy-gut* = 1.]

†GUNKERIE, *sb.* Td., NW. Duping; trickery. [Cf. Sc. *gunk* sb., deception; jilting.]

†GUNKIE, *sb.* Td., N. One who is tricked; a dupe.

§GURD, *v.* NE. *int.* Of water: = GURGE *v.* 3. [Sc. (1710) *gourd*.]

GURGE, *v.* 1. *tr.* = GRUDGE *v.* 1: "The ice is gurgin' up the burn." N, W; Sibbald. 2. = GRUDGE *v.* 2. NE. 3. *int.* Of water: To rise or swell *up* turbulently by reason of being obstructed or stemmed back. NE. Cf. GRUDGE *v.* 4 and GURD. [See GORGE *v.*, GRUDGE *v.* With 3 cf. E. *gurge* to surge, eddy, whirl.]

GURL, *sb.* 1. A growl. NE. 2. A gurgling sound, as by purling water. N. 3. A rocky place in a stream where the confined water issues with a gurgling noise. Rxb., N. [Earlier Sc. *gurl* = 1. Cf. next.]

GURL, *v.* 1. *int.* To growl, as a dog. NE. 2. Of water: To

escape, issue, or run with a gurgling sound; to purl. Rxb., G. [Earlier E. *gurl* to growl, gurgle.]

GURR, *sb.* s. A snarl, as by a dog. [Sc. (1814).]

GURR, *v.* Rxb., N-C, s. *int.* To growl or snarl. [Sc. (1815).]

GUTTER, *sb.* Also *gutter*. c-w. A sore between the fingers.

GUTTER, *v.* Rxb., G. *int.* Of a sore, etc.: To suppurate, fester.

GUTTERBLOOD, *sb.* Also *gutterbluid*. {1. A meanly-born person. G.} 2. In *pl.*, Natives of the same town or place. G. 3. One whose ancestors for some generations have been born in the same locality: "He's a gutterbluid o' that toun." Rxb., N, W.

GUTTIE, *sb.* w. A corpulent person. [Cf. Sc. *guttie* corpulent.]

GUZNER, *sb.* Also *guizner*. w. The gizzard of a bird. [From next. § 13 G.]

GUZZERN, *sb.* NE. = GUZNER *sb.* [med. E. *gisarn*, *gyserne*, etc.]

‡GYPE (gɣip, w; d3ɣip, s), *sb.* w-s. An impudent person.

‡GYTE, *sb.* 1. A small boy; an imp; a brat. N. 2. An unfledged nestling. E. [Sc. *get* = 1.]

HA', *sb.* 1. A hall, in various senses. G. Phrase: "Driven oot o' hoose an' ha'." w. ‡2. The farm-house. c-s. ‡3. *Ha'-clay* ('haklɛ; 'haklɛi), a kind of clay formerly much used for "whitening" fireplaces, doorsteps, etc.; usually applied to a tough, clammy, pale-blue clay, but also (about St Boswells) to boulder-clay. Rxb., N-w. 4. *Ha'-man*, the hired man who stays at the farm-house. c-s. ‡5. *Ha'-rig*, the first ridge in a grain-field; "thus denominated, because it is cut down by the domestics on the farm;...also called the 'foremost rig'" (Jam.). Rxb., N. [§ 11 D.]

‡HAAR, *sb.* Rxb., NW. Also ‡*haur* (Rxb.). An impediment in the speech, as due to harelip, etc.

‡HAAR-FROST, *sb.* N-w. A hoar-frost. [Cf. Sc. (1644) *haire-frost* same, and E. *haar* wet mist.]

HABBLE, *sb.* N-w. 1. A fix, difficulty, or perplexity. 2. A tangle or state of confusion: "The threid, the room, is in a habble." [Earlier E. *hobble* = 1.]

HABBLE, *v.* 1. *tr.* To confuse, perplex, or embarrass (a person). Frequently *ti be habbl't*. Rxb., G. 2. To tangle (thread, etc.). G. [As preceding.]

HABEN (habn), *sb.* 1. Bread. E, NE. 2. Corn. E. [Yetholm Gipsy *haben* (E. Gipsy *hobben*) victuals.]

HACK (hak), *sb.* 1. A "chap" or crack in the skin (usually of the hand or wrist). N-w. 2. A fork especially used for drawing dung, etc., out of a cart. G. [From E. (1575) *hack* a notch.]

HACK (hak), *v.*¹ G. *tr.* To crack or chap (the skin) as by cold or wet. (Usually in past pple.) [From med. E. *hacke* to notch.]

HACK, *v.*² w. *tr.* To plunder or *herry* (a bird's nest). [= Lincoln *hag*. Cf. Cumberland *hack* to win (marbles, etc.).]

HACK-BERRY, *sb.* Also *hag-berry*. *G.* The fruit of the bird-cherry, *Prunus Padus*. [*E.* dialect *hag-berry*, from Norse: cf. *Da. hæggebær*, Norw. *heggjebær* same.]

HACKIE, *sb.*¹ *c.* A hatchet. [*E. hack* *v.* + *-ie.*]

HACKIE, *sb.*² §1. One who plunders a bird's nest. *c.* 2. Frequently in the rhyme chanted as a reproach: "Hackie, hackie, herry-nest, The bonnie bird ti build its nest, An' yow ti gang an' herry 't!" *c.* (= "Hack, hack, herry-nest," etc. *w.*) [Remembered in use from *c.* 1885. Cf. *HACK* *v.*²]

‡HACKUM-PLACKUM, *adv.* 1. By (or in) equal shares (of payment, reward, etc.). *Td., G.* Also *hackim-plackim* (Riddell 143). 2. Closely in accord, "hand in glove." *w-s.*

HADDIN', *vbl. sb.* 1. The action of holding. *G.* 2. The holding of a house or land on lease; the house or land so held. *G.* 3. Phrases: "Driven oot o' hoose an' haddin'" (*N.*) "£28...to keep house and haddin" (Younger 312). 4. The quantity or number of sheep which a farm is reckoned to maintain or graze: "The haddin o' a farm" (*Jam.*). *Rxb., N, S.* [§ 33 *G.*, § 11 *c.*]

HADDO ('hadg), *sb.* Also *hadda*. 1. A haddock. *G.* ‡2. *Haddo-breeks*, the roe of a haddock. *Rxb., N, w.* [§ 5 *c.*]

HAE (hæ:), *sb.* *w-s.* A faculty or possession: "Hei has a hae as weel as a want." [From *E. have* *sb.* Cf. *Sc. hae* to have.]

HAET, *sb.* 1. A very small piece; a whit. Usually with negatives: "Sorrow haet" (*A. Scott*² 158). "Plague haet" (*Halliday* 142), *w.* "No a haet," "Deil a haet have A" (*N, w.*). Also *haed* (*w.*). Cf. *HYID*. 2. In exclamatory use, denoting impatience, annoyance, or disgust: "Haet! haud eer gab!" *G.* [Earlier *Sc. deuil haid*="Devil have it!"]

HAG, *sb.*¹ *G.* A ledge or shelf of turf and earth overhanging the side of a stream; a turf-clad projecting river-bank. [From *Sc.* and *n. E. hag* moss-ground:—*med. E. hag* gap or chasm:—Old *N. høg.*]

‡HAG, *sb.*² *NE.* Brushwood. [Earlier *n. E. hag* copse.]

‡HAG-AIRN, *sb.* *Rxb.* A blacksmith's hardy or "hack-iron." [From *Sc.* and *n. E. hag* to chop, hack + *Sc. airn* iron.]

HAGGLE-BARGAIN, *sb.* *N.* Also *hagil-bargain* (*Sibbald*). One who higgles or stickles in making a bargain; a haggler. [*E. haggle* to cavil, dispute.]

HAIGLE, *sb.* *c-s.* A fatiguing walk, owing to a burden, distance, etc.

HAIGLE, *v.* 1. *int.* To plod or walk wearily, as if cumbered or overburdened: "My lade is sad [= heavy], I can scarcely haigle" (*Jam.*). *Rxb., G.* 2. *tr.* To carry (a cumbrous or entangling article) with difficulty. *Rxb., N-w.* [*E.* (1583) *hagle*. § 36 *D.*]

HAIK, *v.* Also *hake*. *N, w-s.* *tr.* To carry laboriously: "Haiking a muckle clumsy banyel." [*med. Sc. haik, hake* to trudge.]

HAIL, *sb.* *G.* 1. The goal in certain sports, especially annual handball: "The hail at the toon-fit." 2. An instance of reaching

the goal and winning a score: "Fowr hails an' a cut." [Sc. (1673) *hail* = 2.]

HAIL, *v.*¹ *G. tr.* To strike the goal with (a handball, etc.). [med. Sc. *hale*.]

HAIL, *v.*² *w-s. int.* To flow copiously: "The sweet [= sweat] was fair hailin' off iz." [med. E. *hale*, *hayle* to stream.]

HAIN, *v.* *1. tr.* To enclose or shut up (a field) to preserve it for pasture or hay; to foster (grass or hay) in this way. *G.* "Haynit gers" (1640 in Wilson¹ 48). *2.* To take sparingly; to use economically: "Hain the scones." "Hain eer shuin, bairns; leather's dear." *G.* *3.* To retain, preserve: "A [= a pedestrian] hained that view as lang as A could" (Smith 10). *w.* *4.* To save or spare oneself (trouble) in doing something: "Ee may hain eersel' the trouble." *c-w.* [med. Sc. *hane* (= 1, 2):—Old N. *hegna* to protect, preserve.]

‡**HAINBERRY**, *sb.* *Rxb., s.* The raspberry. [From n. E. *hind-berry*, *hineberry*:—A.S. *hind-berie*.]

HAINCH, *sb.* {*1.* The haunch. *G.* "Whan we hainch deep then i' the waters stood" (A. Scott² 30).} *2.* A jerking cast of a stone (see **HAINCH** *v.* 1). *N-w.* *3.* A halt or limp in one's walk. *NW, w.* *4.* A leg-up, as upon horseback, etc. *w.* *5.* A help-up with a heavy object. *w.* [§ 36 F.]

HAINCH, *v.* {*1. tr.* and *int.* To throw (a stone) by swinging down the hand as far as the thigh. *N-w.*} *2. int.* To walk with a halt or limp. *N, w.* [Sc. (1788) *hainch* = 1; cf. preceding.]

HAINCHER, *sb.* *N-w.* One who "hainches" a stone (in a specified manner): "Jock's a guid haincher, but Tam's a better hawker."

‡**HAINCHIL**, *v.* *Rxb., N, w-s.* = **HENCHIL** *v.* [**HAINCH** *v.* 2.]

HAIRSH, *a.* *w-s.* Also *hearsh* (*s*), *hairse* (Murray 105). Hoarse. [§ 20 A.]

HAIRY, *a.* *1.* *Hairy eel*, the hairworm, *Gordius aquaticus*. *N-c.* *2.* *Hairy oobit* (*G*), *hairy woobit* (*N*), a woolly-bear.

HAISTER, *sb.* ‡*1.* One who does things confusedly. *N, c.* ‡*2.* A slovenly mismanaging woman; a trollop. *Rxb., N, c.* ‡*3.* "A confusion, a hodge-podge. It is sometimes applied to a great dinner confusedly set down" (Jam.). *Rxb.* [Cf. **HASTREL**, **HAISTERS**.]

‡**HAISTER**, *v.* *1. int.* To speak or act without premeditation. *Rxb., N-w.* *2.* To work in a slovenly or careless manner: "A haisterin' hallock" (Jam.). *Rxb., N-w.* *3. tr.* To toast (bread, etc.) badly or imperfectly. *Rxb., NW.* *4.* To scamp (work). *Rxb., NW, w.*

‡**HAISTERS**, *sb.* *Rxb., s.* "One who speaks or acts confusedly" (Jam.). [Cf. **HAISTER** *sb.* 1; n. Fr. *haisteri* to romp; etc.]

HAITH, *interj.* *N, w-s.* A mild expletive, = E. "faith!": "Haith, lad! ee're no blate!"

HAKE, *sb.* Also *haik*. *N, w-s.* *1.* A gossip or mischief-maker; a "hag," old woman of no character. *2.* An old cow or mare. [Cf. Sc. Border (1806) *hack* a hag, and med. E. *hake* loiterer, lounge.]

HALD (hɑ:ld), *sb.* †1. A hold: (Murray 123). 2. A projecting river-bank (HAG *sb.*¹) forming or suitable as the retreat of a fish. *c.* Also *holt* (E). [§ 50 F.]

HALDIT, *a. c.* Sheltered under a "hald": "The troot's haldit."

‡HALE, *v.* 1. *int.* Of a sore: To heal. Also *hyill*. *w-s.* 2. *tr.* To cure, heal: "He...hælet thame" (Riddell *Psalm* cvii. 20). [med. Sc. and E. *hale*.]

HALE-SCART, *a. w-s.* Unscratched, unhurt: (A. Scott¹ 192, 270). [med. Sc. *hail-scart*:—Sc. *hale* free from injury + *scart* scratch.]

HALF- (haf). †1. *Half-fou*, the measure of half a bushel. *Rxb., c.* In common use when people took their grain to be ground at the mill—(a practice surviving in Jedburgh till 1843). Also †*half-fu'* (1843 *Report of Trial* 42), †*half-full* (*Ibid.* 45). "Tweae haffuw o baarlie" (Murray 246). 2. *Half-nab*, a person of the middle class; hence, a snob. *c-w.* 3. *Half-nabbery*, the middle class (or people pretending to be such) collectively. *c.* 4. *Half-waxed*, half-grown; said of rabbits, etc. *NE, c.*

HALFERS ('hafərz), *sb. NE, c.* A cry, especially used by young people, claiming half of something a companion finds. Also *Half-mei* (w), = "half to me."

HALLION, *sb.* 1. A clumsy or clownish person. *Rxb., NE, s.* 2. An idle, lazy, or worthless fellow. *Rxb., N, s.* 3. "A gentleman's servant out of livery" (Jam.). *Rxb.* 4. A mischievous lad. *s.* [Sc. (1786) *hallion* = 1. Cf. HULLION, HANIEL.]

HALOK ('helək), *sb. Rxb., G.* Also *hallock, haillok, haloc* (Leyden), *hallik* (Jam.). A light thoughtless girl; a giddy young woman: (see HAISTER *v.* 2). [med. Sc. *halok*.]

HALY, *a.* §1. Holy. *N.* ‡2. *Haly-how, -hoo*, a child's caul. *NE.* *Hali-hoo* (Wilkie 72). [med. Sc. and E. *haly*:—A.S. *hǣlig* = 1.]

‡HAMEIL, *a. Rxb.* 1. Domestic. 2. "Intestine" (Jam.). [From Sc. *hamelt, hamald*:—med. Sc. *hammald*.]

HAMLICK, *sb. c.* The hemlock. [§ 33 D.]

HAMMLE, *v. NW, w. int.* To walk in a clumsy or shambling fashion. [n. E. *hamble, hamel* to walk lame:—A.S. *hamelian* to maim.]

HAMP, *v. N. int.* To stammer or stutter: "Ye mind auld stories I can but hamp at" (A. Scott² 31). "If ye 'bout it hamp and hay" (Riddell 1. 5). [So *s. Sc.* (1796). Cf. E. dialect *hamp* to limp.]

HANCH, *v.* 1. *tr.* To snap, as or like a dog when food is thrown: "Hanchin' teeth" (Halliday 104). *w-s.* 2. To devour or eat greedily. *G.* 3. *int.* Of a dog: To show the teeth in snarling. *NW, w.* †4. To speak sharply to another. *NW.* [med. E. *hanch* same:—older F. *hancher* to snatch at.]

‡HAND-CLOOT, *sb. NW, s.* A towel. [Cf. Dutch *handdoek*, G. *handtuch*, and Sc. *clout* clout.]

‡HAND-HABBLE, *adv. Rxb.* "Business that is done quickly, summarily, without any previous plan, or without loss of time, is

said to be done *hand-habble*. It often includes the idea of something haughty or imperious in the mode of acting" (Jam.).

HANDICONNEEVE, *adv.* NE, C. Also *handiconeive* (Td.). With joint action and sharing (especially in some furtive enterprise for profit); conjointly: "We'se gae handiconeive about it" (Jam.). [See CONNEEVE *v.* I.]

‡HANDIE, *sb.* s. A wooden dish for holding food, etc.

‡HANDLACLAP, *sb.* Rxb. A moment: "In a handclap...; sometimes *handlaclap*" (Jam.). [From Sc. *handclap*, with *la* inserted as in *hanlawhile*.]

‡HANDRACKLE, *a.* Rxb. 1. Acting without consideration; heedless. 2. Active, ready: "He's as hand-rackle a fallow as in a' the parish" (Jam.). [s.e. Sc. (1820), from Sc. (c. 1720) *rackle-handed*:—Sc. and n. E. *rackle* rash, violent.]

HANDSHAKIN', *vbl. sb.* 1. A shaking of hands, especially as denoting the settling of a business matter: "A'll hae a handshakin' wi' ee suin." C, S. 2. A grappling at close quarters, a fight, in order to settle a grudge. Rxb., N, C. 3. Intermeddling, association, connection: "I wad like naething better than to hae a handshakin' wi' that business" (Jam.). Rxb., N.

HANGIT-FACED, *ppl. a.* Rxb., N. Gallows-faced.

HANGMANAY, *sb.* Also *hanginay*. W. The last day of the year. [= Sc. *hogmanay*.]

HANGREL, *sb.* 1. A butcher's cambrel. G. ‡2. A structure in a stable, upon which bridles, halters, etc., are hung ("commonly a stout branch of a tree, with a number of remaining stumps of smaller branches"—Sibbald s.v. *Hangarel*). W. [Sc. (c. 1600) *hangrell* a gallows.]

HANGSPEW, *v.* NE. 1. *tr.* = SPANGHEW *v.* 2. To punish severely: "Ye wee deil, A'll hangspew ee, at wull A."

‡HANIEL, *sb.* Also *hanyel*. 1. A greedy or lazy dog. W, S. 2. An idle slovenly fellow: "A lazy haniel" (Jam.). Rxb., C-S. ‡3. "A lazy haniel"—applied by irate mothers to children. C. [Sc. (1742) *hanyiel* slovenly.]

HANK, *sb.* 1. A loop for securing a gate or door. NE. 2. A hold or "clutch" on a person. W-S. 3. A catch or impediment in the speech. W. [From E. *hank* coil, skein.]

HANK, *v.* W. *int.* To stutter or stammer. [Cf. *prec.* and HAMP.]

‡HANLAWHILE, *sb.* N, W; Sibbald; Murray 178. A short while; a brief space of time: "He wunna bide still a hanlawhile." [From med. E. *hand lang while*, *handwhile*:—A.S. *hand-hwīl*.]

HAP, *v.* {*int.* To happen or result;} ‡Phrase: "Hap weel, rap weel" (Hogg 91), = come of it what may; despite every probable mischance: "I carena; I'll do it, hap weel, rap weel" (Jam.). Rxb., NW, C, W. [s. Sc. phrase (1801), from med. E. *hap* to happen.]

HAPPENIN', *ppl. a.* C-S. 1. Casual, chance: "A happenin'

visiter." "A happenin' yin or twae." 2. Occasional: "He gaed there at a happenin' time" (= occasionally). [Sc. (c. 1600) *hapning* same.]

‡HAPPER, *sb.* *N.* A straw vessel for carrying or holding the sower's grain. [Sc. (1825) *happer*:—med. *E. hopper*.]

‡HAPPER-HIPPIT, *a.* *Rxb.*, *w-s.* Shrunk about the hips: "My cauldrie muse...Looks e'en right lean, and happer-hippit" (Ruickbie¹ 175). [s. Sc. (1724). Cf. earlier *E. hopper-hipped*, med. Sc. *hoppir hippis*.]

‡HAPPY-GO-LUCKY, *adv.* *Rxb.* At all hazards: "Happy go lucky, I'll venture" (Jam.).

‡HAPRICK, *sb.* *NE.* = HOPRICK *sb.* [§ 33 F.]

‡HAPSHACKLE, *v.* *c-w.* *tr.* To hopple or hobble (a horse). [med. Sc. *hap-shackel*.]

HARD, *a.* 1. *Hard up*, in poor health: "A dinna like 'im; he's gey hard up." *G.* 2. *Hard-birdit*, = 4. *c.* 3. *Hard-heid*, the knapweed (*Centaurea*); the head of this. *N-c.* 4. *Hard-sutten*, of an egg, = having young formed in it. *N, w.* 5. *Hardtackle*, strong spirituous liquor. *c, s.*

‡SHARDLINS, *adv.* *Ancrum.* Not quite; barely: "Hardlins a mile."

‡HARESHAL-LIP, *sb.* *NE, w.* Also *hareshaw-lip* (*s*), *hyirsel-lip* (*NE, s*), *hyirshel-lip* (*w*). An upper lip with a fissure; a hare-lip. [From Sc. (1825) *hare-shard*:—A.S. *hær-sceard*. Cf. Da. *hareskaar*.]

‡HARESHAL-LIPPIT, *a.* *NE, w.* Also *hareshae-* (*NE*), *hyirshal-* (*NE, w*), *hyirsel-* (*NE, s*), *hareshaw-lippit* (*s*). Having a hare-lip.

HARIGALS, *sb. pl.* Also *harigalds*. *N-w.* The viscera or pluck of an animal (or person): "A'll teer oot [= I'll tear out] eer harigals." [s. Sc. (1737) *harigalds*.]

HARL, *sb.* 1. An act of dragging, scraping, or raking together. *G.* {2. A scraper for roads, stables, etc. *Rxb.*, *G.*} 3. A domestic cinder-rake. *N.* ‡4. A coarse slattern: "Mony a slut and harl" (Halliday 150). *NW, s.* Also *harl-wallets* (*E*).

HARL, *v.* 1. To scrape or rake (mud, manure, ashes, a road, etc.). *G.* 2. To roughcast (a house or wall). *N.* [From med. *E. harle* to drag.]

‡HARR, *sb.* *s.* The heel of a gate or door to which the hinges are fastened; or, the pivot on which these turn. [Sc. (1710) *har*:—med. *E. harre*, from A.S. *heorr* (hinge) or Old N. *hjarri*.]

HASH, *sb.* 1. A confused mass or crowd of common people, etc. *N, w.* {2. One who speaks much confusedly or illogically: "He's a wundy hash." *G.*} 3. A clumsy, untidy, or slovenly person. *NE, c, s.* 4. A gush of water; = HUSH 2. *s.* [Earlier *E. hash* medley, jumble.]

HASH, *v.* {1. *tr.* To slash, hack, mangle. *G.*} 2. To fatigue (a person); to overtire (oneself): "It's been a gey hashin' day for iz at the herst; A'm muittit oot an' fair platchin'" (*w*). "Dinna hash eersels." *G.* 3. *int.* To talk volubly, emptily, or illogically; to *gash*. *c-w.* [Earlier *E. hash* (= 1):—*E. hash* to cut meat small.]

HASH-A-BANNA, *sb.* w. Also †*hash-a-pie* (Rxb., nw). A lazy sloven or lout, fonder of eating than of work.

‡HASHERY, *sb.* n. Also *hashrie* (Rxb.). Wanton or careless destruction.

HASH-MA-GUNDY, *sb.* w-s. = CLAVER *sb.* 1. [HASH *v.* 3.]

HASHY, *a.* 1. Of work: Heavy, fatiguing. NE, c, s. ‡2. Of weather, etc.: Wet, sloppy. NE.

‡HASK, *v.* G. *int.* To give a short dry cough; to make a gasping noise as in clearing the throat. [s. Sc. (1825).]

HASK, *a.* ‡1. Of food: Dry and harsh to the taste. Rxb., nw, c. ‡2. Of things: Hard and dry. Rxb., nw, c. ‡3. Of a cough: Dry, hoarse. nw. [med. E. and n. E. *hask*:—med. E. *harsk*, = 1-2.]

‡HASS (has), *sb.* 1. The neck or throat. G. 2. The neck of a glen or defile: "A gigantic castle to guard the 'hass of the hope'" (1874 *H.A.S.T.* 210/2). c-s. [Earlier Sc. *hass*, *hasse*, med. Sc. and E. *halse* (= 1, 2):—A.S. *hals* = 1. § 11 C.]

‡HASS, *v.* Rxb. *int.* and *tr.* To embrace: "The nurse says to her child, 'Hass and go'" (Jam.). [med. E. *hals*.]

HASTREL ('hèstrəl), *sb.* 1. One who acts (or speaks) confusedly. Rxb., n-w. 2. = HAISTER *sb.* 2. n-w. [Cf. HAISTER and -rel.]

‡HAT, *sb.*¹ Rxb. A heap. [HOT *sb.* § 33 F.]

HAT, *sb.*² n-w. *Inti the hat*, into (or in) trouble. [E. *hat*.]

HATTER, *sb.* 1. A state of anxiety or trepidation, as in catching a train, harassing work, etc. w-s. 2. A place or situation where such obtains: "A perfec' hatter o' a place." s. 3. A confused heap, collection, or mass of anything. N, w. 4. An eruption or rash. NE. [See HOTTER *sb.*, *v.*]

HATTER, *v.* NE. *int.* To speak thickly or confusedly. [So in n. E., from *hotter* to move vibrantly.]

HATTERIN', *vbl. sb.* w-s. A wearying or tiring with worry or overwork: "He got a sair hatterin' wi' a' thae fashes."

HATTER'T, *past pple.* w-s. Wearied with worry or overwork: "He was awfully hatter't wi' thae by-hoors."

HAUCHLE, *v.* Rxb., n. Also *haghle* (Rxb.). *int.* To walk with a shuffling or shambling gait; to *shauchle*. [s. Sc. (1825) *hauchle* to walk with difficulty.]

HAUD, *sb.* 1. A grip or hold. G. See REESLE *v.* 3. ‡2. *Haud-sae*, a sufficiency: "Ye've gotten your haudsae, *i.e.* your allowance" (Jam.). Rxb. [From med. Sc. *hauld*, *hald* (= 1):—A.S. *heald* keeping.]

HAUD (had), *v.* {1. *int.* and *tr.* To hold. G.} 2. *Ti haud-sae*, to cease; to stop doing something (*e.g.* pouring out tea): "Haud-sae, haud-sae, nae mair for me" (*Kelso Chronicle* 27 May 1921). N, w. 3. *Haud him sae*: (see HECHT 3). [med. Sc. *haud*, *hauld*:—A.S. *haldan*.]

HAUF-LANG, *sb.* Also *hafflang*. w. A stripling or half-grown boy, especially one employed in a stable or farm-work. [Variant of Sc. *haufin*(g), from Sc. *hauf* half + -ling.]

HAUGH, *sb.* 1. The ham or hough. Rxb., *N.* ‡2. *Haugh-band*, a band or cord for binding a cow's hams to prevent her kicking on being milked. Rxb., NW, *C.* [From *E. hough* = 1. With 2 cf. *med. Sc. how-band*.]

HAUGH, *v.* Td., *N.* *tr.* To propel (a stone) by jerking the right hand under the uplifted thigh. [Cf. preceding and HAWK *v.*]

HAULD, *sb.* †1. A hold: (Murray 123). ‡2. A holding: (see HOOSE *sb.* 2). 3. The action of a sheep-dog in holding up sheep at a particular spot: "Stopping short in his hauld" (*Kelso Chronicle* 12 Aug. 1921). [*med. Sc. hauld*:—*A.S. hald*, etc., hold.]

HAULD, *v.* *tr.* To hold up, or round up, (sheep) on a particular spot: "Her haulding, lifting, and penning" (*Kelso Chronicle* 12 Aug. 1921). [*med. Sc. hald*:—*Old E. haldan* to hold, etc.]

HAUSE (*has*), *sb.* †1. = HASS *sb.* 1. *G.* ‡2. = HASS *sb.* 2. *C-S.* †3. A hug or embrace. Also *hauss*. Rxb. [*Sc. hause*:—*A.S. hals* = 1.]

HAVER, *sb.* †1. Oats. NE, *S.* †2. *Haver-meal*, oatmeal. Rxb. ‡3. *Haver-strae*, straw of oats. *S.* [*med. E. havir, haver*.]

HAWICK ('ha:ik), *sb.* 1. (See BAKE *sb.* 3.) 2. *Hawick gill*, a former liquid measure equal to an English half-pint: "Weel she loo'd a Hawick gill" (1724 *Andro and his Cutty Gun* i.). 3. *Hawick marle*, = HA'-CLAY. *W.* [*Hawick*, town on Teviot.]

HAWK (ha:ik), *v.* *C.* *tr.* and *int.* = HAUGH *v.* [Cf. HAUGH *v.* and *E. dialect hock* thigh.]

†HAWKATHRAW, *sb.* Td. A country wright or carpenter. (Cf. SCADDEM, SCOWDERDOUP.) [Perhaps from *hawk* to hack. Cf. Northumb. *hack-spale* a useless wright.]

HAWKER, *sb.* *C.* One who "hawks" a stone (see HAUGH *v.* and HAINCHER).

†HAWSY, *a.* NE. Wheezy.

HAZE, *v.* *N.* *tr.* To rate or scold (a person). [*E. dialect haze* to scold, beat:—*E.* (1678) *haze* to affright.]

†HAZIE, *sb.* Rxb., NW. Also *hazzy* (Rxb.). A dolt. [*E. hazy* of weak intellect.]

HAZERED, *ppl. a.* *N.* Of washing: Almost dried by the wind. [Ayr (1825) *haisert*:—*e.* Anglian (1819) *haze* to half-dry in the air.]

HEART (hært), *sb.* {1. The heart. *G.* Also *hairt*. *C-W.*} 2. *Heart-grown*, over stout or corpulent. *W-S.* 3. *Heart-hungry*, very hungry: "A'm fair heart-hungry; A could eat the deil an' sup his mother!" *W.*

HEARTIT ('hærtit), *a.* *W.* *Ti be heartit*, to be winded or knocked out by a blow.

HEATHER, *sb.* (The well-known plant. Also *haither* (*S.*)) 1. Used as an exclamation of surprise, wonder, or doubt. Frequently "Ay, heather!" *N-W.* 2. *Heather-bleater* (NE, *S.*), -*bluitter* or -*blutter* (NE, *C, S.*), the mire-snipe. 3. *Heather-claw*, a dog's dew-claw (which is apt to catch in heather with resulting pain, and is therefore often cut off). *G.*

(Cf. Angus *heather-clu* ankle.) †4. *Heather-goose*, a dolt or ninny: (see *IT* *pron.*). 5. *Heather lintie*, the mountain linnet, *Linota flavirostris*. G. 6. *Heather-ranger*, a scrubber made of heather twigs. Td., NE.

HECH-HOW. 1. *interj.* An exclamation denoting weariness, etc.: (A. Scott³ 119). Sometimes "hech how me!" N. 2. *sb.* A former or established mode of life, etc.: "It's the auld hech-how wi' 'im [= a drinker who has failed to reform] again." N, NW, S. Also *hey-how* (w). [s.e. Sc. (1811) *hech how* (= 1), from Sc. *hech!* variant of E. *heigh!* Cf. EWHOW.]

HECHLE, *v.* 1. *int.* To breathe short and quick, as with exertion; to pant, to *pech*. Occasionally "ti hechle an' pechle." N, W. 2. To proceed or walk (*on* or *up*) with difficulty or labour. Rxb., NW, W. 3. To exert oneself in getting over an impediment. Rxb., W. (See under CUSTRIL.) [Cf. HECKLE *v.*]

HECHT, *v.* 1. *tr.* To promise (a thing) to a person. N. 2. To feed (a person) with promises: "Johnnie cam and heght me kind" (A. Scott¹ 86). Rxb., N. 3. Phrase: "Hecht him weel, and haud him sae," = Promise him well, but do not fulfil it. Rxb., N. [med. Sc. *hecht*:—A.S. *héht*, past t. of *hátan*.]

HECK, *sb.* G. 1. A manger, rack, or frame for holding fodder for cattle. 2. A sparred box for holding turnips for sheep. 3. An obstructing iron frame suspended across a mill-lead. 4. A wire-net: "Using hecks or wire-nets [for the hay] in a windy, drifting day" (*Kelso Chronicle* 11 Dec. 1914). [med. Sc. and E. *hek*, etc., = 1, 2.]

HECK, *interj.* N-C. An exclamation of surprise, etc. Often "Oh heck!"

HECK, *v.* G. *int.* To eat with great appetite. Hence *Hecker*, a hearty eater. [? From E. *hack*.]

†HECKIE, *sb.* N. A flax comb; a *heckle* (hackle).

HECKLE, *sb.* W. A struggle or toiling; a difficulty, or perplexing piece of work.

HECKLE, *v.* †1. *int.* = HAUCHLE *v.* Rxb. 2. To exert, struggle, or toil. W. [Cf. HECHLE *v.*]

HECKLE-BIRNIE, *sb.* NE. An indefinitely or infinitely remote place: "Gang ti Heckle-birnie—three miles ferrer ben than hell!"

HEELER, *sb.* W. A young man fond of dancing.

HEELINT. Also *heelant*. 1. *adj.* Of the Highlands or Highlanders. G. 2. *Heelintman*, a Highlander. See BREEK *sb.* 1. G. 3. *No* (or *nane*) *sae heelint*, not so badly, in respect of progress, health, etc. G. 4. *sb.* *The Heelints*, the Highlands. G. [med. Sc. *hieland*, *heland*, etc.]

HEEZEL, *sb.* 1. The hazel-tree. G. 2. *Heezel-palms*, the catkins of this. E, C-S. [§ 54 A.]

HEEZIE, *sb.* 1. A hoist; a lift on or up; a *heeze*. S. †2. *Heezie-hozie*, the game "Wee butter, wee cheese" (q.v.): "There is a common

amusement in the harvest time among reapers, called 'Hesi hosi, or weigh butter, weigh cheese'" (Wilkie 118). [s. Sc. (1719) *heezy* (= 1):—med. Sc. *heis* to hoist.]

HEFF, *sb.* 1. An accustomed place of pasture: "The sheep's gotten a heff there." G. †2. *Heff-gang*, = 1: "The heff-gangs ar claethet wi' hirsels o' sheepe" (Riddell *Psalm* lxxv. 13). [= med. n. E. *hefe* (n. E. *heaf*). Cf. HEFT *sb.*]

HEFF, *v.* 1. *tr.* To watch (sheep, etc.) by day and night to prevent from straying, and thus accustom to a new pasture: "Jock's heffin' the sheep on the rig." "Tam's heffin' the now" [= at present]. G. 2. *int.* To settle down in, to take (well or ill) to, a new place or situation: "How ir ee heffin'?" G. [Cf. preceding and HEFT *v.*]

HEFFER, *sb.* NE, S. A loud laugh: "He gae sic a heffer o' a laugh."

HEFFER, *v.* NE, S. *int.* To laugh heartily. Hence *Hefferin'*, uproarious or hearty laughter. [So in Northumberland.]

HEFT, *sb.* N, S. A pasture to which a particular flock of sheep has become accustomed. [From earlier Sc. *haft* fixed place of abode.]

HEFT, *v.*¹ {1. *tr.* To accustom (sheep, etc.) to a new pasture-ground, as by watching. G.} 2. As *past pple.* Of a family or servant in a new place: Become domiciled: "The scodgie has gotten weel heftit in." G. §3. To become settled in (a place); to like as a place of residence: "How is the new minister gaun ti heft the place?" C. [Sc. (1728) *heft* = 1.]

HEFT, *v.*² G. *tr.* To restrain or to cause to retain (its milk) until the udder hardens: "We're heftin' the cow's milk." "Heftit milk." Usually in *past pple.* [Old N. *hefta* to bind, restrain.]

†HEFTIT, *past pple.* N, NW. Swollen with wind; blown up. [Weak *past pple.* of E. *heave v.*]

†HEICH (*hic*), *a.* and *adv.* Also *heigh*. N, S. High: "A heich hill." "Still heigher, and aye heigher" (Riddell 24). [med. Sc. *heich*:—A.S. *héah*.]

HEID (*hid*), *a.* 1. Head, chief, top, etc. G. 2. *Heid-band*, the waist-band of a skirt, etc. E, W-S. 3. *Heids*, = HEIDIE. W.

HEIDIE, *sb.* N. The scholar at the top of a class.

†HEIRSKAP, *sb.* 1. Heirship. Rxb. 2. (*Heirskep*.) An inheritance or possession: (Riddell *Psalms* ii. 8, lxxviii. 55, etc.). Also *ayrskep* (Murray 247-8). 3. A legacy: "Jenny's gotten an heirscaip left her" (Jam. s.v. *Carried*). Rxb.

HELIE, *a.* †1. Holy. Rxb. †2. *Helie-how*, the caul with which some children are born: "He will be lucky, being born with the helie-how on his head" (Jam.). Rxb., NE. [med. E. *heli*, *hely*: see HALY *a.*]

†HELINE, *sb.* Highlanders, as of the Pretender's army: "The Highlanders (heline they say here)" (1715 *Jedburgh Records* 9 Nov.). [Cf. HEELINT.]

HEMEL, *sb.* Also *hemmel*. 1. An open shed for housing cows. S.

2. A hack on posts for cattle-fodder. NE, C, S. Also *hammel* (N). [n. E. (1717) *hemble* = 1. Cf. med. n. E. *helm* same.]

HEMP-GRASS, *sb.* Also *hemþ-gress*. NE. = HEMP-SEED.

‡HEMPIE, *sb.* NE. The hedge-sparrow.

HEMP-SEED, *sb.* NE, W. The stem of the plantain; also the seeds of this.

HEN, *sb.*¹ 1. *Ma hen!* = (addressing a girl, etc.) My dear one! G. 2. *Hen-and-chickens*, a garden-daisy, *Bellis prolifera*, marked by a cluster-like growth. G. 3. *Hen-cavey*, a hen-coop. NE, C, S. 4. *Hen-drunks*, mountain ash (or rowan) berries, which, when devoured by fowls, make them stagger as if drunk. C. 5. *Hen-flesh* (C), *-plooks* (W), goose-flesh. 6. *Hen-pen*, the excrement of fowls. NE, C. 7. *Hen-taed* (G), *-toed* (N), *in-toed*. 8. *Hen-taes*, = CRAW-TAES (crowfoot). NE, C-W.

HEN, *sb.*² N. A proposed testing feat of daring; a dare: "A'll gie ee a hen."

HEN, *v.* 1. *int.* To give up any undertaking begun (or promised); to "hedge." Usually with *on't*: "You must not hen now, lad" (Younger 92). "When some coward laddie hen'd, And gat his buttons scartit" (Thomson 62). G. {2. *tr.* In *past ppl.*: "To be henn'd on't," = preceding. G.} 3. To dare (a person) to some bold feat. N-W.

HENCH, *sb.* S. A halt in one's walk; a limp.

HENCH, *v.* N, S. = HAINCH *v.* 1-2.

‡HENCHIL, *v.* Rxb., C-W. *int.* To rock or roll in walking: "A henchillin' bodie" (Jam.). [See HAINCHIL *v.*]

‡HERE AND WERE, *sb.* *phrase.* Rxb. Contention, disagreement: "They were like to come (or gang) to here and were about it" (Jam.), = they were very near quarrelling. "It is still used,...but mostly by old people....Both the terms are pronounced like [Scoto-] E. *hair*, or *hare*, and might be written *hair* and *wair*" (Jam.).

HEREAWAY, *adv.* G. {1. Hereabouts.} 2. *Hereaway-thereaway*, hither and thither: "The bairns ran hereaway-thereaway."

HERLIN, *sb.* S. The salmon-trout, *Salmo trutta*. [S.W. Sc. (1684) *hirling*, name peculiar to the Solway districts.]

‡HERNS, *sb.* *pl.* 1. The brains. W. Also *hairns* (NE, W), *harns* (N, S). 2. *Hern-pan*, the brainpan. W. Also *harn-pan* (N). [med. E. *herns*, *hærnes*, *harnes*; Sc. (1693) *hairns*.]

HERNSEUGH, *sb.* S. The heron. [med. E. *heronsew*, etc.:—Old F. *heronceau*.]

HERSLE, *sb.* S. An iron pin used when red-hot for boring wood. [= Dumfries (1825) *hirsle*.]

HET (hæt), *a.* 1. Hot. G. c. "Keep the puddin' het" (= keep the pace up). W. ‡2. *Het beans and butter*, a game resembling E. "hunt the thimble." "When near the place of concealment, the hider calls *Het*, i.e., hot on the scent; when the seeker is far from it,

Cald, i.e., cold. He who finds it has the right to hide it next" (Jam.). Rxb. (The *game* is still played.) ‡3. *Het hands*, a children's game of piling hands one on another, the under ones being consecutively withdrawn and replaced on top. Rxb., NE, C.

‡HET, *v.* 1. *tr.* To heat: "Dinna het that new poker." N-W. 2. *int.* To become hot. Usually in the saw: "Let him cuil in the creish (or skin) he het in" (said of one who is coming out of the sulks). NW, W-S. [med. Sc. *hette*:—A.S. *hætan* = 1.]

‡HEVEL, *v. int.* To speak confusedly; to stammer: "Janet... hevelled on" (Hogg 110). [From N. E. (1790) *haffle*:—Dutch *haffelen* to mumble.]

‡HEWL, *sb.* Also *hewel*, *heul*. 1. A perverse, stupid, or playful mischievous person. Rxb., NE, S. 2. A rakish spark: "He's a heul o' a chap." S. [Cf. HULE *sb.*]

HEXHAM ('hæksəm). 1. *Oh, Hexham!* an exclamation of surprise. N, C. 2. (*Gang or go*) to *Hexham!* (go) to the mischief or blazes. N-W. "To Hexham wi' you an' ye'r whussel!" (1873 *H.A.S.T.* 202/2). 3. *Hexham-birnie*, an indefinitely remote place: "Hei leev'd in Hexham-birnie" (part of popular rhyme). C-W. 4. (*Gang or go*) to *Hexham-birnie*, = 2. N-W. [*Hexham* in Northumberland. With 3-4 cf. HECKLEBIRNIE.]

HEY (hɛj), *v.* C-W. *int.* To hie or hasten: "She hey'd alang be burn an' brae." "The nowt hey'd oot owre the fell." [From med. Sc. *he*, med. E. *heighe*, etc.:—A.S. *higian* to hie.]

HEY-MA-NANNIE, *phrase.* C-W. "Heiran offlike hey-ma-nannie" (= very quickly). [Cf. preceding and BLATTER *v.* 2.]

‡HICH (hɪç), *sb.* N, W. A height or hill: "Ilka hich and howe" (A. Scott¹ 28). [med. E. *high*, *highe*.]

‡HICH, *a.* and *adv.* N, W. High; lofty: "Hicher up, nerr the croon o' the hill" (Smith 9). [med. Sc. *hich*:—med. E. *hih*: see HEICH *a.*]

HICHT (hɪçt), *sb.* N, C-W. A height; an eminence. [med. Sc. *hicht*.]

HICK, *v.* 1. *int.* To hesitate in speaking. Rxb., N, W. 2. To hesitate in making or clinching a bargain, as at a sale, etc. Rxb., G. 3. To weep with a clicking sound in the throat. N, NW, W. †4. To grieve. Rxb. [E. (1607) *hick* to hiccup.]

HICK, *interj.* Ld., N, S. Call to a horse to turn to the right.

‡HIDDLE, *v.* NE. *tr.* To hide or conceal: "The thing we need na hiddle" (Riddell 11).

‡HIDDLINSLIE, *adv.* = HIDLINS *adv.* 1: (Riddell *Psalms* xi. 2, xxxi. 4, cxl. 5; *Matthew* i. 19).

‡HIDE, *sb.* Rxb. = PAKE *sb.* 1, 2: "A term applied in contumely" (Jam.). [S. Sc. (1798).]

HIDLINS (hidlinz). 1. *adv.* Secretly; furtively: "It was dune hidlins." "He went hidlins." N, W. 2. *I' or In hidlins*, in secret. W.

3. *sb.* A secret manner: "He did it in a hidlins." NE, W. [med. E. (*in*) *hidlynges*.]

HIDLINS, *a. n.* Secret, furtive: "She went off in a hidlins way." [So earlier Sc. (1810).]

HIE (*hai*), *interj.* 1. Call to a draught-horse to incline to the left. G. 2. *Hie-woe*, same. Rxb., S.

†HIGH-YEAR-OLD. 1. *a.* Of cattle: "One and a half year old" (Jam.). Td. 2. *sb.* "*Ha* or *High year alds* (Scot. borders), cattle eighteen months old" (1866 Morton *Cycl. Agriculture* II. 723). [Lothian (1825) *heiyearald* = 2. There is probably an ellipse of *three* or *other*: cf. Hereford *three-half-year beast* same; also med. E. *other half* (:—A.S. *ofer healf*), G. *anderthalb*, Dutch *anderhalf*.]

HILCH, *v. n-c. int.* To hobble, walk limpingly: "Tae see thee... Gang helshing [*sic*] up the brae" (1890 Rutherford *Wanderer* 59). [Sc. (1784).]

‡HILTIE-SKILTIE, *adv. w.* Helter-skelter: "Come up now, hiltie, skiltie" (A. Scott⁴ 40). [Used by Burns (1785).]

HIND (*hɪnd*), *sb.* 1. A married and skilled farm-workman, hired yearly, provided with a farm-cottage, and frequently allowed certain perquisites; also (loosely), any farm-servant. G. c. 2. *Hinds' raw*, a row of farm-servants' houses. N. [med. E. *hind*, *heynde* farm-servant:—A.S. *hina* domestic servant.]

HIND, *v. g.* To work as a "hind." Hence *Hindin'* vbl. *sb.* and pr. pple. "Jock's hindin'." "He's at the hindin'."

HING, *sb.* 1. An act of hanging, or hanging up. G. 2. A decided slope: "There's a hing on the land there." NE.

HING, *v. g. tr. and int.* To hang. [med. E. *hing*.]

HINGIN', *vbl. sb. g.* 1. = HING *sb.* 1. 2. *pl.* Bed-curtains.

HINGIN', *ppl. a.* 1. That hangs (*down* or *up*). G. 2. Lying on a slope or hill-side: "A hingin' field." N-W. 3. Overcast and showery-like. Also *Hingin'-like*. G.

HING-LUGGIT, *a. w.* Chopfallen, crestfallen. [Sc. *lug* ear.]

HINNIES, *interj.* NE, C. c. An exclamation of surprise.

HINNY, *sb.* ‡1. Honey. G. 2. Sweet one; dear! G. ‡3. *Hinny-pots*, the game of honey-pots. Rxb., N. ‡4. *Hinnysuckle*, honey-suckle. W. [Earlier Sc. (17th c.) *hinny* = 1. § 39 H.]

HINT-END, *sb. g.* 1. The buttocks. 2. The extremity or rear part. 3. The latter portion of a period of time. [Sc. *hint* hind, rear.]

HINT-SIDE, *sb.* 1. The rear part. G. 2. *Hint-side* foremost, backwards, etc. (= BACKSIDE *sb.* 3). C-W.

HIP, *sb. n-w.* 1. An act of hopping; a hop. 2. *Hip-step-an'-lowp*, hop-step-and-leap.

HIP, *v.* Rxb., G. *int.* To hop; to skip over something. [med. E. *hippe* to hop (A.S. **hippan*), = Low G. *hippen*.]

†HIPALT, *a. n-w.* Crippled, lame. [Cf. HYPALT, and E. (c. 1600) ‡*hyp-halt* lame in the hip.]

HIPPALTY, *a.* ‡E, †C. Limping, lame. Hence ‡*hippalty-clink* (E), lame.

HIPPER, *sb.* G. One who hops: "A guid hipper."

†HIPPERTIE, *v. int.* To hop or skip: "Hippertiein' apone the hills" (Riddell *Song* ii. 8).

†HIPPERTIE-TIPPERTIE, *a.* Rxb. Affectedly exact or neat, "in reference, as it would seem, to the regular return of rhymes" (Jam. s.v. *Nipperty*).

HIPPERTY-SKIPPERTY, *adv.* N. In a skipping, frisky manner. Frequently with *rin v.*

HIPPETTY-HAPPETTY, *adv. N.* Lamely. Freq. with *gae* or *walk*.

†HIPPIN'-STANE, *sb. N.* A stepping-stone. [So N. E. (1781).]

HIPPIT, *past pple.* Rxb., G. Having a painful stiffness, especially about the back, loins, and thighs, as after prolonged walking or stooping: "A've gotten hippit banes wi' shearin'." "A'm sair hippit."

‡HIPPLE, *v. I. int.* To walk lamely; to limp. C, S. 2. *tr.* To hopple (a horse). NE. [Cf. HIP *v.* Hesse dialect *hippeln* = I.]

HIRDUM-DIRDUM. I. *sb.* Confused noisy mirth or revelry. Rxb., N-W. ‡2. *adv.* Topsy-turvy. Rxb., N. [Cf. DIRDUM and next.]

†HIRDY-GIRDIE, *adv.* Rxb. Topsy-turvy. [med. Sc. *hirdy-girdy* disorder.]

HIRDY-GIRDY, *sb.* NE. Also *hurdy-gurdy* (NE, C). Anything of a ramshackle character moving on wheels. [E. *hurdy-gurdy* droning or jangling instrument, as a barrel-organ.]

HIRE, *v.* C-W. *tr.* To enrich (baked stuffs, etc.) as with much butter, lard, or cream; to season. [So in Sc. use (1825), from E. *hire*.]

HIRIN', *vbl. sb.* C-W. I. A baking with enriching or seasoning ingredients. 2. Butter, cream, lard, etc. used in abundance when baking.

HIRSEL, *sb.* G. C. The stock or flock of sheep under one shepherd, or on one farm: "The deponent's hirsell" (1767 in *Hawick Tradition* 234). See HEFF *sb.*² [med. N. E. *hirsill* same:—Old N. *hirzla* a keeping safe.]

HIRSEL, *v. tr.* To arrange in or as in a flock: "When a' the rout gat hirsell'd right" (A. Scott¹ 14). [Sc. (1794).]

HIRSLE, *sb.* NE. A pronounced shrug: "He gaed [= gave] his shouthers a hirsle."

HIRSLE, *v. I. int.* To move oneself in a sitting posture (as along a form); to crouch or contract the body in sitting. N, W. "He hirsell'd near" (A. Scott¹ 88). 2. To walk in a slouching manner, especially with raised shoulders and drooping head. N-C, S. [med. Sc. *hirsill* = I.]

HIRST, *sb.* A small eminence on rising ground; a knoll: (Younger 90, 92). [A.S. *hyrst*.]

HIS-SEL, *pronoun.* Also 'is-sel. G. Himself. [med. E. *his-self*.]

HIT, *pronoun.* G. In emphatic use. I. It: "That's hit, exactly!"

2. The chief person on a particular side in certain juvenile games: "Ir ee hit?" "Na, Jock's hit." [A.S. *hit* (= 1), neuter of *he*.]

HITCH, *sb.* w. A limp in walking. [med. Sc. *hich*.]

‡HOBBLE, *v.* n. *int.* To rock or sway: "The boat was hobblin'." [Sc. (c. 1770) *hobble* to jolt, etc., E. *hobble* to walk unequally.]

‡HOBBLYHOY, *sb.* s. A quagmire. [Cf. Selkirk (1825) *hobblequo* quagmire: see preceding and QUAW.]

HOCH, *sb.* 1. The hough. c-w. †2. *Hoch-band*, = HAUGH-band; also, a hopple for a horse. NW. [From A.S. *hōh* human heel.]

‡HOCH, *v.* w. *tr.* and *int.* = HAUGH *v.*

HOCHLE, *v.* w. *int.* = HAUCHLE *v.* [s. Sc. (1825) *hochle* to walk with difficulty.]

HOCKER, *v.* Also *huiker*. w. *int.* To crouch in a sitting posture, as over a fire. [Sc. (17th c.) *hoker*:—Old N. *hokra* to crouch, go bent.]

HOCKER-POCKER, *v.* NE. *int.* To work awkwardly or clumsily. [n. E. *hocker* to scramble, act clumsily.]

HOCKY, *interj.* G. A form of asseveration or ejaculation. Also *By hocky!*

HOD, *sb.* n, NW. †1. = HUD *sb.* 1. †2. *Hodstane*, = HUDSTANE.

HODDER, *v.* NW, w. *int.* = HODDLE *v.*: "Till a' [= I] get hoddert hame" (Halliday 181). [w. Sc. *hod* (see HODDLE) + -er.]

HODDLE, *sb.*¹ Td., c-w. A loose temporary rick of hay or corn. [Cf. HODLACK, and E. *huddle* confused heap.]

HODDLE, *sb.*² E, s. A waddling walk.

HODDLE, *v.* G. *int.* To walk hobblingly or waddlingly. [Sc. (c. 1724) *hodle*:—w. Sc. (18th c.) *hod*: see HOUD *v.*]

HODDLEMADOCK, *sb.* w. A squat or stumpy waddling person. [Dock *sb.*¹]

HODGEL, *sb.* Also *hodgil*. †1. A kind of dumpling; often made of oatmeal (a "yitmeal hodgel"), sometimes of flour, apples, etc.: "Is the hodgil weel?" (A. Scott¹ 40). Rxb., N-w. §2. A mass; a stodgy piece of food: "A nice hodgel o' dumplin'." w. †3. A stout, clumsy person: "The vap'rin' hodgels" (Halliday 166). [n.e. Sc. (1804) *hotchie* = 1. Related to HOTCH *v.* Cf. Banff *hodgil* to move by slight jerks. With 3 cf. FODGE *sb.*², and Ettrick Forest (1825) *fodyell* fat person.]

‡HODIEL, *sb.* = HODGEL 1: "Dumplings, hodiels, weel made up Wi' suet, spice" (Hogg 94). "Their hodiels-feast" (Ibid.).

HODLACK, *sb.* n. A rick of hay. [= Selkirk (1825) *hodlack*: cf. HODDLE *sb.*]

HODROD, *sb.* w. A conglomeration or confused collection of things: "A perfec' hodrod o' stuff lyin' in ablow the bed."

HOG, *sb.* Also *hogg*. {1. A young sheep before its first shearing. G.} †2. *Hog and score*, "a phrase formerly used in buying sheep..., one being allowed in addition to every score" (Jam.). Td. †3. *Hog and tatae*,—"those who have store farms...salt the 'fa'en meat" (i.e.

the sheep that have died of 'the sickness') for the use of the servants through the winter. This is stewed with onions, salt, pepper and potatoes" (Jam.). Td. [med. Sc. and n. E. *hog* = 1.]

†HOGGER, *sb.* N, NW, S. = FOT *sb.* 1, HOSHEN *sb.* [Earlier Sc. (1714) *hogger* and n. E. (1681) *hoger*.]

HOISE, *sb.* N, W. A heave or hoist: "Gie'd a hoise."

HOISE, *v.* N, W-S. *tr.* To hoist or heave up: (see Appendix I. H). [med. E.]

HOLLIN, *sb.* N, S. The holly-tree; a branch or sprig of this. Hence *hollin-brainch*, -*tree*. [med. E. *holin*:—A.S. *holen*.]

†HOLSIE-JOLSIE, *sb.* Td. "A confused mass of any sort of food, as swine's meat, &c." (Jam.). [Cf. HOUSTRIE, and "*jolster*, a hodge-podge, Ettr. For." (Jam.).]

HOMMLE, *v.* W-S. *tr.* To enclose, confine (a brooding hen).

HOOD, *sb.* N, W. Also *huid* (W). 1. = next. 2. *Hood-sheaf*, one of a pair of sheaves placed on a stook of corn to shed off the rain.

†HOOFERIE, *sb.* Also †*huferie*. Rxb. Folly.

HOOLIKAN, *sb.* C-S. A Highland reel. [= Sc. *hoolachan*.]

HOONCH, *v.* Also *hoonsh*. W. *int.* To speak peevishly or snivelingly; to "whine." [Cf. Yorks. and Lincoln *hunch* to snub or huff (a person).]

HOOSE (hus), *sb.* 1. A house or home. G. C. 2. Occasionally with other words: "In hauld or house" (Riddell 7). "We hae house, and hauld beside" (Riddell 323). "Though ye wad roup us out o' house an' harbour" (Younger 33). See HA', HADDIN'. †3. *Husewifskip*, housewifery: (Murray 136). [med. E. and A.S. *hūs*.]

HOOSE (hus), *v.* G. 1. *tr.* To accommodate in a house. 2. To lead (crops) to the farmyard or barn, for stacking or storing. [A.S. *hūsian*.]

†HOOVE, *v.* Td. *int.* "To remain; to stay" (Jam.). [Earlier E. *hoove*:—med. E. and Sc. *huiv*, *hove*. Cf. HUIVE *v.*]

HOOZLE, *sb.*¹ †1. = HOSEL *sb.* NE, S. Also *housel* (Rxb.). †2. "A slip of paper, tied round a number of writings, in order to their being kept together" (Jam.). Rxb.

†HOOZLE, *sb.*² Rxb. "The Sacrament of the Supper" (Jam.). [Late survival of earlier E. *housel*:—A.S. *húsel*, *húsl*.]

HOOZLE, *v.* Rxb., NE. *int.* To wheeze; = HUIZLE *v.* [From Sc. (c. 1750) *whosle* to wheeze. Cf. Yorks. *hooze* a cough.]

†HOPPERGAW, *v.* Td. *tr.* "To sow grain unequally" (Jam. s.v. *Hoppergaw*). [See HAPPER.]

†HOPRICK, *sb.* Rxb., C. A wooden pin (now superseded by the sparable) for driving into the heels of boots or shoes.

HORK, *sb.* S. A position immediately before (and monopolising) the fire: "He's sittin' in the verra hork." [? Cf. HOCKER *v.*]

†HORK (hork), *v.* N, NW. Also †*hoork* (hurk) S. 1. *int.* To grub, as or like a pig: "Horkin' in the dirt." NW, S. 2. *poetical*. To

scrape or dig: "[The muse] horking howks 'mang epita's, Sin' Davie's dead" (Halliday 170). 3. To rummage. s. 4. = HURKLE v. 1. s.

†HORKLE, v. s. *tr.* To lay prostrate; to flatten: "The corn was horkled wi' the wund." [Cf. HURKLE v.]

HORNIE, *sb.* 1. A small horn. g. 2. A horned animal: "Be-down the green the hornies rout" (A. Scott² 81). Rxb. 3. The devil. Chiefly *Auld Hornie*. g. 4. A policeman: "Here's the hornie comin'." NE. 5. *Hornie-holes*, a form of the game of "cat and bat" (q.v.), in which each of two pairs of players, playing with a *bat* and *cat* ("a piece of stick, and frequently a sheep's *horn*"—Jam.), guard holes in the ground. 6. (See FAIR a. 3.)

HORSE, *sb.* 1. *Horse-cooper* (N), *-cowper* (C-S), a horse-dealer. 2. *Horse-gowan*, the marguerite or oxeye daisy. N-W. 3. *Horse-hair eel*, = HAIRY EEL. s. 4. *Horse-knops*, the knapweed, *Centaurea nigra*. C-W. 5. *Horse-knots*, = 4. C-S. (Cf. "The flower of the horse knot (prunella)"—Wilkie 87.)

†HOSE-DOUP, *sb.* Rxb. Medlar, *Mespilus germanica*. [= Lothian (1825) *how-doup* (euphonious for E. *open-arse* same). § 18 A.]

§HOSEL, *sb.* g. The socket of a spade, hoe, axe, etc., into which the wooden shank fits. [From Sc. (1743) *hose* same:—E. *hose* sheath, etc. Cf. HOOZLE *sb.*¹]

HOSHEN, *sb.* N, NW. = HOGGER *sb.* [Earlier Sc. *hushion* (Burns), *hoshen*, etc.]

HOT (hɒt), *sb.* g. Also *hott* (Rxb.), *hut* (NE). A small heap carelessly thrown up: "Ane march-corner hott" (1717 in *Hawick Tradition* 161). "A hot of muck,...a hot of stanes" (Jam.). [Earlier Sc. *hot* (heap of dung, etc.):—med. E. *hott* basket for carrying dung, etc.:—Old F. *hotte* creel.]

HOT, v. g. Also *hut* (NE). *tr.* To heap (*up*, or *together*). Also figuratively: "He hotts up guid's an' geer" (Riddell *Psalm xxxix*. 6).

HOT, a. (Vernacularly HET a.) *Hot pease*, *hot seed*, an early variety of edible pea: (Douglas 6, 87).

HOTCH, *sb.* 1. A jerk or jolt; a shrug. NE, C. †2. A state of dirt and disorder; a mess or jumble: "To make...Yer hoose a hotch" (Halliday 182). 3. An awkward, ungainly person; a fat slut. g. [From next. With 3, cf. E. *hodge*.]

HOTCH, v. 1. *int.* (also *tr.*) To move the body with a jerk or jerks: "Horsemen are hotchin' like Bonaparte's cavalry" (Halliday 318). NE, W. 2. *int.* To shake with laughter: "He hotched an' leuch" (Watson's *Bards* 106). g. 3. To swarm *with* people, animals, birds, fish, vermin. g. 4. To be congested: "A gairden hotchin wi' weeds." N. 5. To superabound: "The tataes are fair hotchin'" (said of a good crop). s. [med. n. E. and Sc. *hotch* = 1. Cf. Dutch *hotsen* to jog, G. dialect *hotzen* to move up and down.]

HOTTER, *sb.* {1. A jolt or jog, as by a cart passing over a stone. s.} 2. A confused heap of anything. N, W. [Cf. next and HATTER.]

HOTTER, *v.* 1. *int.* Of a cart, etc.: To jolt, as in going over a rough road. Rxb., G. 2. Of persons: To move, proceed, go, or walk unsteadily or awkwardly. N-w. [Earlier Sc. and n. E. *hotter* to move vibrantly.]

HOTTERY, *a.* c-s. Of a road, etc.: Rough, uneven.

HOUCLE, *v.* Also *houghle*. s. *int.* To hobble or limp: "He can scarcely hougel" [*sic*] (Halliday 194). [See HOCHLE, HAUCHLE.]

†HOUD (h^haud), *v.* 1. *int.* Of a ship, boat, etc.: To pitch, rock, or roll by reason of the undulations of the waves: (A. Scott² 69, ³ 42). Rxb., N-NW. 2. To walk with a rolling gait. NW. [Cf. w. Sc. (1785) *hod* to jog (on horseback).]

†HOUGHAMS, *sb. pl.* Td. "Bent pieces of wood, slung on each side of a horse, for supporting dung-panniers" (Jam.). [Cf. Sc. (1649) *hochimes*, ? same; also HOCH *sb.* and E. *hame*.]

†HOUSTRIE, *sb.* Rxb. "Soft, bad, nasty food; generally a mixture of different sorts of meat" (Jam.). [Cf. HOLSIE-JOLSIE.]

HOUT (h^haut), *interj.* 1. An exclamation denoting disapproval or dissatisfaction, = "Tuts!" "Hout, cheer up, dear Janet" (A. Scott² 219). G. 2. *Hout awa'!* Nonsense! NE. 3. *Hout aye!* Yes certainly! Of course! C-w. 4. *Hout lod!* = Tuts! (Halliday 190). w. 5. *Hout-tout!* Tut-tut! G.

HOUT (h^haut), *v.* w. *tr.* To pooh-pooh (a person, etc.).

HOUTS (h^hauts), *interj.* G. 1. Tuts! 2. *Houts-touts!* Tut-tut!

HOVE, *interj.* 1. Call (usually repeated) to a cow to come to be milked or stabled. Rxb., s. 2. *Hove-lady*, or *-leddy*, = prec. NE, C, S. [= n. E. *how*; *hovey*.]

HOVE, *v.* N, w. Also *hoove* (s). To swell. Past pple. *hoven*. [E. (1601).]

HOW, *interrog. pronoun.* 1. Why? c-s. Also *hoo* (N). 2. What: "How ca' ee 'im" (= what's his name). w. (Used so by Shakespeare 2 *Henry VI.* v. i. 73.) 3. Why? wherefore? G. Also *hoo* (N).

†HOWANABEI, *adv.* w. Also †*hownabe* (Rxb., N). However; howbeit: "Howanabei, A'd lashin's o' smeddum" (Smith 6).

HOWDIE, *sb.* {1. A midwife. G.} †2. A sycophant; a flatterer: "She's an auld houdee" (Jam.). Td. Also †*howdoye* (Rxb., Td.).

HOWE, *sb.* Also *how*. 1. A hollow. G. 2. A valley or glen: "Mang howes an' knowes" (Smith 1). G. †3. The depth or middle of a period of time: *Howe o' the nicht* (from 12 till about 3 a.m.); *Howe o' the winter* (from November to January). Rxb., G. "In the howe o' the year" (Murray in *Oxford Dict.*). †4. *Howe o' the day*, the period just before dusk. NW, C-w. [med. Sc. *howe* hollow, hole:—med. E. and A.S. *hol* cave, den.]

HOW-STROW, *sb.* w-s. A commotion or upstir; a squabble. [So n. E. Cf. STROW *sb.*]

†HOWF, *sb.* Rxb. A severe blow on the ear. [= Lothian (1825) *haffit*, and n. Sc. *hufflit*, *hufud*, from A.S. *héafod* head.]

HOWFF, *v.* E, W. *tr.* To frequent or make a haunt of (a place). [From Sc. *howff* a haunt:—med. Sc. *houf*.]

†HOWFFY, *a.* NW. Also †*houffie* (Rxb.). Of the nature of a *howff* or haunt; snug, comfortable.

HOY, *sb.* C, S. An act of pushing or thrusting up a heavy object; a heave up: “Gie’d [= give it] a hoy.” [From HOISE *sb.* §79.]

HOY, *v.*¹ NE, W-S. *tr.* To heave up (a heavy object). [So n. E.]

HOY, *v.*² N-C. I. *tr.* To urge on (a person) to do something. 2. To incite (a dog) to fight. [Sc. (1787).]

HOY, *v.*³ C-W. *int.* To walk quickly or determinedly: “A hoy’d up the street.” [Cf. HEY *v.*]

†HUBBIE, *sb.* Rxb. A dull, stupid, slovenly fellow. [Cf. med. Sc. *cowhuby*; also Sc. (1710) *hobby* one of rustic appearance.]

HUD, *sb.* †1. A ledge behind a kitchen or cottage fireplace. Frequently “the back *hud*.” NE. †2. The flat, horizontal side of a stone fireplace; also, the iron hob. Td. (Jam. s.v. *Backin’ turf*), G. †3. The seat opposite to the fire on a blacksmith’s hearth. Td., NE. 4. *Hud-stane*, †(a) That forming the back of a fireplace: “The black hud stane” (Telfer 72). Td. †(b) = 2. NE, W. [Earlier n. E. and Sc. *hud* (= 1):—med. E. *hudde* backing-log for a fire.]

HUDDER, *v.* I. *tr.* To heap together in disorder. Also *huther*. NE, W. 2. To overclothe (a person): “The bairn’s fair hudder’t wi’ claes.” Also *huidder*. W. [Cf. Sc. *howder* to heap or huddle.]

†HUFFLE-BUFFS, *sb. pl.* Rxb., NW. Old clothes.

†HUGGER, *sb.* N, S. = HOGGER *sb.* [§ 42 E.]

†HUGGERY, *a.* Also *hugrie*. Rxb. Awkward and confused, in behaviour or (especially) dress. [Cf. Sc. *huddrie*, and §6 C.]

HUGGERY-MUGGERY. I. *adj.* Untidy, rough, unkempt. G. 2. *adv.* In a confused or disorderly state. Rxb., G. [E. *hugger-mugger*.]

HUIDIE, *sb.* I. A hood: Phrase: “That’s putten the huidie on’t,” = that has capped it! W. 2. An infant’s first bonnet. C-W. 3. A female field-worker’s sun-bonnet. C, S. 4. The hooded crow. Also *huidie-crow*. G. †5. See BLACK *a.* 7. [Sc. *huid* a hood.]

HUILLY, *adv.* I. Cautiously, carefully: “Dinna gang owre quick! Huilly an’ fairly’s guid speed.” N, W. 2. “Ti play huilly wi’ a thing” (= to throw it into disorder). W. [Sc. *hooly* (= 1):—med. Sc. and n. E. *huly*, *holy*.]

HUILSTER, *sb.* W-S. An untidily-dressed or awkward person. [Cf. HUISTER, and Banff *hulster* big ungainly person.]

HUILSTER, *v.* W. *tr.* or *refl.* To overburden (one) with clothes untidily arranged; to overdress.

†HUIISK, *sb.* Td. “A lumpish, unwieldy, dirty, dumpie woman” (Jam.). [E. (1601) *husk*, applied depreciatorily to persons.]

HUISTER, *sb.* Rxb., N. Also *huster* (Rxb.). A slattern or slut; also, a lewd sluttish person: “An auld huister o’ a quean” (Jam.). [Cf. HUILSTER.]

HUIVE, *v.* w. *int.* To cease, desist, forbear. [Cf. HOOVE *v.*]

‡HUIZLE, *v.* g. Also *huzle*, *huzzle* (Rxb.). *int.* To breathe with a wheezing sound; to wheeze: "A puir huzlin' bodie" (Jam.). [From HOOZLE *v.*]

HUIZLIN', *sb.* NE, S. A drubbing. [From w. Sc. (1825) *hoozle* to drub, perplex.]

‡HULE (hyl), *sb.* Also *huil*. Rxb., N. 1. = HEWL 1. 2. HEWL 2: "A hule amang the lasses" (Jam.). [s.w. Sc. (1824) *hule*, *heul*, = 1.]

HULLER, *sb.* †N; ‡W. A raw mist: "When the hullers o' night are loorin', When the quakens are crimplin' eerie" (Wilkie 112).

†HULLERIE, *a.*¹ Rxb. Of atmosphere, etc.: Raw, damp, and cold: "A hullerie day" (Jam.).

†HULLERIE, *a.*² Rxb. 1. Bristled up; with feathers erect: "A hullerie hen" (Jam.). 2. Of the head, as after hard drinking: Muddled, confused.

HULLION, *sb.* W-S. = HALLION *sb.* 1, 2, 4. [§ 42 A.]

HUM-JUM, *a.* w. Dejected, downcast; crestfallen. [Cf. E. *humdrum*.]

HUMLET, *sb.* w. 1. The hemlock (§ or some similar plant). 2. A pea-shooter formed of the hollow stem of such.

HUMLICK, *sb.* NE, C. Also *humlock* (NE; A. Scott² 22, 230), †*humloch* (Telfer 60). = HUMLET 1. [med. E. *humlok(e)*.]

HUMLO, *sb.* 1. The hemlock. C-W. Also *humly* (N-C). 2. *Smooth humlo*, wood *Angelica*: (1866 *H.A.S.T.* 31). [§ 5 C.]

HUMMEL, *sb.* S. A botch, a bungle.

HUMMEL, *v.* 1. *tr.* To separate or free (barley, etc.) from the awns. NE, S. †2. To break down (the larger stones of a stone heap). NW.

HUMMEL-CORN, *sb.* †1. Awnless grain. C. Also *humble-corn* (1843 *Report of Trial* 7, 10, 51). ‡2. The lighter kind of any grain, or that which falls from the rest when it is fanned. Rxb., N, NW, C. 3. As *adj.*: "Humillcorn meill," i.e. meal (1675 in Wilson² 19). 4. Poor, mean, shabby: "A hummel-corn discourse,...man," etc. (Jam.). Rxb., N, NW. [med. Sc. *hommyll corne*, from *homill* hornless.]

HUMMEL'D, *ppl. a.* N, S. Of a job, etc.: Botched.

†HUMMEL-DRUMMEL, *a.* Rxb. Morose, taciturn. [Cf. E. *humdrum*. § 11 A.]

‡HUMMELER, *sb.* NE. Part of a "mill" for dressing grain.

†HUMMIE, *sb.* Also †*humma*. Rxb. "A grasp taken by the thumb and four fingers placed together, or the space included within them" (Jam.). [From Sc. (1639) *hummock* clenched fist:—E. *hummock* protuberance.]

HUMPH, *sb.* C-W. 1. A "high" or a tainted or bad flavour, as in game, meat, etc. 2. A bad or nasty smell.

HUMPH, *v.*¹ NE, W. *int.* To smell or begin to putrefy.

HUMPH, *v.*² C-W. *int.* To move off, carrying a heavy object

(esp. on the back): "He humph't off wi' the seck o' tataes." [From E. *hump* the hunch.]

HUMPED, *ppl. a.* NE, W. Also *humphy* (N, W). Tainted, smelling. [Galwegian (1824) *humph'd.*]

HUMPLE, *v.* N, W. *int.* To walk with a stoop; to walk haltingly or gingerly: "Then humpled he out in a hurry" (A. Scott¹ 191). [Fl., Low G. *humpelen* (Dutch *hompelen*), G., Low G. *humpeln* to hobble, limp. Cf. E. dialect (1681) *himple.*]

§HUMPLOCK, *sb.* 1. A heap: "A humplock o' glaur." N 2. A big awkward or clumsy fellow. NW, S. [s. Sc. (1798) *humple* hillock + *-ock.*]

HUNDER, *sb.* 1. A hundred. G. 2. *Lang hunder*, = 120. NE. 3. *Hunder-leaf'd rose*, *Hundred-leaved rose*, the peony. NE. 4. *Hunderwecht*, a hundredweight. G. [med. Sc. *hunder.*]

HUNGER-GUT, *a.* W. Of land: Poor, unfertile, hungry.

HUNKERS, *sb. pl.* {1. The hams or buttocks. G.} 2. = YOKE-O'-TUILYIE. C, S. 3. The pastime of sliding singly in a crouching posture. C, S. [s. Sc. (1785). Cf. Sc. *hunker* to crouch.]

HUNKERSLIDE, *v.* 1. *int.* To slide on ice, sitting on one's "hunkers." N. (So in s.w. Sc. (1824).) 2. To run off; to "skedaddle." C, S. 3. To draw back from an engagement, duty, etc. E-N, C, S. Also *hankerslide* (W). Frequently as *vbl. sb.*: "No hunker-sliding" (*Kelso Chronicle* 17 May 1918).

HUNT-A-GOWK, *sb.* C. Also {*hunt-the-gowk* (N, C),} *hundie-gowk* (W). 1. A person sent on a fool's-errand or otherwise fooled on 1st (†or 2nd) April. §2. A fool's-errand on this date. [Gowk *sb.* 3, 4.]

HURCHIN, *sb.* G. Also *hurchint* (N-C). The hedgehog. [med. E. *hirchoun*, etc., Old Norman F. *herichon.*]

†HURKER, *sb.* Rxb. "A semicircular piece of iron, put on an axle-tree, instead of the wheel, to prevent friction on the cart-body" (Jam.).

HURKLE, *v.* G. 1. *int.* To draw the body together when sitting; to crouch or cower. 2. To walk with the body drawn together. [med. E. *hurkel* = 1. Cf. Dutch and (med.) Low G. *hurken* to squat.]

‡HURKLE-BACKIT, *a.* N, NW, W. Having stooping shoulders; hunch-backed: (Ruickbie² 57). [s. Sc. (1815).]

HURL, *sb.* W-S. A lazy slattern. [Cf. HARL *sb.* 4.]

HURLIE, *sb.* {1. A porter's low two-wheeled barrow. G.} 2. A home-made car formed of a box on perambulator-wheels. NE. 3. *Hurlie-bed*, a trundle-bed or truckle-bed. W. [From Sc. *hurl* to wheel, trundle.]

HURLY-GUSH, *sb.* Td., G. An impetuous, noisy rush of water; the sound of this: "What an awfu' hurly-gush the pond made" (Jam.).

HURON (hørn), *sb.* Rxb., N-W. Also *huirn* (N-W), *hur'nt* (N). The heron: "Long-craig'd huron" (Jam.). [§ 47 A.]

HURSLE, *v.* 1. *int.* = HIRSLE *v.* 1. *w*; Sibbald (s.v. *Hirsle*).
2. *tr.* To raise *up* or shrug (the shoulders). *G.* [Variant of HIRSLE *v.*]

HUSH, *sb.* †1. A (very) large quantity of anything: "Hush o' strae" (A. Scott² 57). "A hush o' tataes, stanes," etc. *Rxb.*, *NW*, *s.*
2. A strong rush of water; a gushing forth. *G.* [Cf. next, and *G. husch* swift movement, sudden shower.]

HUSH, *v.* *s.* *int.* Of water: To rush; to gush forth. [So in *s.e. Sc.* (1828); from *E.* (1750) *hush* to let (water) rush out.]

‡HUSSLE, *v.* *G.* Also *hussil* (*Td.*). *tr.* = HURSLE *v.* 2: "[He] hussled up his shouders baith" (Riddell 310). [§ 13 C.]

‡HUSTLE-FARRANT, *sb.* *Rxb.* "One who is clothed in a tattered garb" (*Jam.*). [Cf. *Northumb. hussely-farrant* ill put together.]

HUTCH, *sb.* 1. A deep pool underneath an overhanging river-bank. *Td.*, *N.* 2. An embankment built to check an erosive stream. *Td.*, *nw*, *c.* [*E. hutch* box, coffer, etc.]

HUTCH, *v.* *c.* *tr.* To check (a stream) by building such a revetment: "Hutchin' the waiter."

‡HUTIE-CUITTIE, *sb.* *Rxb.* "A copious draught of any intoxicating liquor" (*Jam.*). [See CUITTIE.]

HUZ, *pronoun.* *N-W.* 1. *Us*: "Gie'd ti huz, or huz yins" (give it to us). "He chase't huz, no the others." 2. *We*: "Huz an' Mainchester." "Huz yins wan the war." [*med. E. hus.* Cf. *Iz*, and § 19 A.]

HYAE (ɕjæ:), *v.* *G.* Also *hyeh* (*G.*), *hyih* (*w.*) *imperatively.* Have; here, take (this). [From *ha'e* to have. § 24 C.]

‡HYID (ɕjɪd), *sb.* *NE*, *w.* Also *hyit* (*w.*) = HAET: "No (or not) a hyid left!" "Deil a hyit have A!" [§ 24 C.]

HYILL, *a.* *N-W.* 1. Whole. 2. Completely so; torrential: "It's hyill waiter" (said of copious rain). [*Sc. hale* whole. § 24 C.]

HYIM (ɕjim), *sb.* and *adv.* 1. Home. *N-W.* Also *heame* (*s.*)
2. *Hyim-drawn*, selfish. *w.* [*Sc. hame* home. § 24 C.]

HYIMALT, *a.* *N-W.* Also *hyimald* (*N.*) Homely. [See HAMEIL. § 24 C.]

HYIMLY, *a.* *N-W.* Homely. [*Sc. hamely.* § 24 C.]

HYIRRA ('ɕjɪrɛ), *sb.* *NE*, *w.* Also *hyero* (Murray 105). A hero. [From †*hairo.* § 24 C, § 53 F.]

HYIRSE, *a.* *NE.* Also *hyirsh* (*c-w.*) Hoarse. [See HAIRSH. § 24 C.]

‡HYND-WYND, *adv.* *Rxb.* Straight, directly forward: "He went hynd-wynd to the apples, just after I forbade him" (*Jam.*).

‡HYPAL, *v.* *Rxb.*, *N-W.* *int.* To walk lamely. [Cf. HIPPLE *v.* 1.]

HYPALT ('hɕipəlt), *sb.* Also *hyppald* (*Rxb.*). 1. A cripple. *Rxb.*, *N*, *w.* 2. "A strange-looking fellow" (*Jam.*). *Rxb.* Also "*heipelt*, awkward clown" (1869 Murray in Ellis *E. E. Pron.* 1. 290).
3. A lean, old, or starved horse. *Rxb.*, *w.* 4. An animal whose legs are hopped. *Rxb.*, *NE.* [Cf. HIPPLE *v.*]

HYPALT, *a.* *Rxb.*, *NE*, *w.* Also †*hypalty* (*NW.*) = HIPALT.

ILL, *sb.* The specific name of various diseases affecting pasture-animals; with prefixed word either denoting the cause of the complaint (WOOD-ILL; also called *moor-ill* [Douglas 149]), the feature of it (THORTER-ILL), the action of the animal (*loupin'-ill* = hydrorachitis), or the part affected, as in FELL-ILL, and *joint-ill* (G): "Lambs crippled with joint ill" (*Kelso Chronicle* 14 Nov. 1915).

ILL, *a.* 1. Mischievous, naughty: "Ill bairns" (Rutherford 235). NE. 2. Severe, harsh: "Dinna be ill on Nanny." C-W. 3. Grieved about some circumstance; sorrowful. C-W. 4. Characterised by bad weather: "It's an ill day." NE, W-S.

IN, *prep.* 1. By way of: "I...received it in a present" (1800 Leyden in *H.A.S.T.* (1911) 54). "She got it in a praisent." C-W. †Also, "He had it in his offer" [= was given an offer for consideration]. N. 2. *In o'* (C-W), *in i'* (C-S), *in ov* (NE, W), in, within: "He leeves in o' Hawick." "In ov Ancrum." "A'm in i' (also in iv) a big hurry." "Ynna Bæthlem" (Murray 248). 3. *In of*, = I. E.

IN, *adv.* {1. Over-long: "A sleepit in" (= I overslept). G.} 2. Used redundantly: "A met in wi' 'im" [= I met with him]. G. "She's eatin' in her words." W. 3. *In-below-the-bed-fu'*, a large assortment of things; such a variety as is often stored for convenience below the kitchen bed. W.

INCAST, *sb.* NE, W. What is given in addition to the exact sum or legal amount: "It is still usual...to give a pound of incast...to every stone of wool, and a fleece to every pack sold" (Douglas 357).

‡INCONVENE, *sb.* N, NW. Inconvenience.

INDIE, *sb.* 1. *Indie* (C), *Indie-rubber* (C-W), *Rubbin'-oot Indie* (N-W), = India-rubber. 2. *Crackin'-Indie*, chewing-gum. W.

INGANGIN', *vbl. sb.* W. 1. The going in: "Pit eer collection i' the kirk plate at the ingangin'." 2. Entrance: "Teiot brig at the ingangin' ti Hawick." [From Sc. *gang* to go.]

INGANNIN', *vbl. sb.* W. = INGANGIN' 1, 2. [Sc. *ingae* to go in.]

INGATE, *sb.* 1. Admission, ingress: "He couldna get ingate ti the fitba' sports." NE. 2. Entrance: "Thon braw brig at the ingate o' Kelsae." NE, W. [med. E. *ingate*.]

INNERIE, *sb.* W. A tenement, to which access is gained by a "mean" (common) passage and stairs.

INNERLY, *a.* Rxb., G. Of persons: Affectionate, compassionate. Hence *Innerliness* (Murray 247). [From med. E. *innerly* inward, interior. Cf. G. *innerlich* cordial.]

INOWRE AN' OOTOWRE, *adv. phr.* 1. Near by and out beyond. G. ‡2. Backwards and forwards. Rxb., G. rare. †3. "Violently, despotically, and against all opposition" (Jam.). Rxb. [Sc. *inowre* in towards, near + *ootowre* quite away or over, beyond.]

†INSIGHT-KENNAGE, *sb.* Rxb. Knowledge, information.

INTI ('*ɪntə*), *prep.* Also *intae*. C-S. 1. Closer or nearer to: "Sit inti the fire." 2. To: "She was speakin' inti hersel."

INTIL, *prep.* 1. Into, in: "[He went] intil the waiter" (*Jedburgh Gazette* 13 May 1910). "He's intil't [= into mischief] again." c-w. 2. By way of gratuitous addition to (anything bought): "A per o' whings intil't" ['t = boots bought]. n-w. [med. E. *intil* (= 1):—*in+till* to.]

ISTEAD (ɪ'stid), *adv.* G. 1. Instead. 2. In the stead of a person or thing.

IT, *pronoun.* c-w. That: "Ye're just a h-h-heather goose, it ir ye" (*Jethart Worthies* 46). "It wull a" (1873 *H.A.S.T.* 201); "It have they" (*Ibid.*). [Variant of AT.]

†IVER, *a.* Also †*ever*. Td., NE. That is the higher situated of two places of the same name; upper: "Down the Iver Burn" (1767 in *Hawick Tradition* 235). "Iver Nisbet, Iver Crailing" (Jam.). Also "Ivertton Bush" c (= Overton Bush); "Iverha" w-s (= Overhall). [med. Sc. *uver*:—A.S. *ufera* (= Old N. *efri*).]

IZ, *pronoun.* Also 's (n-w), *uz* (s). 1. Us. 2. Me: "To hinder iz frae killing masel" (1875 *H.A.S.T.* Supplement 3/1). [From E. *us*.]

JACK (dʒæk), *sb.* †1. *Jack-i'-the-bush*, navel-wort. Rxb. †2. *Jack's alive*, a game played with a lighted match or paper which is passed round, each on receiving it saying "Jack's alive, he'se no die in my hand"; he in whose hand it expires, forfeiting a *wad*. Td. †3. *Jack startles a stovy* (or *stoopy*), exhalations undulating on or arising from the ground in a hot day (1889 *B.N.C.P.* 475). *rare*. (Cf. STERTLIN'.)

†JAG, *sb.* Also †*jaug*. Rxb. A leather bag of any kind. [Earlier E. *jag* load for the back; also, cart-load of hay, etc.]

JAIRBLE, *sb.* 1. = JIRBLE *sb.* 1. c-w. 2. = JIRBLE *sb.* 2. c. 3. = JIRBLE *sb.* 3. Rxb., G.

JAIRBLE, *v.* Rxb., G. *tr.* = JIRBLE *v.*

JAIRBLIN', *vbl. sb.* 1. The action of spilling liquid carelessly. G. 2, 3. *pl.* = JAIRBLE *sb.* 1, 3. Rxb., G.

JAIRG, *sb.* w-s. Also *jarg* (N; Leyden 345); †*jerg* (Rxb.). A harsh, creaking, grating, or strident sound.

JAIRG, *v.*¹ w. Also *jarg* (N; Leyden 345); †*jerg* (Rxb.). *int.* To make a "jairg" or "jairgs"; to grate: "Thon door's aye jairgin'." [med. Sc. *jarg*.]

JAIRG, *v.*² NE, w-s. *tr.* To spill (liquid), especially from a carried vessel: "Dinna jairg the milk owre."

JAIRGLE, *v.* w. Also *jargle* (Leyden 345). *int.* To emit a harsh sound; = JAIRG *v.*¹ [med. Sc. and E. *jargle*.]

JAP, *v.* (past tense). NE, c, s. Leaped; jumped over: "He jap the burn." [? From Sc. *jamp* same.]

JAPPERTY-JEE, *sb.* w. Wreck and ruin: "It's a' ti japperty-jee." [Cf. E. *jeopardy*.]

JARG, *v.* NE. *tr.* To reduce to the consistency of mud, etc.: "Jarg it a' up."

JASP, *sb.* c-w. A seam in the texture of a fabric; a gap in the woof: "There's no a broken jasp in ma new coat." Cf. JESP.

‡JAUDIE, *sb.* Also *jadie*. 1. The stomach of a pig or a sheep; frequently used as a haggis or pudding bag: "A sow's jadie" (Wilkie 103). Rxb. (Jam.²), G. 2. A haggis made in this. N, NW, W. "*Jaudie*, a pudding of oat-meal, and hog's lard, with onions and pepper, inclosed in a sow's stomach; formerly used as a supper-dish at entertainments given by the country people on Fastrens Even" (Sibbald). 3. = PORKIE. E. [n. E. *chawdy*:—med. E. *chaudoun*:—Old F. *chaudun* entrails.]

§JAUKE (dʒa:k), *v.* c-w. *int.* To call, as or like a jackdaw: "The youngsters, affrighted, did yelloch and jauk" (Halliday 210).

‡JAUNDER, *sb.* 1. Idle talk. Rxb., N, S. 2. Rambling conversation: "We've had a gude jaunder" (Jam.). Rxb. [= s.w. Sc. (1796) *jauner*, *janner*.]

†JAUNDER, *v.* Rxb. *int.* "To converse in a roving or desultory manner" (Jam.). [s.e. Sc. (c. 1820) *jaunder* to gossip, s.w. Sc. (1806) *jawner* to talk foolishly; from med. Sc. *channer* to grumble, mutter.]

JAY-FEATHERS, *sb.* Rxb., NE, c-w. *To set up one's jay-feathers*, to answer in strong terms of provocation: "I was obliged to set up my jay-feathers at her" (Jam.).

JECK, *v.* †1. *tr.* To neglect ("any piece of work"). Rxb. 2. To throw over or *up* (e.g. one's job); to discard. G. 3. To jilt or give one *up*: "She jeckit 'im up again, the limmer!" W. 4. To break *up* or disband (a society, club, etc.). W. 5. To dislocate (the ankle, etc.): "A've jeckit ma cuit!" W. [E. dialect *jack* to abandon, relinquish.]

JEEG, *sb.* c-s. A person (or object) of ludicrous appearance; a guy: "An awfu'-lookin' jeeg." [Earlier E. (1781) *jig*.]

JEEST, *sb.* G. A joist. Cf. "For gist to the [church] steeple" (1722 in Wilson² 67). [med. E. *geist*, *gieste*, etc.:—Old F. *giste* supporting beam of a bridge.]

JENKIN'S HEN. †1. A hen alleged or supposed to have died without receiving tokens of the cock's affection. Hence *Ti dei* (or *dee*) *the daith o' Jenkin's hen*, to die an old maid. N-c. "But oh! the death o' Jenkin's hen, I shudder at it!" (A. Scott¹ 87). "To die like Jenkin's hen" (Jam.). Rxb. 2. In transferred application: "Ti dei the daith o' Jenkin's hen—for the want o' braith!" W. c.

JENNY, *sb.* 1. The name Janet. G. 2. "A country Jenny," a female peasant. G. 3. A man who meddles with woman's work or affairs: "Hei's a raigler Jenny." c-w. 4. *Jenny cut-throat*, the whitethroat, *Sylvia cinerea*. c. 5. *Jenny hunder-feet*, the centipede. G. †6. *Jenny langlegs*, crane-fly. N. †7. *Jenny-nettle*, a stinging-nettle. W. 8. *Jenny-speeder*, crane-fly. W. 9. *Jenny-spinner*, crane-fly. Rxb., N, W-s. [With 8-9 cf. E. *spinner* = spider.]

JESP, *sb.* NE, W-s. 1. = JASP. ‡2. A speck or particle: "He hasna a jesp o' dirt on 'im." [= Sc. (1808) *jisp*.]

JETHART. 1. The popular pronunciation of "Jedburgh," county town of Roxburgh. 2. *Jethart axe*, a name (apparently invented by Sir W. Scott) for the "Jethart Staff." 3. *Jethart jug*, a measure (now in Jedburgh Museum) containing 16 gills, in use from 1563 to 1826. 4. *Jethart justice*, a phrase of uncertain origin denoting the action or practice of hanging a man first and trying him after. (Hence authors' references to *Jethart cast, jury, law.*) 5. *Jethart's here*, a phrase now regarded and used as the Jedburgh slogan; but originally a warning shout given by English to Tyndalers at the skirmish of Redeswire, 1575 (see the ballad, stanza xiii). 6. *Jethart snails*, a well-known toffee-confection sold in Jedburgh. 7. *Jethart staff*, a war-weapon, esteemed by the Scots in mediæval times, being a lance-like staff with a long iron head adapted for thrusting or slashing. [Alteration of A.S. *Gedwearde*. Fuller information on above in *Border Mag.* 1908, pp. 167-9.]

‡JEVEL, *v.* NE. *tr.* To spill (liquid). [So in Selkirk (1825).]

JIB, *sb.* c. A protective leather covering for a hewer's left thumb.

‡JIB, *v.* w. *tr.* To draw the last milk from (a cow); to strip. [So earlier Sc. (1728).]

JIBBIN'S, *sb.* G. The strippings, or last milk from a cow.

JICK, *sb.* N. A sudden jerk.

JICK, *sb.* N. 1. *tr.* To dodge, elude, or evade (a pursuer). 2. To avoid by an adroit or sudden movement. [s. Sc. (1825).]

JICKER, *sb.* w. 1. A walk at a smart pace. 2. A smart trot in or with a springy conveyance. 3. The dandling a child on the knee.

JICKER, *v.* 1. *int.* To walk at a smart pace. w-s. 2. To trot, ride, or run smartly, as in or with a springy conveyance. nw, w-s. 3. To flaunt or flit idly *about*. w. 4. To dandle (a child) on the knee. w. [s. Sc. (1789) *jicker* = 1.]

JICKY, *a.* N. Of a horse: Apt to startle.

‡JIMMER, *sb.* Rxb. A disagreeable sound produced by a badly-played violin: (A. Scott¹ 21).

‡JIMMER, *v.* Rxb. *int.* To make a disagreeable noise on a violin.

JIMMIES, *sb.* *pl.* NE. Cant for: Handcuffs.

‡JINE (dʒɪn), *v.* c, s. Also ‡*jeyne* (Hilson). *tr.* To throw *down* (anything) with a bang or clash. [From SHINE *v.* § 23 c.]

JINGLE-JOINTIT, *a.* G. Of a structure: Not having its connections or joints properly united or fastened; unsteady or shaky in consequence of this: "A jingle-jointit table."

‡JINGLE-THE-BONNET, *sb.* Td., w. A game, characterised by each player putting a half-penny in a "bonnet," in which they are "jingled."

JINGLERS, *sb.* *pl.* N-c. The quaking-grass, *Briza media*.

JIRBLE, *sb.* 1. Liquid spilt in drops from a containing vessel. Usually plural, = spillings. Also *jirblin's*. N, w-s. ‡2. A small quantity of liquid poured out; a drop: "A jirble o' tea." N. 3. *pl.* The

small quantity of liquor left in the bottom of a drinking-vessel after repeated drinking. *w.*

JIRBLE, *v.* *N*, *w-s.* *tr.* and *int.* To spill (some liquid) from the containing vessel: "He jirbled the tea on the table-claith." [= *E.* (1760) *jirble*, *n.e.* *Sc.* *jirple*. Cf. **JAIRBLE**.]

‡**JIRG**, *sb.* *N.* = **JAIRG** *sb.*: "What a jirg that yett gies!"

‡**JIRG**, *v.* *N*; *Sibbald.* *int.* To creak; = **JAIRG** *v.*¹ [*med. Sc.* *girg*.]

JIRK, *v.* *N.* Of a door, etc.: To creak. [Cf. *prec.* and **CHIRK** *v.*]

JIRRY, *sb.* *N*, *NW*, *w.* A drive at a smart pace in a vehicle.

JIRT, *sb.* *I.* = **CHIRT** *sb.* *I.*: "The tea cam oot o' the pot wi' a jirt." *w.* *2.* A small quantity of liquid, as milk or tea. *G.* [From **CHIRT** *sb.*]

JIRT, *v.* *I.* *int.* Of a liquid: = **CHIRT** *v.* *I.* *NE*, *w.* *2.* *tr.* = **CHIRT** *v.* *2.* *w*, *s.* [So *s.w.* *Sc.* (1824). From **CHIRT** *v.*]

JOCK, *sb.* {*1.* A country *Jock*, a rustic. *G.*} †*2.* *Jock-startle-a-stobie*, = **JACK** *sb.* *3.* *Rxb.* [*Sc.* *Jock* = *E.* *Jack* *John*.]

JOCKIE, *sb.* *I.* Diminutive of *Jock* (= *John*). *G.* *2.* A call-name for a young *kae* or jackdaw. *c-w.* †*3.* The head of a pin. *Td.* [*Jam.* *s.v.* *Prickie*].

JOCO (dʒɔˈkoː), *a.* *I.* Well pleased; cheerful. Often said of persons exhilarated by drink. *N-w.* *2.* Amorous: "They're unco joco" (said of a married man paying attention to a spinster). *N.* [From *E.* *jocose*.]

JOHNIE, *sb.* *I.* *Johnie* *Cossar*, a large pin. *w-s.* *2.* *Johnie Nip-nebs*, *Jack* *Frost*: (*Riddell* *II.* 200). *w-s.* *3.* *Johnie Lindsay*, "a game among young children" (*Jam.*). *Rxb.*

JOICE, *sb.* *E*, *w-s.* *Juice*. [*med. E.* *iøyse*, etc.]

JOOKIE, *sb.* *w.* A children's game in which a chalk-line divides the two sides, and in which they endeavour to dodge past each other. [From *Sc.* *jook*, *jouk* to dodge, duck, evade.]

§**JOORAL-I-JOO**, *sb.* *w.* An itinerant musician equipped with drum, cymbals, bells, melodion, etc., who by the manipulation of these imitates an orchestra.

‡**JOOT**, *sb.* Also ‡*juit* (*NE*, *w-s*), ‡*jute* (*Rxb.*, *NE*). Infused tea. (A century ago "applied in contempt": *Jam.*) [Cf. *s.* *Sc.* (*c.* 1720) *jute* sourish ale; and *med. E.* *joutes* vegetable soup.]

‡**JOTTER**, *v.* *G.* *int.* To do odd or menial jobs; to job. Hence ‡*Jotterin'*, menial labour; odd-jobbing. [From *n.* *Sc.* (1790) = *jot* an occasional job.]

JOTTERIE, *sb.* *G.* = "Jottery work" (cf. next). [*Selkirk* (1825).]

JOTTERY, *a.* *w.* Of the nature of menial or general labour: "Jottery work."

JOUGAL, *sb.* *E*, *NE.* A dog. [*E.* *Gipsy jookkel*.]

JOWEL, *sb.* *w-s.* A jewel. [*med. E.* *iowel*, etc.]

‡**JUFFLE**, *v.* *NE.* *int.* To walk with loose slippers or unlaced boots. [*med. Sc.* *juffle*, etc., to shuffle, fumble.]

JUJOOP, *sb.* 1. A jujube. c-w. 2. The dog-hep, or fruit of the wild briar. w. [§ 1 B. Sense 2 from CHOOP *sb.* influenced by 1 and Sc. and n.w. E. *jupe* same.]

JUMMY, *a.* Upper Bowmont (1880 in Hilson; still used). Soft, unhardy; freq. of ewes. "The ewes were puir jummy craiturs" (Hilson).

JUMPIN' JOCK, *sb.* Rxb., N. Also *Jumpin' Jack* (w). A home-made toy formed of the merrythought of a fowl; a skipjack.

†JUNCTURER, *sb.* Rxb. A former term for a great-coat.

JUNKERS, *sb.* c-w. {Also *janker* (w-s).} A timber-wagon. [Sc. *janker* same.]

JUPE, *sb.* Rxb., N, NW. A kind of pelisse or upper covering for children. [See next]

JUPIE, *sb.* 1. A loose coat or great-coat worn by men. s. 2. = JUPE *sb.* c. [med. E. *iuype*, *ioupe*, etc. (= 1):—Old F. *jupe*, *jube*.]

JURMUMMLE, *sb.* NE, w-s. A commotion.

JURMUMMLE, *v.* †1. *tr.* To crush or disfigure (anything). NE, w-s. †2. To mess or mix up confusedly. w. †3. "To bamboozle" (Jam.). Rxb. [Selkirk (1818).]

†JURNAL'D, *ppl. a.* Rxb., w. Coagulated; especially of blood which congeals from not being stirred when cooling.

JUT, *sb.* c-s. Tea, especially of a weak or inferior kind. [From *juit*: see JOOT.]

KAE, *sb.* 1. The jackdaw. G. c. †2. "The jay, *Garrulus glandarius*,...from its jarring note; Roxburgh" (Swainson 75; but not corroborated by my correspondents). 3. (See KIRK 4.) [med. Sc. and n. E. *kay*, *ka* = 1. Cf. Dutch *ka*, etc.]

KAID, *sb.* G. Also *kedd* (NE), *kaed* (1879 Thomson *W. Thomson* 125). The sheep-louse or sheep-tick. [E. (1570) and Sc. *cade*, *kade*, etc.]

KAIF, *a.* G; Sibbald. = CAIF *a.* 1.

†KAIL-STRAIK, *sb.* Rxb. "Straw laid on beams; anciently used instead of iron, for drying corn" (Jam.). [Cf. Sc. *kiln-strae*, *strae-kiln*.]

KAIM, *sb.* {1. A comb. G.} †2. Saying (formerly common): "Ye hae brocht an *ill kaim* [= a harrowing care] to your head" (Jam.). Td. [med. Sc. and n. E. *camb(e)*, *kamb(e)*:—A.S. *camb*.]

KAIM, *v.* {1. *tr.* To comb (literally and figuratively): "A'll kaim eer heid for ee!" (especially as a threat). G.} †2. To dress (a haystack, etc.) with the hay-rake. N, w. [Sc. (16th century) *kame*.]

†KAISART, *sb.* A cheese-press: (Murray 122). [From central Sc. (c. 1800) *chessart*:—E. *cheeseford* CHESSFORD. § 51.]

KAIVER, *v.*: see CAIVER *v.*

KATIE, *sb.* 1. Contemptuously: An effeminate man; especially = JENNY 3. w. 2. Short for 3. w. 3. *Katie-beardie*, the loach. (Cf. BESSIE 3.) N, w. [*Kate* (= Catherine) + *-ie*. With 3, cf. the Scottish song "Katie Beardie."]

KEB, *sb.* 1. A ewe that has cast or early lost her lamb. c-s. †2. "A sow-pig that has been littered dead" (Jam.). 3. *Keb-ewe*,

-yowe, a "kebbit" ewe. c. 4. *Keb-hoose*, a small house, occasionally having "parrocks," for rearing motherless lambs. G. 5. *Keb-lamb*, (a) A "kebbit lamb." c. †(b) "A lamb, the mother of which dies when it is young" (Leyden 346); but this sense "is denied by shepherds of the south" (Jam.). 6. *Keb-park*, a park or grass field set apart for ewes in "kebbing"-time. G. [med. Sc. *kebbe* = 1; cf. G. *kibbe*, *kippe* ewe. With 2, cf. Flemish *kebbe* pig.]

KEB, *v.* c; Leyden 346. *int.* Of a ewe: To cast a lamb immaturely; to lose a lamb by early death.

†KEBBIE, *sb.* Rxb., NW. 1. = NIBBIE *sb.* 1. 2. *Kebbie-stick*, = preceding. [s. Sc. (1816) *kebbie*. Cf. med. E. *kibble* (hooked stick), and GIBBIE.]

KEBBIT, *ppl. a.* 1. *Kebbit ewe*, one that has cast her lamb, or lost it through early death. G; Sibbald. †2. *Kebbit lamb*, one that has been born immaturely. Rxb.

†KEBRITCH, *sb.* Rxb. Very lean meat. [n. Sc. (1825) *cabroch* lean or carrion flesh:—med. Sc. *cabroch* a., lean.]

†KECK, *v.*¹ Rxb., NE. *int.* To draw back from a bargain or undertaking; to recal an offer; = COCK *v.* 2. [From earlier E. (and dialect) *keck* to raise, rear, look disdainful, etc.]

†KECK, *v.*² Rxb. *int.* "To faint or swoon suddenly" (Jam.). [From earlier E. *keck* to vomit.]

KECKEN, *sb.* E. A coward. [?Cf. KECK *v.*¹]

KEEKER, *sb.* c-w. {1. The eye.} 2. A "black eye": "She gae 'im an awfu' keeker." [Sc. *keek* *sb.* and *v.*, peep.]

†KEEKIN'-GLESS, *sb.* NE, W. A looking-glass or mirror.

KEELIE, *sb.*¹ N-c. A black-lead pencil. [Short for Sc. *keelievine*.]

KEELIE, *sb.*² 1. A hawk, especially the kestrel. Td., N. †2. *Keelie-hawk*, = preceding. NW.

KEELIE, *sb.*³ c. A city rough: "A Glesca keelie."

KEEP-MISS, *sb.* w. A woman supported as a paramour. [= Earlier E. *kept-miss*.]

KEER, *sb.* E, NE. A house. [Yetholm Gipsy *keir*, E. Gipsy *care*, *kair*. Cf. Hindi *ghar*, Sanskrit *griha*.]

KEERIE, *sb.* NE. A dirty (or a dilapidated) house: "It was an awfu' keerie ti gang inti." [Cf. preceding and E. Gipsy *kerry* home.]

KEERS, *sb. pl.* 1. A kind of thin porridge for sickly sheep: "A bottle o' keers for an auld yowe." c-s. 2. Hence, indifferent or unstrengthening porridge or spoon food of any kind: "We [= hired people] juist get a bowl o' keers." E, c-w.

KEESELIP, *sb.* N, w-s. Also *keeslip* (Td.), *keeselup* (w). The stomach of an animal (as a lamb, or calf), especially as used for curdling milk. [From E. *cheselip*, etc.:—A.S. *cýslyb* rennet: see § 51. Cf. n. E. *keslup*.]

†KEEST, *sb.* Rxb. Sap, substance. [Dutch *keest* marrow, kernel.]

†KEESTLESS, *a.* 1. Lacking substance or spirit. Rxb. 2. Tasteless, insipid. Rxb. Also *keistless* (w), *kystless* (Sibbald), *kistless* (Rxb.).

†KEISYL-STANE, *sb.* Also †*kysle-stane*. "A flint-stone" (Sibbald). [= Fl. *keysel-steen* (Kilian), w. Fl. *keizel*, G. *kiesel-stein*; also Dutch *keizelsteen* gravelstone. Cf. E. †*chesil* siliceous stone.]

KEITCH, *v.* c-s. Also *ketche* (Hilson). *tr.* To overturn, upset. [Sc. (1728) *keytch*:—early med. E. *keache*-. Cf. CAITCH *v.*]

§KELPIE, *sb.* NE, W. A young mischievous person. [From Sc. *kelpie* (water-spirit), perhaps influencing Sc. *gilpey*.]

KELSO ('kælsə). 1. *Kelso boots*, "heavy shackles put upon the legs of prisoners; by some supposed to be a sort of stocks" (Jam.). 2. *Kelso convoy*, (a) "A step and a half ower the doorstane" (1815 Scott *Antiquary* xiii). (b) The accompanying a friend as far as he "has to go, although to his own door" (Jam.). (c) The conveying guests to their threshold, and, "in return for the compliment, [being] reconvoyed by the latter to their own" (1838 *New Statistical Acc.* III. 325). 3. *Kelso herrin'*, applied derisively by neighbouring townspeople to young Kelsonians. †4. *Kelso rung*, a stout staff: "The phrase 'Jethart staffs and Kelso rungs' is still common" (Sibbald s.v. *Ged*).

†KELTER, *v.* 1. *int.* To fall or tumble headlong; to overturn: "Owre a form they kelter'd" (A. Scott¹ 16). 2. To move uneasily: "Though soul and conscience baith should kelter, I'll cleek a shillin'" (Ruickbie¹ 93). 3. *tr.* To upset, overset, overturn (a thing). Rxb., w.

KEMP, *sb.*¹ †1. The stalk and seed-head of the plantain, *Plantago major*, etc. Td., N-w. 2. *Kemp-seed*, the seed of these. N-c. 3. In *singular*, = next. Rxb. 4. *pl.* A competitive sport in which two youngsters use these stalks, the one endeavouring to strike off the heads of those belonging to the other. Rxb., N. [Cf. Norw. *kjæmpe* (dialect *kampe*, *kjempe*), Sw. *kämpa* plantain.]

KEMP, *sb.*² †1. A contest or striving between bands of reapers to finish a *rig*, etc.: "A kemp on the harvest field" (A. Scott² 97). N, s. See BLANDISH *sb.*² 2. A competitive effort or spell between any workers. G. [From KEMP *v.*]

†KEMP, *v.* 1. *int.* Of reapers: To strive or contend with another or others in order to finish a particular *rig* and reach the *landin'*. G. §2. To compete with another in any spell of work. N, s. [med. Sc. and E. *kemp* to strive (in battle, etc.); Frisian *kempa*. Cf. Norw. *kjæmpe*, Sw. *kämpa* to fight, vie, strive.]

KEMPER, *sb.* N. A keen or vigorous worker (especially a reaper) who strives to outvie his fellows: "Kempers keen" (A. Scott² 102).

†KEMP-SEEDS, *sb.* *pl.* Td. "The seed of oats, when meal is made, or the *reeings* of the sieve" (Jam.).

KEMPY, *a.* †1. Brave: "A kempy little falla." NW. †2. Energetic, vigorous: "A kempy shearer." "A kempy loon." NE. [Variant of CAMPY.]

†KEN, *sb.* N, W. One's mind: "They ken their ain ken best."

KEN (kɛn, kæn), *v.* {1. *tr.* and *int.* To know. G.} 2. With ellipse of subject "Nae yin" (= no one): "[She] woud gie kens what for ane" (Hogg 76). "He'll be kens how lang wi' that job." "He's kens where be this time." N-W. [Sc. and med. E. *ken*:—A.S. *cennan*.]

‡KEN-GUID, *sb.* NW, W. Also ‡*kengude* (Td.). A lesson got by experience; a caveat: "That'll be a kengude to ye" (Jam.). [n. E. (1805).]

KEP (kæp), *sb.* {1. A catch, especially with the hands, in falling. G.} 2. A desired or looked-for chance, opportunity, etc.: "Lookin' oot for keps." W.

KEP (kæp), *v.* {1. *tr.* To catch (an object) when thrown or falling. G.} 2. To intercept, to stem the flow of (water): "Bairns were keppin' the gushes bare-fittit in the syre." W. 3. Hence *Kep-a-gush* *sb.*, a splay-footed person. W. [med. Sc. *kep* (= 1, 2):—med. E. *kep* to intercept.]

KER-HAND, *sb.* G. C. The left hand. Hence *Ker-handit* *a.* (G, Sibbald). [med. E. *car-honde*, Sc. *car-hand* left hand:—Sc. *car*, Gaelic *cearr* wrong, awkward.]

KERNEL, *sb.* G. A lamb-stone cooked as food; *pl.*, 'lambs'-fry."

KERRY, *a.* 1. *Kerry-handit*, left-handed. NE, C. ‡2. Left-handed: "He's kerry." "Kerry Robson." C. 3. *Kerry-mittit*, = preceding. NE. [From KER-HANDIT.]

KET, *sb.* G. The flesh of an animal that has died of disease; carrion. [= med. E. *ket*:—Old N. *kjöt* flesh.]

KETT, *sb.* G. A spongy kind of peat comprised of tough fibres of moss, etc. [So s.w. Sc. (1825). Cf. w. Sc. (1783) *ket* ragged wool-fleece, = E. and Anglo-F. *cot* matted wool.]

KETTIT, *ppl. a.* W. 1. Spent, exhausted: "'Tis kettit sae its ribs scarce hing thegither" (Halliday 136). 2. *Kettit oot*, that is no longer fertile or productive.

KETTY, *a.* G. Of the nature of "kett": "A ketty peat." [So in Clydesdale (1825).]

KEUCH, *sb.* W. A troublesome or tickling cough.

KEUCH (kjux), *v.* W. *int.* To cough, as by reason of a tickling in the throat. [Related to E. *cough*. Cf. G. *keuchen*.]

‡KEVEL, *sb.* NE. Also ‡*keul* (Sibbald s.v. *Cavillis*). A lot (drawn or cast). [Earlier Sc. *kevel*:—med. E. *cauel* lot.]

KEVEL (kæ:vl), *v.* 1. *int.* To comport or carry oneself, to walk, run, or leap, clumsily or awkwardly. NE, S. 2. *tr.* To cut (wood), carve (meat or bread), clumsily. W. 3. To wield (a knife) awkwardly. S. [Earlier E. dialect *kevel* to act clumsily, Sc. *kevel* to walk awkwardly.]

KEWL, *sb.* Rxb., S. A twitch or rope-bit for an intractable horse: "To put a kawl on" (Jam.). [From med. E. *keule*. Cf. Icel. *kefli* a gag. See Mow-cue.]

‡KEX, *sb.* Also ‡*kesh*. NE. Applied to hollow-stalked umbelli-

ferous plants, or the dried stalks of these, often used for kindling fires. Also pl. *kexes*. [med. E. and E. dialect *kex*.]

KICK, *v.* c. *int.* To draw back from a bid made or a tender offered. [KECK *v.*¹, influenced by E. *kick* resist, etc.]

†KICKMALEERIE, *sb.* NW, W. A flimsy thing, or article of dress; a trifling article or piece of house-furniture or decoration: (Ruickbie² 117). [Cf. Westmorland *kickmaleerie*, etc., flighty over-dressed person.]

†KIFFLE, *sb.* Rxb. = KEUCH *sb.* [Sc. (1825) *kighle*:—*kigh* same.]

†KIFFLE, *v.* Rxb. 1. *int.* = KEUCH *v.* 2. *Kifflin' cough*, = KIFFLE *sb.* [As preceding.]

KILCH (kɪltʃ), *sb.* W. A lift; a push up (§ or down).

†KILCH, *v.* Rxb. 1. *int.* To *kilch up*, = KILLIE *v.* 2. 2. = KILLIE *v.* 3. [Cf. s.e. Sc. (1825) *keiltch*, Sc. *kilt* tilt (up), and § 20 B.]

KILL, *sb.* {1. A kiln. G.} 2. A funnel formed for or left in a stack for airing the corn, hay, etc.: "Kill of a stack" (Jam.). "The stack kill." Rxb., G. Cf. Boss-kill. 3. *Kill-ee*, = 7. G. †4. *Killmeat*, "a perquisite or small proportion of the *shilling* or *sheelings* of a mill, which falls to the share of the under-miller" (Jam.). Rxb. †5. *Killmoulis*, a hobgoblin residing in the killogie, and "represented as having no mouth" (Jam.): "Auld Killmoulis wantin' the mou, Come t' me ye now, come t' me ye now. Where was ye yestreen, when I kill'd the sow? If ye'd com'd ye'd gotten yer belly fow" (Old rhyme quoted by Wilkie 98). Also called *Killmoulach* (Wilkie 98). Rxb. †6. *Killmowler*, = "Killmoulis," but regarded as having a "bluidy mow." W. †7. *Killogie* (i.e. "kiln logie"), the open space in front of a kiln fireplace. NE, S. [med. E. *kill* = 1. In 5, *-lis* = *-less*.]

KILL-COW, *sb.* Rxb., C, S. Also *kill-coo* (N); *kill-the-coo* (NE). A matter of consequence; a serious affair. Usually with negative: "Ye needna mind, I'm sure it's nae sic great kill-cow" (Jam.). [So (later) in E. dialects.]

KILLIE, *sb.* Rxb., W. 1. A plank (laid unequally across a wall) on the end of the longer part of which a boy sits, while others bear down the shorter end towards the wall so as to make the other ascend by degrees. 2. An instance of such amusement; also, the act or fact of similarly raising a form on end. 3. *Killie-coup*, (a) A somersault. W-S. (b) A bad fall. S. [Perth (1880) *keelie* = 1.]

KILLIE, *v.* †1. *tr.* To raise (a plank, person, etc.) on end by pressing down a plank's shorter end against the fulcrum. Also to *killie up*. Rxb., W. 2. *int.* To cause the end of a plank, form, etc., to rise up in this way. W. §3. Of a horse: To throw up behind; to *fling*. W.

†KILMARNOCK WHITTLE. Rxb. "A cant phrase used for a person of either sex who is already engaged or betrothed" (Jam.).

†KILNHEUGH, *sb.* = *Killogie*, KILL *sb.* 7: (Hogg 104).

KILT, *sb.* 1. An overthrow or overturn: "A bang'd again 'im,

an' gae 'im sic a kilt." "He gae the milk-pail a kilt." Rxb., G. 2. A tilt (*up*): "Let's gie this muckle stane a kilt up" (i.e. on end). C-S.

KILT, *v.* 1. To tilt (*up*). G. 2. To upset, overturn, or overthrow (a person, pitcher, etc.). Rxb., G. [From med. E. and Sc. *kilt* to tuck up (the skirts).]

†KIMMER, *v. int.* To (meet to) gossip: "When auld wives kimmer thrang" (A. Scott³ 31). [See CUMMER *v.* and cf. Sc. *kimmer* a gossip, etc.]

KIND, *a.* C-S. With (preceding) negative, = Of no description: "A haena spoken ti a body (*also* man, wumman) kind a' day."

KIND, *v.* 1. *tr.* To resemble in manners, looks, etc.; to take after (a person) in disposition, etc. W. 2. To assort (articles); to arrange in kinds. W. [Yorkshire *kind* = 1.]

KING, *sb.* ‡1. A boy holding the pre-eminence in school for a year, by virtue of the highest money donation to the schoolmaster at Candlemas. (Custom abolished in Jedburgh, 1887.) Cf. BLEEZE 5. N-W. ‡2. *King's claver*, = WHUTTLE-grass. Rxb. 3. *King's covenanter*, a children's game: one standing in a street, calling "King's Covenant, come if ye dare venture," endeavours to catch any who run over within a given distance,—the captive replacing the captor. Rxb., N, W. ‡4. *King's ellwand*, (*a*) The "Sword-belt" in the constellation of Orion. (= med. Sc. *elwand*, or *king's ell*.) Rxb., NE, C-W. (*b*) The foxglove, *Digitalis purpurea*. NE, W.

KINK, *sb.* 1. An immoderate fit of laughter. G. 2. A convulsive catching of the breath, as in hooping-cough, etc. NE. [= Sc. (1790) and n. E. *kink*.]

KINK, *v.* 1. *int.* To laugh convulsively or immoderately: "Kinking, keckling [= cackling] elastic laughter" (*Jethart Worthies* 28). G. 2. To catch the breath convulsively; to cough hardly. NE. [med. n. E. *kinc*, etc. = 1.]

KINKCOUGH, *sb.* N-W. Hooping-cough.

KINSH, *sb.* Also *kinch*. Rxb., N-W. A lever, such as is used in quarrying or raising stones.

KINSH, *v.*¹ Also *kinch*. S. 1. *tr.* To tighten (a rope) by twisting an inserted stick or pin. 2. = HAWK *v.*: "He kinch't a stane." [Sc. (1808) *kinsch* = 1. From Sc. *kinch* a loop or twist.]

KINSH, *v.*² W. *tr.* To steal or filch: "Thae ill-deedie callants kinsh't a hash o' aipples." [Cf. SKINCH *v.*]

KIP, *sb.*¹ 1. A jutting or projecting point. NE. 2. The top or peak of a sharp-pointed hill. G; Sibbald. "Bruce clomb...Abyssinia's dread kipps" (Riddell II. 88). 3. The projecting cartilage on the lower jaw of the male salmon; more usually GIB. S. 4. *Kip-nose*, one turned up at the point. Hence *kip-nosed*. N-W. [Earlier Sc. *kip*, *kipph* = 1-3. Cf. German *kippe* point, edge.]

KIP, *sb.*² 1. Haste, hurry: "He's in a kip." G. 2. A fit of anger. W. [Selkirk (1825) *kip* = 1.]

KIP, *sb.*³ *N-C.* Truant: "Ti play the kip."

KIP, *v.* *NE.* *int.* To play truant: "Ti kip frae the schuil." [*s. Sc.* (1856).]

KIPPER, *N.* *Kipper-nose*, a "kip-nose." [KIP *sb.*¹ 4.]

KIPPIT, *a.* 1. Of a cow: = KIPPY *a.* 1. *NE, s.* 2. Of the nose: Turned up: "A kippit nose is a sign o' short temper." *NE, w.* 3. *A kippit-up nose*, "a nose cocked up" (*Jam.*). *Rxb.* [See KIP *sb.*¹]

KIPPLE, *sb.* 1. An inclined beam or rafter of a house-roof; a couple: "The auld black kipple" (*Riddell* 12). *Rxb., G.* (See SILE *sb.* 2.) †2. *Kipple-hoe*, "a straight piece of wood laid across the top of the couple or rafter, the top being covered with *feal* [= turf] so as to form the angle" (*Jam.*). *Rxb.* †3. *Kipple-yill*, a potation given to workmen on erecting the rafters of a new house. *Td., NE.* [From COUPLE *sb.*]

KIPPY, *a.* 1. Of a cow: Having the horns turned upwards. *Rxb., G.* 2. Of a person: Having a turned-up nose. *w.* [Cf. KIPPIT.]

KIRK, *sb.* {1. Church. *G.*} 2. "Make a kirk or a mill o'd" (= do what you like with or in it). *G.* 3. *Ti gie yin's claes kirk-mense*, to go to church with one's new clothes the first Sunday one puts them on. *E, w-s.* 4. *Kirk-riggin'*, roof timbers of a church. *G.* "A kae in the kirk-riggin'," = a noisy fractious child. *NE, w.* 5. *Kirk-yaird*, churchyard. *G.* [*med. E. kirke*:—Old *N. kirkja* = 1. Cf. *Norw. kirke, A.S. cirice.*]

KIRN, *sb.* 1. A harvest-home. *G.* †2. *Ranting kirn*, a harvest-home characterised by boisterousness: (*A. Scott*³ 97; *Aird* 67). *NE.* †3. *Ti wun the kirn*, to cut the last handful of grain on a farm or harvest-field: (*A. Scott*² 108). *Td.* In later use especially said of a band of reapers gaining distinction by finishing one of the last set of *rigs* before the other competitors (cf. KEMP *v.* 1, *sb.*²). *G.* †4. *Ti cry or shout the kirn*, to give cheers on the annual reaping being finished. *Td., N-w.* On this occasion reapers cast their hooks in the air, shouting—"The corn's shorn, the kirn's won, Kirnie, kirnie, ho, ho." *w.* †5. *Kirn-baby*, = next: "When I first came to this district, every house in the rural parts of it had a kern babie or dolly" (*Rev. R. O. Bromfield, Sprouston, 10 Dec. 1861, in B.N.C.P. 1916, p. 110*); *kirn-babie* (*Wilkie* 110). *Rxb., N.* †6. *Kirn-dolly*, a figure representing a female (often bedecked with ribbons, etc.) made of the last handful of corn reaped on the harvest-field; = MAIDEN 2. *Rxb., N, w;* *Kelso Chronicle* 22 Aug. 1920. [*Sc. (1777) kirn* = 1.]

KIRN, *v.* 1. *tr.* To churn. *G.* 2. Humorously: (a) To wind up (machinery, etc.) before setting it going. (b) To screw or tune up (violins, etc.). *w.*

KIRNIE, *sb.* †1. A shout denoting the winning of the Kirn (see KIRN *sb.* 4). {2. Butter-milk; *kirn-milk.* *s.*} [From *Sc. kirn* churn.]

KIT, *sb.* 1. A small wooden tub; also, a hooped bucket. *Rxb., G.* 2. A goodly quantity of food: "A kit o' brose, porritch, etc." *w.*

3. See SOUR *a.* 3. [med. Sc. (and E.) *kyt*, *kitt*, etc. (= 1):—med. Dutch *kitte* hooped wooden vessel.]

†KITCHEN, *v.* NW, s. *int.* To make “kitchen” last; to husband: “Kitchen weel.” [From Sc. *kitchen* relish with food (whence *kitchen-fee* = dripping).]

KITLIN', *sb.* {1. A kitten. G.} 2. A handful or small quantity of gleanings gathered on the harvest-field. NW, W. 3. See CAT *sb.* 7. [med. E. *kytling*, etc., kitten, whelp:—Old N. *ketlingr.*]

KITT, *past ppl.* ‡1. Deprived or drained of all one's stock of money, etc.: “I'll either be kitt, or a gentleman” (Jam.), = impoverished, or very flush. Rxb., N, C. 2. “Rooked” of marbles: “A'm kitt.” C. [From med. Sc. *quit* = deprived (of something). § 5 K.]

KITTIE, *sb.*¹ G. C. The prison, gaol, or lock-up: “Said the [Jedburgh] crowd, ‘If ane gangs t' the kitty, we'll a' gang’” (*Daily Telegraph* 22 Sept. 1864).

KITTIE, *sb.*² {1. The wren. G.} 2. *Kittie-wrain*, = 1. NE. [After med. Sc. *Kittie* girl or young woman.]

KITTIE-CAT, *sb.* ‡1. A piece of wood driven about in certain games, as tip-cat, shinny, etc.; a cat. Rxb., G. ‡2. The game of *Hornie-holes* (Jam.). Td. [E. dialect *kit-cat* = 2.]

KITTLE, *sb.* {1. A tickling; a tickling sensation. G.} 2. A difficult feat: = FICKLE *sb.* 1, 2. W. 3. *Kittle H's*, = FICKLE H's. W.

KITTLE, *a.* {1. Difficult: “A kittle job.” N-W.} ‡2. *Kittle-strips*, a rope dangling over a beam and having a noose at each end, in which a person puts his feet and attempts the feat of balancing himself so as to pick up some object with his teeth. Rxb. [From Sc. *kittle* ticklish, untrustworthy, etc.]

KITTLE, *v.*¹ W. *tr.* To fail, perplex, nonplus. [From Sc. and E. *kittle* to tickle.]

KITTLE, *v.*² NE. 1. *tr.* To touch *up* (a fire), as with a poker. 2. To improve, mend; also, to sharpen (a razor, etc.). [From CUITTLE *v.*]

KIVIN' ('kɛi:vin), *sb.* Td., N, W. A large company of people; especially a gathering bent on pleasure or amusement: “A kivin' o' folk at Bosells Fair.” [Cf. s.w. Sc. (1824) *kivan* covey.]

KNAB, *sb.* N. A smart stroke or blow. = KNAP². [s. Sc. (1822).]

†KNACKETY, *a.* NW. Conceited; self-important. [Sc. (1808).]

KNACKS, *sb.* Rxb. = NACKS.

KNAGGIE, *sb.* W. A small wooden dish with an upright handle. [From Sc. *knag* small cask.]

KNAP, *sb.*¹ N. The cap of the knee (§also, the point of the elbow). [Sc. (1652) *knap*:—med. E. *knop*. Cf. Noop¹, Old N. *knappr* knob.]

KNAP, *sb.*² C, S. A buffet or sharp blow: “A knap i' the heid.” [= med. E. *knaf*. Cf. Sw. *knäpp* fillip.]

KNEI-LID, *sb.* W. The knee-cap.

KNELL-KNEED, *a.* N. Also *knell-knei'd* (C-S). Knock-kneed. [= n. Sc. *knule-kneed*.]

KNIFES AN' FORKS, *sb.* s. Bird's-foot trefoil.

KNIFIE, *sb.* §1. A (small) knife. G. 2. = PEGGIE *sb.*² N.

KNITTIN', *sb.* N-w. A white braid-like tape: "A bowt o' knittin'."

‡KNOCK, *sb.* Rxb., c. A long, flat-sided wooden beetle, formerly used by the peasantry for beating yarn, webs, etc., especially when bleaching. [w. Sc. (*a.* 1779).]

KNOLL, *sb.* w. A large piece of anything; a chunk. [So in Sc. (1820), from E. *knoll* (Sc. *knowe*) hillock.]

KNOOP, *sb.* c-s. The fruit of the cloudberry, *Rubus Chamæ-morus*, growing in the higher hill-regions (1866 Murray in *H.A.S.T.* 22). [n.e. E. (18th c.) *knupe*. Cf. NUPBERRY and KNOT.]

KNOOZE, *v.* N. *tr.* = NOOZE *v.*: "He downed him..., *knoozing* him well" (Younger 95). [Sc. (1721) *knoose* to buffet, bruise; cf. Da. *knuse* to bruise.]

KNOT, *sb.* 1. = KNOOP: (1889 *N.B.C.P.* 475, referring to Upper Liddesdale). 2. *Knotberry*, same. s. [E. (local) *knotberry*.]

KNUIGLE, *v.* w. *tr.* = KNUIZLE *v.* [Cf. Da. *knuge* to press.]

KNUIZLE, *v.* w. Also *knuzle* (Rxb., NW). *tr.* To squeeze (especially a downed person), as with the hands and knees. [See KNOOZE and NUIZLE.]

‡KNUTLE, *v.* Rxb., NE. *tr.* To strike (a person or thing) with repeated feeble blows. [Cf. Renfrew *knutle* to strike with the knuckle.]

‡KOOSTREL, *sb.* Rxb. = CUSTRIL.

KRAME, *sb.* G. 1. A temporary booth or stall at a fair, sports, etc. 2. *Krame-wife*, a woman who owns or "runs" this. [Sc. (c. 1800) *kraim*:—med. Sc. *crame*, *craym* CRAME:—med. Dutch or Low G. *krâme*, etc.]

‡KUED, *a.*: see CUIDE *a.* 2 and CUSTRIL.

‡KYLE, *sb.*¹ One of a set of pins used in a kind of skittles; also *pl.*, the game played with these; played in Hawick "in the early part of the 19th c." (Murray in *Oxford Dict.*). [med. Sc. *kilis*:—Old F. *quille*.]

KYLE (*kɛil*), *sb.*² G; Sibbald. A small rick or pile of hay; a "coil" or cock: "Where hay-kyles rise upon the mead" (A. Scott⁵ 164). [= midland E. *coil*. Cf. § 60 D.]

KYLE, *v.* G; Sibbald. *tr.* To gather (hay) into "coils" before ricking. [As preceding.]

KYTHER (*kɛi:ð*), *v.* †1. *int.* To appear (to be a certain thing, or have a certain colour, quality, etc.): "The...snaw-draps kyth bonnie" (A. Scott¹ 188). "[They] kythe poor wretches lacking siller" (A. Scott² 136; etc.). ‡2. = KIND *v.* 1: "The bairn kythes ti its mother's folk." E, s. ‡3. To appear in view; to approach within sight: "Some blood [was] kything in her left shoulder" (*Hawick Burgh Records* 24 Feb. 1687). "Hei's kythin' now. A saw 'im kythin', owre the hedge." Rxb., w-s. Also *kyve* (w-s). 4. To appear, seem, be manifest: (Riddell 11, 70). [med. E. *kith*, *kyth*, to show oneself, to appear:—A.S. *cýðan* to make known.]

LAB, *sb.* *s.* A buffet or blow. [So in Angus (1808) and Lothian (1818):—*s.e.* Sc. (1818) *lab* to beat.]

LABBER, *v.*¹ *G. tr.* To trounce or belabour; to beat with a stick. Hence *Labberin'*, a beating. [Earlier E. (1594) *labour*. § 33 c.]

LABBER ('labər), *v.*² *NE, W. tr.* To besmear, beslobber; = LEBBER *v.* [Cf. Low G. *labbern* to lick, lap. Cf. LAIBER *v.*]

LABBERS, *sb. pl.* *NW, W.* Droppings from the mouth, etc., when eating or drinking; slavers.

‡LABEY, *sb.* *Rxb., N, W.* The flap or shirt of a man's coat: "His new coat labey" (A. Scott¹ 68). [med. Sc. *labey*. Cf. Gaelic *leòbag* small shred.]

LACHTER, *sb.* Also *lauchter*. †1. A sitting of eggs. *NE, C-W.* 2. A brood of chickens. Also *lafter*. *s.* †3. Allusively: "She's tell'd ane more than her lauchter" (Jam.), = she has added an untruth to the story. *Rxb.* [Earlier E. *laughter*, *laiter*:—Old N. *látr* (laying-place), related to E. *lay*.]

LACKANEE, *interj.* Alas! Printed *lak-an-ee* (Riddell 23, 313). [From ALACKANIE.]

LADE, *sb.* Also *laid*. {1. A load. *G.*} 2. *Lade-trees* (*N*), *-treis* (*w-s*), a large frame-work for fixing upon a farm-cart to increase its capacity. [med. Sc. *lade*, *laid* (= 1):—A.S. *lād*.]

‡LADIES' FINGERS, *sb.* *Rxb., N.* Honeysuckle (flower or plant).

LADIES' PURSES. *N-W.* The flowers of the calceolaria.

LADLIE ('ledli), *sb.* §1. A small ladle. *G.* 2. A tadpole. *NE.*

‡LAD'S-LOVE, *sb.* *NW, S.* Southernwood. [So in E. dialects.]

LADY, *sb.* {1. A lady. Vernacularly *leddy*. *G.*} †2. *Lady-bracken*, the lady fern, *Athyrium Filix fœmina*. *Rxb., N.* †3. *Lady-garten-berries*, the fruit of the bramble-bush. (Cf. 7). *Td., Sibbald.* 4. *Lady-Landers*, the lady-fly or ladybird. *NE.* 5. *Lady-nit*, the root of the plantain, *Plantago major*, etc.; so called from its being utilised and dressed by children as a "dolly," the strands of the root being regarded as its hair. *C.* 6. *Lady's gairtens*, = GAIRTEN 3. *G.* †7. *Lady's-garters*, given as a *Roxb.* (? Bowden) name for the bramble (Aird 172). Not known to oldest inhabitants; but cf. sense 3. †8. *Lady's meat*, hawthorn blossom: (Aird 172). 9. *Lady's purse*, the Shepherd's-purse. *NE, W.*

‡LAGGIN-GIRD, *sb.* *N.* The bottom hoop of a wooden vessel. [From Sc. (1587) *laggyne* projection of the staves at the bottom of a hooped vessel.]

LAIBER, *v.* *N-W.* *tr.* = LABBER *v.*: "The bairn laiber't hir jupie, or daidle."

LAIBERS, *sb. pl.* *W.* Slobberings; = LABBERS.

‡LAIG, *v.* *NW*; Sibbald. *int.* To wade: "Ti laig throw Tweed."

LAIGISHIN', *sb.* *W.* A large cumbersome quantity. [After *Roxb.* *laigacy* legacy. Cf. Northumb. *laigishin* bride's large outfit, etc.]

†LAIKY, *a.* 1. Leaky. NE. 2. Showery. S.

LAIP, *v.* G. *tr.* and *int.* To lap (a liquid); to lick: "The dog's laipin' a' the kittlin's milk." [med. Sc. *laip*, *lape*:—A.S. *lapian*.]

LAIPIE-LUGGIT, *a.* W. Having prominent protruding ears; lop-eared. [Cf. E. *lop-eared* (earlier *lap-eared*) and LAVE-LUGGIT.]

†LAIR, *sb.* W. Also †*lar*' (Murray 144). Lard. [§ 4 C.]

LAIRD, *sb.* {1. A land-owner; a proprietor. G.} ‡2. In exclamatory use (= Lord!), denoting disgust on coming upon any filthy mess. N. Also *lerd* (NE), *lord* (C, S). ‡3. Hence: Human excrement: "He steppit richt inti some laird." N. [med. Sc. *laird*, *lard* (= 1):—A.S. *hláford* master of servants.]

LAIRG, *v.* NE. *tr.* To besmirch, bemire. Also = SLAIRG *v.* [Cf. § 18 C.]

LAIRGE, *adv.* C-W. Boastfully, bombastically. [Sc. *lairge* large.]

LAIRY, *a.* S. Muddy, miry. [So earlier Sc.:—Sc. and N. E. *lair* mire.]

†LAIT, *sb.* A practice, habit, or custom: "Little rompish laits" (A. Scott¹ 12). "Auld laits o' kith an' kin" (*Ibid.* 15). [med. Sc. *laits* actions, manners:—med. E. *lates* manners, looks.]

†LAIT, *v.* Td. *tr.* "To allure, to entice; an old word" (Jam.). [Cf. med. E. *lait* to search for:—Old N. *leita*.]

†LAIVER-BEARDS, *sb.* NW. Meatless soup; = LEBBER-beards. [Cf. Sc. (1597) *lavrie kaill*.]

LAMBER, *sb.* G. A lambing-stick or crook.

LAMB'S-EARS, *sb. pl.* S. The hoary plantain.

LAMMIE, *sb.* {1. A lamb. G. 2. Pet term for a child. G.} 3. *Lammie meh*, (pet name for) a lamb. C-W. 4. *Lammie sourocks*, the sorrel, *Rumex acetosa*. Td., N-W.

LAND-END, *sb.* 1. = LANDIN' 1. NE. 2. = LANDIN' 2: "Robin reached the land end first And foremost o' the boon" (Thomson 5). [E. (1555) *lands-end*:—med. E. and A.S. *land* ridge of ploughed field.]

LANDIN', *sb.* 1. The end of a "land" or furrow ploughed from head to foot of a field. C-S. 2. The headland, or unploughed margin of a field. NE, C. [From preceding.]

†LANDRIEN, *sb.* Also *landrifn*. Rxb. 1. In a straight course; directly: "He cam rinnin landrien" (Jam.). 2. Expressly, with that one object in mind: "I cam landrien" (Jam.).

LANE, *a.* {1. Lonely, solitary: "A lane weeda wumman." G.} ‡2. As *sb.* Self: "His, her (etc.) lane," = by him-, herself, etc. G. ‡3. = SEL 3: "The lane o'd." W. [Sc. (1584) *lane* = 2.]

LANG, *a.* 1. Long (in various senses): "Now make a lang airm" (invitation to help oneself at table). G. 2. Full: "He fell doon his whole lang lenth" (also, "at lang lenth"). G. 3. *Lang cairt*, cart, one with sparr'd sides especially used at harvest: (Aird 172). G. 4. *Lang drink o' waiter*, a tall thin person. N, C. ‡5. *Lang-leggit tailor*, the crane-fly: (Jam. s.v. *Jennyspinner*). Rxb. 6. *The lang-*

lugs, the hare. NE. 7. *Lang-nebbit* (see p. 35). 8. See SHEARS 2. [A.S. *lang* = 1.]

LANGAM LILY. w. Derisively = the dandelion. [From *Langholm* in Dumfriesshire.]

†LANGELT, *sb.* Also *langlet*. Rxb. A hobble for a horse or cow; a hopple. [med. n. E. *langald*, Sc. (1737) *langle*.]

†LANGLETIT, *ppl. a.* Rxb. Hobbled; hopped. [= E. dialect *langled*:—med. E. *langelyd*. § 80.]

†LAPLOVE, *sb.* Td. 1. Corn convolvulus, *C. arvensis*. 2. Climbing buckweed. [So in midland E. (1792-6).]

LAPPER, *sb.* s. Slushy snow. [So earlier s. Sc. (Hogg).]

LAPPER, *a.* § 1. = LAPPERT *a.* 1. N-C, s. 2. *Lapper gowan*, the mountain globe-flower: (1886 Britton and Holland *Plant-Names* 216). Roxburghshire. [From next. Cf. LOPPER *a.*]

LAPPER'T, *a.* 1. Of milk: Coagulated, curdled. N-C, s. 2. Of blood: Thickened, coagulated. N. ‡3. *Lapper't gowan*, the marsh marigold. NE, w. [From earlier E. *lappered* (= 1, 2), variant of LOPPER'D.]

‡LARICK, *sb.* N-C. The larch-tree; the wood of this: (A. Scott¹ 197). [From earlier E. *larix* (larch), regarded as a plural.]

LASHGELAVY, *adv.* NE, c. With superabundance or extravagance: "His wife has leev'd lashgelavy" (= spent extravagantly). "It was lashgelavy wi' them." [= Northumb. *lushy-galavy*. Cf. dialect *lashings*, s. Sc. *lash*, abundance, w. Sc. (1880) *lavy* lavish.]

†LATCH, *sb.* Rxb.; Sibbald. A mire. [med. n. E. *lache*:—med. E. *leche*.]

†LATHRON, *sb.* NW. A lazy person. (Said to have been current in Melrose c. 1840. Regarded as obsolete in Jedburgh, 1873: *H.A.S.T.* Dec., 201/1). [From med. Sc. *ladrone* rogue:—Old F. *ladron*:—L. *latro* robber.]

†LATIN, *sb.* N. A term of abuse, probably = LATHRON: "A coward! ye latin o' ye" (Younger 93).

‡LAUCH (laux), *sb.* NE. = LOUCH. [Cf. Selkirk (1825) *laugh*.]

LAUCH (§ laux), *v.* Also *laff* (laf). Past t. *leuch*, *lafft*. 1. *int.* To laugh: "He nickert an' leuch." G. ‡2. Figuratively: "A borrowed tin (basket, etc.) sould aye gang lauchin' hyim" (= should contain a gift on returning to the lender). NW. 3. *tr.* To utter (a laugh): "He leuch a guid yin" (= had a hearty laugh). c-w.

LAVE, *v.* w. Also *luive* (Borthwick-water). *tr.* To bale out (water); to remove (liquid) with a ladle or the like. [med. E. *lave* same:—A.S. *lafian* to wash.]

LAVE-LUGGIT, *ppl. a.* NE, c, s. Having ears drooping loosely. [After med. E. *lave*(-eared, -ears):—Icel. *lafa* to hang.]

LAVEROCK, *sb.* {1. The lark. G.} ‡2. *Laverock-heich*, *hich*, as high as the lark soars. Rxb., w. "In a string [he] should lav'rock hich hing" (A. Scott³ 130). [med. E. *laveroc*:—A.S. *láferce*.]

LAY, *v.* †1. *tr.* To smear or salve (sheep) with a butter-and-tar mixture, to guard against cold. Also †*laying-time*, the time (about November) for doing this. Rxb., c. 2. *Ti lay on the butter*, to flatter, to deceive by flattery. Also (short) *ti lay on*. c-s. §3. To mix (dough) for bread. NW, s. 4. *int.* *Ti lay on*, said of snow (also rain, hail): = To fall thickly. G.

LAY-, *verb stem.* 1. *Lay-on*, a flatterer. w. 2. *Lay-to*, a lean-to or *to-fa'*. E, c.

LEA', *v.* {§1. *tr.* To depart from: "My heart is unco wae to lea' thee" (*Hawick Songs* 94).} 2. To leave alone: "Lea' 'er ('im, iz, 'd, etc.) alane." c-w. †3. *int.* "*Le-lane*, be quiet, give over" (Jam.). Rxb. [From E. *leave*.]

†LEALTHFU', *a.* Loyal, staunch: "Her lealthfu' heart" (Riddell 41). [= Sc. *leal*. Cf. UNLEILFU', LEETHFOW.]

†LEAM, *v.* Rxb. *tr.* To take (ripe nuts) out of the husk. [So in s.w. Sc. and E. dialects.]

†LEAMER, *sb.* Rxb. "A nut that separates easily from the husk, as being fully ripe" (Jam.). [As preceding.]

†LEASE, *v.* Also *leese*. 1. *tr.* and *int.* To gather (anything, as straws or rushes) neatly into the hand. Rxb., NE. 2. To pull *up*; to pluck: "Lease up thae weeds" (NE). "Leasin' in the gairden" (NW). 3. *tr.* To unravel, disentangle: "Ti lease oot thrums." NE. 4. To "stretch" *out*: "One who, in telling a story, makes as much of it as possible, is said to lease it out" (Jam.). Rxb. 5. To collect and arrange: "Leasin' up your materials for the Word-book." NE. 6. To wind off (yarn) into order: "Ti lease yairn." "To lease up webs out of a confused state" (Hilson). c-w. [s. Sc. (1824) *leese* to arrange:—med. E. *lease* to glean:—A.S. *lesan* to glean, gather.]

LEBBER, *sb.* 1. *pl.* Droppings from the mouth, etc., as when taking spoon-food. Rxb., N, w-s. †2. *Lebber-beards*, "broth, used by the peasantry, made of greens, thickened with a little oat-meal" (Jam.). Rxb., NW. [Cf. next, LAIVER-BEARDS, and earlier Sc. *dribly-beards*.]

LEBBER, *v.* Td., N-c. Also *leber* (Td.). *tr.* To bedaub, besmear, beslobber: "Thae bairns hae lebber't a' the table" (Jam.). [Cf. LABBER *v.*²]

LED-FARM, *sb.* Also *led ferm*. G. c. A farm managed by a deputy for a non-resident farmer: (Douglas 31).

†LEECH, *v.* Also *leetch*. Rxb., NE. *tr.* To splice, nail, or pin (two pieces of wood) together so as to make one continuous length.

†LEEFOW, *a.* Td. "Wilful, obstinate" (Jam.).

†LEEFU' LANE, *phrase.* N. Lonely; quite alone. "She was a' her leefu' lane." Also (w), "Left leifu'-lane in a big hoose." [Sc. (c. 1730) *leeful-lane*; but more correctly *lee-lane*: see next.]

†LEE-LANE, *a.* N, c, s. 1. Living or going alone; quite alone; solitary: "He leev'd lee-lane." "He did it lee-lane." 2. *By his lee-lane*, by himself; all alone. [Cf. preceding and LANE.]

‡LEENGE, *v.* Rxb., NW, W. *int.* To walk slouchingly: "A leengin' ganger" (Jam.). [Cf. LUNGE *v.*]

LEESH, *a.* G. Tall and active. [n. E. *lish*, s. Sc. *leash*.]

‡LEESOME, *a.* N. Also *leisome* (w, s); *leesum* (Rxb.). 1. Telling a lie; fibbing. 2. *Leesome-like*, like a lie: "If it's nae lee, it's e'en unco leesum like" (Jam.). "A leisome-like story." [Sc. *lee* lie.]

‡LEETHFOW, *a.* Rxb. "Sympathizing" (Jam.). [= Sc. (1721) *leeful*, (1791) *leefou*. Cf. LEALTHFU'.]

LEGGIM, *sb.* Also *leggum*. G. A legging: "A per o' leggims." [s. Sc. (1820) *leggum*. § 7 C.]

‡LEGIM, *adv.* Rxb. Astride: "To ride legim, or on legim" (Jam.).

‡LEG-OWRE-'IM, *adv.* NW, S. Also *leg-o'er-im* (Rxb.). Having one leg over the other, tailor-wise.

‡LEIGH, *adv.* Low: "Their courage grew leigh" (Riddell 246). [= Sc. *laigh*. Cf. LEUCH *adv.*]

LEN', *sb.* G. C. 1. A loan: "Gie's a len' o' eer hurlbarra." 2. *Ti take a len' o'*, to impose upon (a person). [Earlier Sc. *lenne*, *len* *sb.*:—E. *lend* *v.*]

‡LENTEN KAIL, *sb.* W. Meatless vegetable broth.

LENTH (lænθ), *sb.* Also *length*. 1. The whole extent: "The day be the lenth." W. 2. The distance between one implied place and another that is stated: "A wun the lenth o' [= I got as far as] the brig." G. 3. *Yin's lenth*, as far as one's abode: "If ee come ma lenth, gie's a ca'." G. [med. E.]

‡LENTRIN KAIL, *sb.* N. Also †*lantrin kail* (N) = LENTEN KAIL: [Poem on] "Lentrin kail" (A. Scott¹ 39-40). [med. Sc. and n. E. *lenterne*, *lentryne*:—A.S. *lencten*, *lenten* = of Lent.]

‡LEPIT, *þpl. a.* Rxb. Of peats: "Dug out of the solid moss, without being baked" (Jam.).

LESKIT, *sb.* NE, C-W. Also *lestic* (C-W), *lastic* (S). Elastic.

LEUCH (ljux), *a.* §1. Low, in various senses. Rxb., G. ‡2. Of persons: Short; not tall. Rxb., W. [med. Sc. *leuch*(e):—*lawe*:—med. E. *láh*:—Old N. *lágr* low.]

§LEUCH, *adv.* Rxb., G. Low in respect of situation: "The moon leugh i' the wast" (A. Scott³ 8). "A wee bit leucher doon the burn." "A leuch-lyin' place."

§LEUCHLY, *adv.* Rxb., N, W. = LEUCH *adv.*: "Leuchly lurks Leith" (A. Scott³ 144).

§LEUCHNESS, *sb.* Rxb., G. 1. Lowness of situation. 2. Shortness of stature.

LEW, *v.* N-W. In past pple., with *in*. Involved; drawn in or obliged to do something: "A was lew'd in ti pay his fine."

‡LEWER, *sb.* Rxb. A lever. [§ 27 H. Cf. E. dialect *lewer* hand-spike, long pole.]

LEW-WARM, *a.* G. Also *loo*, *loo-warm* (NE). Of water, etc.: Lukewarm, tepid. [So med. E. and Sc., from med. E. *lewe* tepid.]

LIB, *v.* 1. *tr.* To castrate or geld (a pig, etc.). G. 2. To expose the privy parts (especially of a boy) forcibly. N, C-W. ‡3. To clear away part of the soil from (a potato or potato root), frequently so as to extract such and still leave the "top" undisturbed: "Gipsies... libbing the potatoes" (Jeffrey 333). N. [med. E. *lib* (= 1): = Dutch *lubben*.]

LIBBER, *sb.* G. One who "libs."

LIBELT ('lɛibəlt), *sb.* W. A tedious discourse, statement, or letter; a harangue. [Sc. *libel* statement of a legal complaint.]

LICE, *sb. pl.* W-S. The hairy seeds of the wild-rose.

‡LICHTLIFY, *v.* 1. *tr.* To make light of (something). NE. {2. To treat slightly; to slight (a person). Rxb., N, W.} [From med. Sc. *lichtly* (= 1).]

LICHTS, *sb. pl.* W-S. The refuse of winnowed grain.

‡LICKORY-STICK, *sb.* W. Also *liquora-stick* (W), *lickor-stick* (NE), *liquor stick* (Brotherston 39). The root of the rest-harrow, *Ononis arvensis*. [From its liquorice flavour.]

‡LIDDER, *a.* W. Lazy, tardy: "I've been very lidder in writin'." [med. Sc. *lidder* sluggish:—A.S. *lýðre* base.]

‡LIFEY ('lɛfi), *a.* NE, W. Lifeful; lively. [So earlier Sc. (c. 1780).]

LIFF, *sb.* N, NW. = LITH. [Cf. LITH and CLIFF. § 14 E.]

LIFT, *v.* {1. *tr.* To pick up (anything, whether light or heavy). G.} 2. To bear forth (the corpse) from the house for burial. Hence *The liftin'*. G. To lead or take to prison: "Tam's gruppen an' liftit." N-W. 4. *int.* Of the breast: To heave, as in a serious illness. W-S. 5. Of mud, etc.: To adhere to the boots, as when walking. G.

‡LIFT-HAUSE, *sb.* Rxb. The left hand. "An old term" (Jam.).

LIFTY, *a.* G. Also *liftie* (Rxb.). Of mud, etc.: Tending or apt to adhere to the boots: "Dicht eer feet on o' the bass; that glaur's awfu' lifty eftir the frost."

‡LIGGATE, *sb.* NW. A self-closing or swing-gate: (Younger 35, 90). [A.S. *hlidgeat*.]

‡LIGHTIN'-IN ELDIN. Rxb. "Small brushy fuel, such as furze, thorns, broom, &c., thus denominated, because it must be constantly attended to, so as to be stirred, to prevent its dying out" (Jam.). [Cf. ELDIN-DOCKEN.]

LIGHTLYFY, *v. tr.* To disparage (a story, etc.): (Riddell II. 173). Also erroneously *lightly*: (Riddell 329). [See LICHTLIFY *v.*]

LIKELY-LIKE, *a.* W. 1. Probable: "It's a likely-like thing." 2. Capable- or competent-looking: "A rale likely-like falla!"

LILYOAK, *sb.* N, W-S. Lilac (shrub or flower). [s. Sc. (1828) *lilyoak*:—earlier E. *laylock* assimilated to *lily+oak*.]

‡LIMMER, *sb.* 1. A cart- or carriage-shaft. Td., N, S. 2. *Limmer-tree*, same. S. [med. E. *limmer*, *limour* (= 1), = F. *limon*.]

‡LIN, *v.* Rxb. *tr.* "To hollow out (the ground) by force of water" (Jam.). [From LINN 1.]

LINE, *v.* w. *refl.* To fill (oneself) with food; to sate. [From E. *line* to stuff, cram.]

‡LINGIT, *a.* Rxb., NE. Narrow, thin, lean; lank (especially in the abdomen): "The lingit cat." "She's just like a lingit haddo" (Jam.). [med. Sc. *lenyie* lean, meagre.]

LINGLE, *sb.* {1. A shoemaker's waxed thread. G.} 2. A strong cord, as for attaching a swingle to a flail. NE. 3. See DEIL 9. 4. *Lingle-end*, the point of a waxed thread; more usually, a piece of "linge" containing it. G. See BIRSE *v.* ‡5. *Lingle-back*, a long weak back; also, a person having such. N, W. Hence *linge-backit* (W). 6. *Lingle-tailed*, draggle-tailed. NE. [Older E. (1523) *lyngell*:—Old F. *ligneol*.]

LINGLET (lɪŋlt), *a.* w. Of garments, etc.: Hanging in a clinging or dragging manner: "The linglet tails o' 'er skirt."

‡LINK, *v.* *int.* "To do a thing quickly; most commonly spoke of spinning" (Sibbald). [Cf. earlier Sc. *link* to move nimbly.]

LINKIE, *sb.* {1. A deceitful or untrustworthy person. G.} 2. A roguish or waggish person (especially a female); one addicted to playful tricks. Rxb., N-W. ‡3. One who trips lightly along. NW; Sibbald.

LINKS-O'-LOVE, *sb.* NE. = LOVERS' LINKS 2.

LINKY, *a.* 1. Deceitful; fickle (said especially of females). G. 2. Waggish, roguish: "A linkie loon" (Jam.). Rxb., G.

LINN, *sb.* Also *lin*. {1. A cascade; a pool beneath such. G.} 2. A cliff or "scaur." S. 3. A "cleuch" or narrow glen (Rxb., S); a shrubby ravine (Rxb.); "*Lyn*, two opposite contiguous cliffs or heughs covered with brushwood" (Sibbald). [Old E. *hlynn* cascade; cf. Gaelic *linne*, Welsh *llyn*.]

LIN-PIN, *sb.* 1. A lynch-pin. N, W-S. ‡2. = CANNON-NAIL. Ednam. [med. E. *lyn-pinne* = 1.]

‡LINT, *sb.*¹ w. Stale urine; = WESH *sb.* 2. *Ti gether lint*, to collect this, as for factory use. [Earlier E. *lant*:—A.S. *hland*.]

LINT, *sb.*² {‡1. The flax-plant. G. ‡2. Flax prepared for spinning. G.} ‡3. *Lint-bennels*, the seed of flax. Rxb. ‡4. *Lint-break*, an instrument for *breaking* or softening flax before swingling. Td. [med. E. *lynt* = 1; med. Sc. *lynt* = 2.]

LIP, *sb.* G. A notch on the edge of a sharpened tool, knife, etc.

LIP, *v.* G. To notch (a knife-blade, etc.).

LIPE, *sb.* S. The lip, flange, or "lug" of a peat-cutting spade.

LIPIT ('lɪpɪt), *ppl.* *a.* S. 1. Of peats: Cut or dug with a *lipit* spade; four-square. 2. *Lipit spade*, a narrow peat-spade with a *lipe*. [Cf. prec.; also LEPIT.]

‡LIPPER, *sb.* w. A rather large festered surface of skin: "A lipper o' scab." [Cf. med. E. *lypper*, *lipper* leprosy.]

‡LIPPER-FAT, *a.* Rxb., NW, W. Of persons, cattle, etc.: Very fat. [= S. Sc. (1808) *leeper-fat*.]

LISK, *sb.* G. The flank or groin, in man or animals: (see LOON *sb.*). [med. Sc. *lisk*:—med. E. *leske*.]

†LISS, *sb.* “Remission or abatement, especially of any acute disease” (Sibbald). [A.S. *liss* mitigation.]

†LISS, *v.* Rxb. *int.* To cease or stop: “It never lisses” (Jam.). [med. E. *lisse* to abate:—A.S. *lissian* to mitigate (pain).]

‡LISSANCE, *sb.* W. 1. Cessation: “The snaw fell without lissance.” 2. A respite from pain: “Hei had a lissance afore daith.”

LITH, *sb.* NE. A division of an orange; a segment of an apple, etc. [From Sc. *lith* joint, member, etc.]

†LITHE, *v.* NW; Sibbald. *tr.* To thicken (soup, broth, or gruel), as by adding flour, etc. [So n. E. (1674), from E. *lithe* thick, etc.]

†LITHER, *a.* 1. A *lither sky*, “a yielding sky, when the clouds undulate” (Jam.). Rxb. 2. Lithe, supple, pliant: (Halliday 125, 317). [E. (1565) *lither* pliant, etc.]

†LITHY, *a.* Also *lythy*. Td. Of broth or soup: “Thickened or mellowed” (Jam.).

LITTLE, *a.* †1. See DENNER 2. ‡2. *Little-guid*, sun-spurge, *Euphorbia Helioscopia*. Also *Gairden little-guid*, = *E. Cyparissias*. NE. {3. *Little hoose* or *house*, a water-closet. G.} 4. *Little house-leek*, biting stonecrop. N, NW. ‡5. *Little Sunday*, a fast-day. N, W-S.

†LIVER, *a.* Td. Lively, sprightly. [med. E. *lyver* active:—*deliver* same.]

†LIVERCROOK, *sb.* Also *liver-cruke* (Rxb.). Inflammation in calves’ intestines: “Provincially called liver-crook or strings” (Douglas 149).

LIZZIE, *sb.* {1. = Elizabeth (as in E.). G.} 2. *Lizzie-rin-the-hedge*, goose-grass, cleavers. N-W.

LOAG, *sb.* W. A FOT or footless stocking, worn as a gaiter, or as a protective sleeve by mill-girls. [s. Sc. (1807).]

LOAN, *sb.* G. 1. A lane, especially between fields; = LOANIE 2. 2. *Loan-end*, the end of such. [med. E. *lone* = 1.]

LOANIE, *sb.* †1. Milk, especially when warm from the cow and newly strained. W. 2. A path, road, or track between fields. C. [From Sc. and med. n. E. *loaning* a “loan,” meadow, or milking-park (cf. Jean Elliot *Flowers* i). In sense 1 perhaps originally *loaning-milk*.]

†LOCKERIE, *a.* Rxb. Of a stream: Rippling. [From med. Sc. and E. *locker* to curl.]

LOD (lɒd). N, C-W. A form of the name “Lord,” in deprecativ or semi-expostulatory use. Frequently “Lod man!” “Lod-sake!” [§ 13 C. So n.e. Sc.]

LOKADAISY, *interj.* N. An exclamation of surprise. [s.e. Sc. (1825). Cf. E. (1792) *lackadaisy*!]

LOKE, *interj.* Rxb., N. Also *lok* (Murray 230). An exclamation denoting surprise or glee. Also “Lokesake me!” (N, W), “Loke-

sakes!" (C-W), "Lokesakes me!" (NE, C-W). [= E. dialect *lawk!* *lock!* etc.]

LOLL, *v.* Rxb., G.; Sibbald. *int.* Of a cat: To miaul or mewl: "The loalling of cats" (1820 A.M., June 534). [= Dutch and Fl. *lollen.*]

‡LONACH, *sb.* Also ‡*lonachs*. *n.* *rare.* Roots of squitch, etc., esp. as collected for burning. [n. Sc. (1813) *lonachies*, (1825) *lonnachs.*]

LOOD-OOT, *adv.* C-W. Aloud, loudly. [Literally, "loud out."]

LOOK, *v.* 1. *tr.* To examine (an article, etc.); to scan. G. 2. *int.* Of relatives: To expect or await (as if by the bedside) the death of one beyond hope of recovery; usually in pple. use: "He's sae verra bad, they're just lookin' on 'im" (Jam.). Td., G. {3. *Look!* = See! behold! G.}

‡LOOL, *v.* NE, S. *int.* To sing in a dull, heavy, or monotonous manner. [Cf. E. (1655) *loll* to sing in a low tone.]

‡LOON, *sb.* Also ‡*luin* (S). The loin: "The stinkan brokke [= badger], wi' his lang howe loone" (Telfer 44; altered in later version (1852) thus: "wi' his lanky lyske" [= groin]). [Cf. LUNYIE.]

LOOR-SHOODER'T, *a.* W. Round-shouldered. [From med. n. E. and Sc. *loure* to crouch, lower.]

LOORY, *a.* W. Of the sky, etc.: Lowering; threatening. [From earlier E. *lower* gloominess of the sky.]

‡LOOSSIE, *a.* Rxb. "Full of exfoliations of the cuticle of the skin" (Jam.). [From Sc. (1808) *luss*, s.w. Sc. (1824) *luce* (? for E. *loose*, sc. skin), dandruff.]

LOOTCHIE, *sb.* Also *lotchie*. W. The loach. [med. E. *looche.*]

‡LOOVE, *sb.* NE. Also ‡*luive* (W). Love: ‡"It's a hinny an' luive" (Hawick saying). [med. E. *loove*:—A.S. *lufu.*]

LOPPER, *sb.* C, S. Wet snow, as in brooks; slush. [Cf. LAPPER *sb.* and LOPPER'D.]

LOPPER, *a.* 1. Slushy. C, S. 2. *Lopper gowan*, the oxeyed daisy or marguerite. W. [From next.]

LOPPER'D, *ppl. a.* Also *lopper't*. 1. Of milk: Coagulated, clotted. W-S. 2. Full of slushy or watery snow: "The burn's fair lopper't up." C-S. 3. Of the sky: Presenting a mottled appearance (cf. 1). S. 4. *Lopper'd gowan*, = "Lopper gowan." W. [med. n. E. and Sc. *lopryd*, *lopperit* = 1. Cf. LAPPER'T *a.*]

LOPPERTY, *a.* 1. = LOPPER'D 1. W-S. 2. *Lopperty-heid*, a dolt or blockhead. W.

LOSH, *interj.* 1. An exclamation of surprise or wonder. G. 2. With other words, as *loshadaisy mei!* (C), *losh man!* (G), *losh me!* (NE, C-W), *losh guide me!* (NE, N), *losh pity me!* (N), *losh sake!* (C-W), *losh sake* (or *sakes*) *me!* (NE, C-W). [Alteration of E. *Lord!*]

LOSHTIE, *interj.* N. = LOSH 1. Also *loshtie me!*

‡LOUCH (loux), *sb.* A "loch" or lake: (Murray 119). "The eister Louche" (1667 *Stitchill Records* 50). Cf. *Louchend*, near Jedburgh;

Yetholm *louch*. [med. Sc. *louch*:—Old E. *luh*:—Gaelic *loch*. Cf. LAUCH *sb*.]

LOUN (*laun*), *a.* *N*, *s*. Also *lound* (*G*). Tranquil, still: "A lound wund." "A loun day." [Sc. and *n.* E. *lound*, *lownd*. Cf. Norw. dialect *logn* calm; Old N. *logn* calm weather.]

LOUNDERIN', *ppl.* *a.* *G*. Very large of its kind. [From Sc. *lounder* to beat, thrash.]

LOUP (*laup*), *v.* Past t. *lap*, *loupit*. Past pple. *luppen* (also *loupit*).
1. *int.* and *tr.* To leap. *G*. 2. *tr.* (See DYKE-LOUPIN'.) 3. *int.* To burst or part asunder: "The dales [= deals], tataes, hae luppen." *c-s*. "Ma sennet's luppen." *s*. 4. To boil bubblingly. *c-w*. [med. Sc. *lowp* (= 1):—Old N. *hlaupa*.]

LOUTHERIN', *ppl.* *a.* *s*. Of persons: Heavy, awkward. [Fife (1825) *louterin'*:—*n.* Sc. *lowder* to move heavily.]

‡LOVENANTY, *interj.* *NW*, *w-s*. An exclamation of surprise. [*s.* Sc. (1824) *lovenendie*, etc.]

‡LOVENS, *interj.* *Rxb.*, *NW*. Also ‡*eh lovens* (*Rxb.*); ‡*lovenens* (*Rxb.*, *w*), ‡*loven-ta* (*s*). Exclamations of surprise.

†LOVERIN-IDDLES, *interj.* *Rxb.* "A sort of minced oath, similar to *Losh!* expressive of astonishment" (*Jam.*). [Perversion of E. *Lord!* Cf. GONTRUM-NIDDLES.]

LOVERS' LINKS, *sb.* †1. The stone crop or wallpepper, *Sedum acre*. *Rxb.* 2. Navel-wort, *Cotyledon umbilicus*. *N*.

LOWIE, *sb.*¹ *E*, *NE*. Money. [Of Gipsy (Yetholm) origin. Cf. Germano-Hungarian Gipsy *löwe*, *lowe*, E. Gipsy *lurver*.]

LOWIE, *sb.*² 1. A large lazy person; a drone. *Rxb.*, *w*. †2. *Lowie-lebbie*, "one that hangs on about kitchens" (*Jam.*). *Rxb.* †3. See BEARDIE-lowie. [Cf. Angus (1808) *loy* sluggish, Fr. *loy*, Dutch *lui*, Low G. *lo'i*, etc. § 70 E.]

†LOWIE, *v.* *Rxb.* *int.* To idle or lounge. Hence *Lowying* *ppl.* *a.*

‡LOWMAIST, *a.* *G*. Lowest. [med. E. *lowmost*.]

LOWSE (*lau:z*), *v.* *G*. {1. *tr.* To loosen. 2. *tr.* and *absol.* To unyoke, unharness.} 3. *int.* To cease work after unyoking. 4. Hence, to discontinue work of any kind. [med. E. *lowess*, *lous*.]

LUCKEN, *a.* 1. Grown firm (by closing up), stout, or well: "Thae cabbitch is no lucken." "The calf's lucken." *N*. 2. *Lucken-gowan*, the globe-flower. *NE*, *w-s*. 3. Short for sense 2: "The lucken is loupin" [= LUPPEN 1] (*Halliday* 310). [med. Sc. *lukken* = 1.]

LUCKY-BOX, *sb.* *G*. = THRIFTIE *sb*.

LUCY ERNIT, *sb.* *w*. The earthnut. [Sc. (1808) *lousy arnut*.]

LUIFFIE, *sb.* See PEGGIE *sb.*² and DISHALOOF 1. [Sc. *loof* palm.]

LUINGE, *v.* *s.* *int.* To walk slouchingly: "A luingin' body." [Cf. E. *lounge*.]

LUNT, *sb.*¹ 1. Flame or flames, such as rise from a newly kindled fire, or spring from a smouldering one: "Gie the fire a blaw wi' the bellises, an' it'll get up in a lunt." *Rxb.*, *G*. 2. A kind of match;

hence, a light for one's pipe, etc. "Gie's a lunt." NE, N. [Earlier Sc. *lunt* (= 1):—med. Sc. *lunt* a slow match. Cf. Dutch *lont* match.]

LUNT, *sb.*² w-s. A pronounced spring in one's walk. [Dumfries (1825).]

LUNT, *v.*¹ 1. *int.* To go on fire; to become alight: "He kenned he wad lunt like a brunstany match" (Telfer *Lang Eaby* i.). "The luntain cutty toving prime" (A. Scott¹ 32). "Thae rositty sticks 'll lunt grand." w. 2. *tr.* To set on fire; to light: "Lunting his cuttie" (A. Scott¹ 190). "A luntin' match." N, w. 3. To smoke (a pipe), especially so as to emit much smoke. N, w.

LUNT, *v.*² 1. *int.* To walk with a marked spring in one's gait. w-s. †2. To walk "at a brisk pace" (A. Scott³ 174 *note*): "The twasome luntin To keek owre the stretchin dales" (*Ibid.* 174). Rxb. [s. Sc. (1811).]

†LUNTIN', *ppl. a. w.* Sprightly: "She's a luntin' hizzy."

†LUNYIE, *sb.* 1. The loin: "Butcher-meat off the lunyie." NW. 2. *Lunyie-joint*, "the joint of the loin or hip" (Jam.). Rxb. [med. Sc. *lunyie*, *lonye*. Cf. LOON.]

LUPPEN, *ppl. a.* 1. Burst: "A luppen bealin'." "Luppen tataes." "A luppen cabbitch." G. 2. Sprung, started: "A luppen sennet." s. 3. That has "given": "The frost's luppen." N, NW. [Past pple. of LOUP *v.*]

LURRY, *v. s. tr.* To pull roughly. [Earlier E. *lurry* to draw or "lug."]

†LUSKEE, *sb.* (Meaning uncertain.) "In the upland way...the luskees there that busk the brae Are the bees that mak' the honey" (Riddell I. 246).

†MACK, *a.* Also *mak*. Neat, tidy. Rxb., N-C. Hence *mack-like* (c-w). [med. E. *mak*, *make* apt:—Old N. *makr* easy, snug.]

MAD-KEEN, *a. G.* Also *mud-keen* (s). Excessively or imprudently keen: "He's mad-keen o' fitba'." [med. E. (and E.) *mad* foolish, unwise.]

†MAE (mè:), *a.* 1. More in number: "The nearer nicht, the mae beggars." "Mae folk cam ti tea than war inveetit." G. 2. Contrasted with *mair* (denoting quantity): "The mair siller, the mae cares." "Mae bairns, takin' mair ti keep them." G. 3. As *sb.*: "Hae ee ony mae o' thae eggs?" (c-s). "The mae the merrier" (w-s). "Gie's a wee wheen mae" (w-s). [med. E. *mo*, *ma*:—A.S. *má*.]

§MAE (mè:), *adv.* 1. More. G. 2. *At yin mae wi'd* (literally, "at one more with it"), = At one remove from the end or limit; at the last pinch; able to make but one effort more; especially of one critically ill, = at death's door. w. [Cf. preceding. Sense 2 = *at ane mae wi't*, used by James Hogg.]

MAER ('mæ:ər), *sb. w.* 1. A *cheeky maer*, a pert person.

2. *Breeky maer*, playfully applied to a boy on his unusual appearance in his first pair of trousers. [From Sc. *mae* to cry as a lamb.]

MAG, *sb.* {1. = MAGGIE 1, MEG. G.} 2. *Mag o' mony feet*, the centipede. NE.

MAGGIE. {1. Familiar for *Margaret*. G.} †2. *Maggie Findy*, "a female who is good at shifting for herself" (Jam.). Rxb. (? For *Fendy*; cf. Sc. *fend* v., and "Maggie Fendy," daughter of "Auld Wat" Scott of Harden.) 3. *Maggie monyfeet*, the centipede. NE, W. 4. *Maggie whitethroat*, the whitethroat. S. [Cf. MEGGIE.]

MAGGOT, *sb.* N, S. A troublesome child. [E. *maggot* capricious person.]

MAIDEN, *sb.* 1. A servant-girl. NE. {†2. The last handful of corn cut on a particular farm. C. Cf. KIRN-DOLLY.} †3. A wisp of straw put into a hoop of iron, and used to water a smithy-fire. Rxb., C. †4. *Maiden's-hair*, large sinews conspicuous in certain cuts of beef after boiling. NW. [E. dialect *maiden* (:—A.S. *mægden*) = 1. Sc. (1806) *maiden* = 2.]

MAIG (mè:g), *sb.* Rxb., N-W. Also *meag* (s), †*mag* (Rxb.). The hand, especially when dirty, or large and clumsy: "Haud aff yer maigs, man" (Jam.). See GLAUM v. 1. Usually pl. Also sing.: "The maig o' the wicket" (Riddell *Ps.* lxxxii. 4). [Gaelic *màg* paw, hand.]

MAIG, *v.* 1. *tr.* To handle (anything) with dirty fingers, or so as to soil or mess it: "He's maigit that bit flesh sae, that I'll hae nane o't" (Jam.). Rxb., N-W. †2. To hold, use, or treat in the hand continually: "Lay down that kitlin, lassie; ye'll maig it a' away to naithing" (Jam.). Rxb., NW. [From prec. Cf. NEFFU' v.]

MAIL (mè:l), *sb.*¹ 1. A meal. Frequently "a mail o' meat" (= food; cf. med. E. "a meles mete" = same). N-W. C. 2. = MEAL *sb.* 1: "The cow's mail"; "A guid mail." W. 3. *Mail'-oor*, a meal-time. N-W. C. [§ 37.]

†MAIL, *sb.*² NE. A stain or spot on cloth; = EARN-mail. [Earlier Sc. *maele*:—A.S. *maal*, *mál* (whence E. *mole*).]

†MAIL-GAIRDEN, *sb.* NE. A market-garden.

†MAINER ('menər), *sb.* E, W-S. Manure. [Earlier E. *maynor*, *menar*.]

†MAINER, *v.* E, W-S. *tr.* To manure. [med. E. *maynour*, etc.]

MAIR (me:r), *a.* G. More in quantity or number (cf. MAE a. 2). [med. Sc. *mair*, *mare*, etc.:—A.S. *mára*.]

MAISTERMAN. G. 1. *sb.* A foreman. 2. As *adj.*: That employs workmen: "A maisterman tailyer." C. [Sc. *maister* master, E. *master-man* = employer of labour.]

§MAISTLINS, *adv.* N, S. For the most part; *maistly*. [Sc. *maist* most. Cf. E. dialect *mostlings*.]

MAKE, *v.* 1. *tr.* To prepare or cook: "Makin' the denner" (NE, C-W); "makin' meat" (NE, W). 2. *Ti make a puir mooth*, to plead poverty. G.

§MAKER, *sb.* W. One who cooks: "She's a grand maker o' meat."

MA-LADDY, *a.* c-w. Also *ma-léddy* (c). In very high spirits; elated: "Jock was duist maleddy! Hei had gotten a gless or twae." [? For *ma leddy* = my lady.]

†MALIGRUMPH, *sb.* Rxb. A fit of spleen. [See MOLLIGRUMPHS.]

MALLICKS, *sb. pl.* G. Capers, pranks, nonsensical tricks. [Cf. MOLLOP *sb.*]

†MAMIKEEKIE, *sb.* Rxb. A smart sound blow.

MAMMIEKEEKIE, *sb.* w. A petted or spoilt child.

MAN (man), *sb.* 1. One's (or a) husband. G. 2. Used as a familiar form of address: "Man Tam!" "Man, where hae ee been?" G. §3. *Man-bairn*, a male child. NW, w. (So in med. Sc.) 4. *Man-big*, grown to manhood. c-s. {5. *Man body*, a male person. G. *Manboody*. c-w.} †6. *Man-browed*, = MER-BROWED. Td. †7. *Man-keeper*, the newt or eft: so named because people "believe that it waits on the adder to warn *man* of his danger" (Jam.). Rxb. 8. *Men's ba'*, handball played in Jedburgh on "Fastern's-E'en," and in Hawick on the Monday preceding. (See BA'.)

MANISH, *v.* Also *mannish*. G. *tr.* and *int.* To manage: "Hoo did ye mannish?" (1868 *H.A.S.T.* 40). "A canna manish that bairn ava'." [§ 20 c.]

MANISHEE, *sb.* E, NE. A woman. [Yetholm Gipsy *manishi*, E. Gipsy *mooshny*. Cf. Sanskrit *mānushī*.]

MANISHMENT, *sb.* N, w. Management. [§ 20 c.]

MANK, *sb.* N. A fuss: "Dinna make a mank aboot it."

MAR, *v.* E, NE. *tr.* To hurt or punish (a person); to kill. [Yetholm Gipsy *mar*, E. Gipsy *maw*, *mor* to kill. Cf. Hindi *mārna* to hit.]

MARN, *v.* E, NE. 1. *int.* To fight with the hands. 2. To wrangle. [Yetholm Gipsy *marn*. Cf. preceding.]

MARROWLESS, *a.* 1. Odd; not matched: "Marrowless buits an' stockin's." Also *mar'less*. G. 2. Of husband and wife: Ill-matched. NE. §3. Widowed: (Leyden 355). [Sc. (and E.) *marrow* companion, etc.]

MASON, *sb.* 1. (See GONYEL 3.) 2. *Mason's ghost*, the robin redbreast. (Probably with reference to its "haunting" habitations for food in frosty weather, when masons are prevented from going to work.) c.

MASS, *sb.* E, w. Self-conceit or importance; assumed smartness or cleverness. [So in Ettrick Forest (1825).]

†MASSAL, *sb.* Also †*messil*. "Mixed corn, such as barley and pease, wheat and rye" (Sibbald). [Sc. (1595) *mashlowe* (= Sc. *mashlum*):—med. E. *mastlyoun*, etc.:—Old. F. *mesteillon*.]

MASSY, *a.* Rxb., G. Self-important; conceited; boastful. [s. Sc. (1816) and n. E., from Sc. (1720) *massy* massive.]

†MATED, *past pple.* Rxb., NW. *Mated out*, exhausted with fatigue. [med. E. *mate* to exhaust:—Old F. *mater* to overcome.]

†MATTLE, *v.* Td. *int.* To nibble, as a lamb: "To mattle at... grass" (Jam.). [Cf. MOOTLE *v.*, NATTLE *v.*]

‡MAUCHLE, *sb.* w-s. A useless, helpless, or worthless fellow.

‡MAUCHLE, *v.* w-s. *int.* To act or work clumsily. [From Sc. *mauch*, = *maucht*: see next.]

MAUCHLESS, *a.* w. Worn-out, tired, languid, dispirited. [Sc. (1742) *mauchtleess*, from Sc. *maucht*:—early E. *maght* might, strength.]

MAUCHLIN', *ppl. a.* w-s. Useless, helpless, clumsy: "A mauchlin' craitur."

‡MAUCHT, *ppl. a.* Also *maught*. Rxb. 1. "Tired, worn out, so as to lose all heart" (Jam.). 2. "Puzzled, defeated" (Jam.). [Erroneously deduced from Sc. *mauch*, *maucht* might: see MAUCHLE *v.* and cf. MAUGHANED.]

MAUD, *sb.* 1. A shepherd's plaid: "A' honest Scotsmen lo'e the maud" (Mrs Scott 34). G. 2. *Maud-nuik*, the sewn-up corner of a "maud." (See CLEESHER 2.) W. [Sc. (1787) and n. E.]

MAUDIN'-NAIPKIN, *sb.* w. A small shoulder-shawl.

‡MAUGHANED, *ppl. a.* Feeble: "A fitless maughaned wight" (Riddell 315). [Error for MAUCHLESS. Cf. MAUCHT *a.*]

MAUKIN, *sb.* ‡1. A half-grown female, especially when engaged as a servant for lighter work. Rxb., N. "'A lass and a maukin,' a maid-servant and a girl to assist her" (Jam.). {‡2. A hare. (So in Ramsay, Burns, etc.) G.} ‡3. Proverb: "The maukin was gaun up the hill," = "matters were succeeding, business was prospering" (Jam.). Rxb. [From *Maud* (= Matilda) + *-kin*; in earlier E. = a slut.]

MAUTEN'D, *ppl. a.* Also *matten'd*, *mauten't*. 1. Of grain, meal, etc.: Rendered impure by lack of drying; lumpy by reason of moistness: "All meal black 'mattened' and unhealthsome" (Younger 130). N, S. 2. Improperly baked; heavy, moist, doughy, sad: "Mauten't scones, breed, etc." N, W. [From Sc. (rare) *malten* to undergo malting.]

MAWE (*mau*), *sb.* c-w. The "mew" or cry of a cat: "Big grey cats...gaed [= gave] a loud mawe" (1820 A.M., June 533).

MAWE, *v.* c-w. *int.* To cry as a cat; to mew. [Echoic. Cf. Dutch *mauwen*.]

MAWK (*ma:k*), *sb.* G. Also *mauk*, *mack*. 1. A maggot. Frequently "as deid as a mawk," = stone dead. G. 2. *Mawk-flee*, *-flei*, blow-fly. NE, W-S; Halliday 95. [med. E. *mawke*:—Old N. *maðkr* = 1.]

MAWKIT, *ppl. a.* S. = MAWKY 1: "A mawkit sheep."

MAWKY, *a.* N-W. 1. Infested with maggots: "A mawky sheep." 2. *Mawky fly*, *flei*, the blue-bottle or blow-fly.

‡MAWS, *sb. pl.* Rxb., NE; Brotherston 39. Species or plants of mallows or *Malva*. [med. Sc. and E. *mawe* mallow.]

‡MAY-FLOWER, *sb.* A Roxb. name for: The pink, *Cardamine pratensis*: (Dr F. Douglas in Johnston's *Botany*, 1853, p. 33).

MAZE, *v.* N, W-S. *tr.* To amaze, stupefy. [med. E.]

MAZER, *sb.* S. One who causes astonishment: "He's a raig'ler mazer." [So E. dialect, from med. E. *maze*.]

MAZIN', *ppl. a.* c-s. Amazing; astonishing, yet not satisfactorily so. "She's a mazin' concern": said of a third (absent) woman by one gossip to another (w). "It's mazin' wather" (c-s). [See prec.]

MAZLED, *ppl. a.* Also *maizled*. s. Bewildered, bemazed, confused: "He got mazl'd an' lost his road." [n. E. (c. 1810) *mazled*, etc.:—*maze* to amaze, etc.]

†MEADOW-WORT, *sb.* NW. Meadow-sweet.

MEAL (mil), *sb.* s. 1. The quantity of milk yielded by a cow at a single milking. 2. *Meal'-oor*, = MAIL *sb.* 3. [Earlier E. *meal* = 1.]

MEAN, *a.* †1. Mid: "Granny cam i' the mean stour" (Hogg 83), = middle of the fight. ‡2. Possessed or used in common by owners or tenants: "A mean wa', dyke, fence, entry, etc." w.

MEAR (mir), *sb.* Also *meer*. 1. A mare. N-w. c. 2. *Mear-tail*, horse-tail, *Equisetum*. N-c. [med. E. *meer*:—A.S. *mire*, *mere* = 1.]

‡MEATRIFE, *a.* Rxb., c; Sibbald. Abounding in meat or food: "A meatrife hoose."

†MEG, *sb.*¹ The hand: "Clenched megs" (Halliday 124). [MAIG.]

MEG, *sb.*² (= Margaret. G.) †1. *Meg-cut-throat*, the whitethroat. c. §2. *Meg-wi'-the-mony-feet*, the centipede. N, NW.

MEGGIE, *sb.* Rxb., N-w. *Meggie monyfeet*, the centipede. [*Meggie* = Margaret.]

MEGGINSTIE, *interj.* w. *Megginstie mei!* an exclamation of surprise or astonishment. Hence (short) *Meggins*: "Aih meggins, is that railly yow!" [= Sc. *megsty* (*me*).]

†MEISE, *v.* Also *mese*. Rxb. *tr.* To mellow, mature (fruit, etc.) by forcing, "as, by putting fruit into straw or chaff" (Jam.). [From Sc. *mease* to pacify, calm:—med. E. *mese*, *meise* to mitigate, assuage.]

MELDROP, *sb.* Also *meldrap*. †1. A drop of mucus on the nose-end. Rxb., N, w. 2. "Dight the meldrop frae my nose, and I'll wear the midges frae yours" (Jam.), = do me a favour, and I will repay it: "a common phrase among the peasantry in Rxb." (Jam.). †3. "The drop at the end of an icicle, and indeed every drop in a pendant state" (Jam.). Rxb. [med. Sc. *meldrop* (= 1):—Old N. *mél-dropi* foam from a horse's mouth.]

MELL, *sb.* {1. A wooden mall. G.} 2. *Mell-heid*, (a) A large hard head; a person or thing having such: "Dunion, wi' its muckle mell-heed" (Smith 9). (b) A numbskull: "Ye muckle mell-heid!" NE, w. 3. *Mell-heidit*, having a large hard, or a dense, head: "A mell-heidit lubbert!" w. [Sc. (1641) and n. E. *mell* = 1.]

‡MELLAND, *a.* NW, s. Rendered or turned mouldy: "The breed an' cheese is a' melland."

MELLD, *a.* w. Also *mell* (NW). Mild: "It's a melld day." [So in Northumberland (1894).]

MELT, *sb.*¹ 1. The milt of a fish. N-w. ‡2. The tongue. "Haud yer lang melt." N. [Norw. dialect *mjelte* = 1. Northumbrian *melt* = 2.]

MELT, *sb.*² NE. The male herring. [= n. E. and Fl. *milt.*]

†MELWAND, *v.* Rxb., NW. *rare. tr.* To rub over with meal, in the process of baking: "Lassie, melwand that banna" (Jam.) [s. Sc. (1825) *mell-wand*, = n. Sc. (1825) *meal-wind*, = *melvie* (w. and n.e. Sc.):—*melw-*, med. E. stem of *meal*.]

MEM'D, *ppl. a.* s. *Mem'd ter*, common tar; tar and salt. [= Northumb. *meng'd tar*. See MENG *v.*]

MENG, *sb.* w. Human excrement. [Cf. next 2.]

MENG, *v.* ‡1. *tr.* To mix (tar) into a proper condition for smearing sheep, etc. Rxb., NE, C, S. 2. To commix (things) in a filthy manner or amongst filth. w. [med. E. *meng*:—A.S. *mengan* to mix.]

MENNENT, *sb.* N-W. Also *mennen* (NE, S), *minnen* (S), *mennet* (W). A minnow. [Sc. (c. 1725) *menin*, *minnen*, etc.]

MENSE, *sb.* 1. Good manners: "She has naither sense nor mense." "We hae baith oor meat an' oor mense" (said after giving an invitation to tea, etc., which is declined or cancelled). G. 2. Credit: "Her faimily hae muckle mense o' her." G. 3. A person who is a credit: "She's the mense o' the faimily." "She's a mense ti her folk." G. 4. *Kirk-mense*: see KIRK *sb.* 3. *Sunday mense*, same. w. [med. Sc. *mense* decorum:—med. E. *menske* kindness, courtesy.]

MENSELESS, *a.* G. {1. Of persons: Ill-bred; unmannerly.} §2. Of conduct or speech: Indecent, improper; graceless.

MER (mæ:r), *v.* 1. *tr.* To stay the course of (a ball, hoop, or similar object that has got out of hand). c-w. 2. *esp.* To stop, block the way of (bullocks, sheep, etc., that are bent on taking a wrong route). c-w. 3. *int.* (and *tr.*). Of the first boy (or "guard") in a *yoke-a-tullie*: To guide the boys down the slide with skilful use of the feet: "A gaird maun be gey skeely at merrin'." c-w. 4. *tr.* To mar or injure. G. [med. E. *merre*:—A.S. *merran* (whence E. *mar*).]

MER-BROWED, *a.* w. Having the hair of the two eyebrows meeting: "A mer-browed man" (R. Murray *Hist. Hawick* 108). [Cf. MER *v.* 4, and MAN 6.]

MERGINSTIE, *interj.* w. An exclamation of surprise. Also *Merginstie mei!* [See MEGGINSTIE and § 13 A.]

‡MERLE, *sb.* N, C. The blackbird. [med. E. *merle*:—Old F. *merle*:—L. *merulus*, *merula*.]

MERLED, *ppl. a.* Also *merlt* {*marlt*, *marled*}. G. 1. Mottled; parti-coloured: "The cat's weel merlt." 2. Chequered. Cf. "A marled plaid" (Mrs Scott 30). [E. (1603) *marled* = 1. Cf. Old F. *merellé*.]

MERLY, *a.* Also § *marly*. 1. = MERLED 1: "A merly sheep, hen, cat, etc." G. 2. *Merly-merkit*, mottled, variegated: "The plantins and ploughed rigs dinkin' its merlie-merkit braes" (Smith 9). w.

MERRER, *sb.* c-w. 1. One who stays the course of bullocks, etc. 2. One who *mers* (MER *v.* 3): "A guid (or skeely) merrer."

†MERRY DANCERS. Rxb. "The vapours arising from the earth in a warm day, as seen flickering in the atmosphere" (Jam.). [Cf. E. *merry dancers aurora borealis*.]

†MERRY-MEAT, sb. = WANTON-MEAT: "The merry-meat was right good cheer" (Hogg 82). [So s.w. Sc. (1824). = Sc. *blithe-meat*.]

†MERVE, a. Also †*mervy*. NW. Of fruit: Mellow, ripe. [From med. E. *meruw*, A.S. *meaww*-, *mearu* delicate, soft.]

†MERVIL, a. Rxb. "Inactive: applied both to body and mind" (Jam.). [= Lothian and Ayr (1825) *marbel*.]

‡MIDS, sb. G. 1. A middle course; a medium: "There's a gude midz" (*Kelso Chronicle* 4 March 1921). 2. The middle, midst: "I' the mids o' Lammas fair." "In the myds o'" (Murray 228). [med. Sc. and E. *myddes*, etc., midst.]

†MILE, sb.¹ Rxb. "Wild celery, *Apium graveolens*" (Jam.).

†MILE, sb.² Rxb., Ld. "A small animal found on the diseased intestines and livers of sheep" (Jam.); a fluke. [= Gloucester *milt*.]

‡MILES, sb. 1. The goosefoot, *Chenopodium album*, or *C. viride*. Rxb., NE. Also *milds* (Rxb.). 2. The orache, *Atriplex patula*. NE. [med. E. *mielde*:—A.S. *melde*.]

MILES, sb. pl. See GAE v. 4.

MILK-SILE, sb. s. = MILSIE sb. [med. n. E. *milksyle*.]

MILK-THE-KYE, sb. w. The dock-stalk in its seed-bearing stage.

MILL, sb. {1. See GIRST 2, KIRK sb. 2. 2. *Mill-door*, the door of a mill:} Saying: "She has a mooth like (or as big as) a mill-door (= one very large and gaping). G. {3. *Mill-stane*, a mill-stone. G.} Hence †"mylle-stain silver" (1661 in *Stitchill Records* 21), a fee for grinding corn. †4. *Mill-steep*, a lever fixed to the machinery of a corn-mill, by which the mill-stones may be moved toward or from each other. Rxb.

MILLER, sb. {1. *Ti droon the miller*, to add overmuch water to liquor, dough, etc. G.} 2. *The miller's horse*, in proverbial use: "Ee've the cheek o' (or as muckle impetence as) the miller's horse." N, w. 3. *Miller's thoom*: (a) The loach. c. (b) The willow-wren. s.

MILSIE, sb. G. A milk-strainer. [s. Sc. (1724); from MILK-SILE.]

†MILT, v. NE. *tr.* To strike in the side, so as to cause to fall or double up: "To milt a person, or an animal" (Leyden 355). [From Sc. (c. 1600) *melt*.]

MIMP, v. w. 1. To speak affectedly, marring one's words: "The mimpin' damozel" (1871 R. Allan 113). 2. To eat with closed mouth. [From E. *mump* to mumble, etc.]

‡MINTY-LOOKIN', a. NW. Poor in quality. [So in Northumberland.]

MIRLIEGIGS, sb. pl. NE. §1. Whims, caprices. 2. = next.

MIRLIEGOGS, sb. pl. w. Also *mirliegog* (NE). A fit of dizziness. [Sc. (1773) *mirligoes*.]

†MISGOGGLE, *v.* Td., NW, w. *tr.* To spoil or mar (a thing); to bungle: "He's fairly misgogglit that job" (Jam.). [From Sc. (1742) *misgruggle*. Cf. Sc. (1804) *groogle* to disorder by rough handling.]

MISMAKE, *v.* G. *refl.* To trouble or perturb (oneself); to put (oneself) out. Usually with *no* or *never*. [s. Sc. (1825), from med. E. *mismake* to make badly.]

MISREAD, *v.* N-C. *refl.* To err in respect of; to misunderstand: "A fair misread masel' whan A said" (etc.). [From E. *misread* to misinterpret.]

†MISTLIE, *a.* Rxb. 1. "Dull, solitary, from the absence of some object to which one is attached" (Jam.²). Also *misslie* (Sibbald). 2. "Bewildered on a road" (Jam.²). 3. "Dreary; eerie" (Jam.²).

MITTEN, *sb.* Rxb. †*To claw up one's mittens*: 1. To kill (a man). 2. "To overturn" (Jam.). [E. *mitten* kind of woollen glove.]

MIXTY-MAX, *sb.* C-W. A kind of confection, showing mixed ingredients. [Cf. Sc. *mixty-maxy*, *mixter-maxter*, (in) confusion or mingled state.]

†MIZLIE, *a.* Spotted by being too near the fire: "Mizlie shins" (A. Scott¹ 146). [Cf. Sc. *mizzles* measles.]

§MIZZLE, *v.* NW, w. *int.* Of snow: To melt away. [n. E. (1703) *mizzle* to rain small.]

†MOCH, *sb.* N; Sibbald. A heap or pile: "A moch o' things." [med. E. *moghe*, etc.:—A.S. *múga* "mow," stack, etc.]

MOCKRIFE (mɒkrɪf, -rəɪf), *a.* w. Scoffing, scornful: "The settle o' the mokriffe" (Riddell *Psalm* i. 1).

MOEY, *sb.* E, NE. The mouth. [Yetholm Gipsy *moey*, E. Gipsy *mooley* face, Spanish Gipsy *mui*. Cf. Hindi and Sanskrit *mukha* mouth.]

†MOGGANS, *sb. pl.* Rxb. The legs. [n. Sc. *moggan* (whence Gaelic *mogan*) long footless stocking.]

§MOIDER'T, *a.* N, NW. Dull, stupid. [n. E. (1674) *moidered*.]

MOLEHEID, *sb.* w. A dolt: "Ye lazy molehead" (1868 *H.A.S.T.* 33/1). [Cf. E. *mole* and *MELL-heid*.]

†MOLLETS, *sb. pl.* 1. Fantastic airs. Rxb. 2. Sly winks. Rxb. 3. "Eccentric fancies" (Hilson). [Cf. med. Sc. *smolet* (Dunbar *Twa Marriet Wemen* 113).]

†MOLLIGRUMPHS, *sb. pl.* N, W-S. Also *mulligrumphs* (Rxb., N-W). A fit of bad temper or sulks: "She's taen the molligrumphs." [E. *mulligrubs*:—E. (1599) *mulligrums*.]

MOLLOP, *v.* Also *mollup*. 1. *int.* To toss the head haughtily or disdainfully. Td., C-W. 2. To indulge in antics or caprices. C-W. [Selkirk (1818) *mollop* = 1.]

MOLLOPS, *sb.* Also *mollups*. C-S. Antics, caprices, fantastic airs. [Cf. prec. and MOLLETS.]

†MONANDAY, *sb.* N, w. Monday. [A.S. *Mónandæg*.]

MONIMENTAL, *a.* G. = Mortal (drunk): "He was fair moni-

mental" (also "monimental drunk"). [From Sc. *moniment* ludicrous spectacle.]

MOOBITES, *sb. pl. N.* Broken leavings of bread, etc. [Cf. s.e. Sc. (1773) *mou'-bits* morsels of food.]

MOODGE, *v. N-W.* 1. *int.* To budge; to stir; to move *along* (a form, etc.). 2. *tr.* To move or shift anything (especially by sliding). [From Sc. *mudge* to budge.]

§MOOL, *sb. NW, S.* A broken chilblain. Usually plural. [med. E. *mule*:—F. *mules* chilblains.]

MOOL, *v.* Also §*muil*. NE, S. *int.* and *tr.* To crumble; to convert into crumbs. [Earlier Sc. *mule, mool*:—med. Sc. *mule sb.*: see *MUIL sb.*]

MOOLDER, *v. W.* *int.* To become mouldy or mildewed. [So in Devon. From E. *mould v.*]

MOOLDRY, *a. N, W.* Mouldy; mildewed. [= Devon *mouldery*.]

MOOLIE, *v. E, NE.* Also *muellé* (E, NE), *mullé* (NE). *tr.* To kill. [Yetholm Gipsy *mullé*.]

§MOOLY, *a. NW, W-S.* Also *moolie* (Sibbald). Affected by chilblains: "Mooly heels" (Halliday 105). [MOOL *sb.*]

MOON, *sb. NE.* The golden-crested wren: (1874 *B.N.C.P.* 289; Swainson 25). Also *Moonie* (Swainson 25).

MOONGE, *sb. NW, W-S.* A grumble or complaint.

MOONGE, *v. G.* Also *mounge* (Rxb.). *int.* To grumble or complain: "To gae moungein' about" (Jam.). [= n. E. (c. 1800) *mounge*. Cf. MUNGE *v.*]

MOOPIE, *sb. S.* A louse.

MOOR, *sb.* 1. Vernacularly *MUIR*. 2. *Moorbound*, = *MUIR* 2: "Lots of it [*sc. soil*] was moorbound" (*Kelso Chronicle* 1 Jan. 1915). G. 3. *Moorcheeper*, = *MUIR* 3. C-W. †4. *Moor-powt*, = *MUIR* 4: (1852 *Telfer Tales and Ballads* 90).

MOOSE, *sb.* {1. A mouse. G.} 2. *Moose-peas*, the pods of the broom. N, NW. [A.S. *mūs*.]

†MOOT, *v. Rxb., NW, W.* Also †*mout* (Rxb.). *tr.* = MOOTLE *v.* 1.

MOOTCHET, *sb. N-C.* Also *moutchit* (Rxb.), *mooshet* (C). A mischievous imp or brat; a young rascal. [Cf. MURCHIT.]

MOOTER, *v. N, W-S.* *int.* Of soft stone, etc.: To crumble (away); to moulder. [Earlier E. *molter, moulter*.]

MOOTH, *sb.* {1. The mouth. G.} 2. *Mooth-poke*, a horse's nose-bag. N-W.

†MOOTIT, *pppl. a. Rxb.* = PIKIT *pppl. a.* 2. [MOOT *v.*]

MOOTLE, *v.* Also *moutle*. 1. *tr.* To eat (food) by small bites; to nibble: "A child is said to mootle its piece" (Jam.). Rxb., N, W-S. 2. To steal or pilfer (something) by small quantities. NE.

MOP, *sb. C.* = MOP-MOP 1. [Sc. (1825) *map*.]

§MOP, *v. W.* *tr.* To eat (a thing) by nibbling. [= s. Sc. (1788) *map* to nibble.]

MOP-MOP, *sb.* 1. Pet name or call-name for the rabbit. NE, C-W.

2. *pl.* The flowers of the antirrhinum, or the plant itself. N, C-W. [From MOP *sb.* In 2, from their resemblance to a rabbit's head.]

MOPPIE, *sb.* C-W; §N. = MOP-MOP I. [From Sc. (1825) *mappie*.]

MORT, *sb.* I. = MURT *sb.* W; Douglas 259. 2. *Mort-woo'*, "wool of such skins" (Jam.). Rxb. [Earlier E. *mort* (= 1):—med. E. *mort*:—F. *mort* dead, death.]

†MOSHIN-HOLE, *sb.* NE. The touch-hole of the old flint gun or a cannon. [So s. Sc. (1824). From med. Sc. *morsing* the priming a gun.]

MOSS, *sb.* {I. A stretch of peaty ground. G.} 2. = "Moss-crops." s. "Called by the farmers and their shepherds *moss*" (Douglas 108). 3. *Moss-bluitier*, the bittern: "The whaup and moss-bluitier" (1825 R. Wilson 154). Jam. gives "*Moss-bluter*, the snipe. Rxb." (Cf. BLEATER.) 4. *Moss-cheeper*, the meadow-pipit. G. 5. *Moss-crops*, the cotton-grass, *Eriophorum vaginatum*. C-S. 6. *Moss-hag*, a piece of ground from which peats have been dug. G. [A.S. *mós bog*, swamp.]

MOSSER, *sb.* †I. A mosstrooper: (*Jedburgh Records* 26 June 1654). 2. One engaged in cutting and drying peats: (A. Scott³ 161; Wilkie 111).

MOTE, *sb.*¹ †I. "A very small piece of any thing" (Jam.). Rxb. 2. A crumb. Rxb., N-W. ‡3. A small person: "A bit mote o' a cratur" (Hilson). C-W. [med. E. *mote* (= 1):—A.S. *mot* particle of dust.]

MOTE, *sb.*² NE, S. A small moth; as, the house or clothes moth. [= E. dialect *mote*:—Low G., med. Dutch, Fl. and G. *motte*, Low G., Dutch *mot*.]

†MOTey-BREED, *sb.* NW. A kind of loaf thickly sprinkled with currants: "Motey bread right plenty" (Hogg 82).

†MOTHER, *v.* NE. *int.* To crumble (*away*). [See MOOTER *v.*]

MOTHER-OF-WHEAT, *sb.* NE. A rural name for: Ivy-leaved speedwell, *Veronica hederifolia*: (Brotherston 39).

MOTHY, *a.* NE. Moist and close: "A mothy morning." [= Sc. *mochy*. Cf. MUITHY *a.*]

MOTTIE, *sb.* W. The peg or pin aimed at in quoits, etc.; the hob. [From E. dialect *mot* same:—F. *motte*, Old F. *mote* point to shoot at.]

MOUP (mup), *v.* NE, W. I. *tr.* To eat (anything) nibblingly. 2. *int.* To nibble (as a rabbit, hare, etc.): "Auld liart carlins wi' mous moupin' like maukins in May!" (1820 A.M., June 533). [med. Sc. *moup* = I.]

†MOUPER ('mupər), *v.* Rxb., C. *tr.* = MOUP *v.* I. [-er (c): p. 33.]

†MOUSTENED, *ppl. a.* C-S. Become mouldy; musty.

†MOUSTER, *sb.* W. Moisture: (Riddell *Psalm xxxii.* 4).

MOUSTY ('mausti), *a.* S. Warm and moist: "A mousty mornin'."

MOW, *sb.* I. The mouth. W. ‡2. *Mow-bund*, mouth-bound or unable to give utterance to words, a new phrase, etc.: "The grieve

said he was mow-bund ti his maister's new name *Sir William*." c-w. *rare*. †3. "*Mow-cue*, a twisted halter used for curbing a young horse" (Jam.). Rxb. [med. Sc. *mow* = 1. With 3 cf. KEWL sb.]

†MOWBAND, *v.* NW, c. *tr.* To relate or articulate: "A wad blush ti mowband sic a story." [s.e. Sc. (1818). Cf. *Mow sb.* 2.]

MOWD, *sb.* N, w. Also *moud* (A. Scott¹ 85). The house-moth. [Cf. med. E. *moughte*, etc.]

MOWDIEWART, *sb.* G. A mole; a *mowdie*. [= med. Sc. *mowde-wart*:—med. E. *moldewarp* "mould-thrower."]

MOWLEE, *sb.* w. A squabble. [Cf. F. *mêlée*.]

‡MOWSEN'T, *a.* 1. Of food, etc.: Stale, fusty; somewhat mouldy. N, w-s. 2. Of clothes: Moth-eaten; shabby. w. [Northumb. *mow-sent* musty, fusty. Cf. MOUSTENED.]

MUD, *sb.* NE, w-s. Mother. [Cf. n.w. E. *mudder* and FAID.]

†MUDGEONS, *sb. pl.* 1. Movements of the features denoting scorn or discontent. Rxb., w. 2. A fit of bad temper. NE. [med. Sc. *mudgons*, *murgeons* = 1.]

MUG, *sb.*¹ NE. The fist or hand. [Cf. MAIG sb.]

MUG, *sb.*² N-W. 1. A bungle. 2. A bungler.

MUG, *v.*¹ G. *tr.* To handle in a messy fashion; to touch or soil with dirty hands. [Cf. MAIG *v.*]

†MUG, *v.*² NE. *tr.* and *int.* To steal. [E. dialect *mug* to cheat, etc.]

MUG, *v.*³ w. *int.* and *tr.* To bungle.

MUGGER'T, *past pple.* NE. Exhausted; = MUGGIT. [So n.e. E.]

MUGGIE, *sb.* 1. A small mug. G. ‡2. The hole into which a ball is rolled in certain games. Rxb., N. 3. The game of marbles in which they are struck out of a hole. NE. (Cf. DUMP, DUMPIE.) 4. A common clay marble. s. [From E. *mug*.]

MUGGIE, *v.* Rxb., N. *tr.* To roll or put (the ball) into the hole in certain games.

MUGGIT, *past pple.* N, w. Exhausted: "A'm fair muggit oot." [= s. E. *mugged*. Cf. MUGGER'T.]

MUIL, *sb.* G. 1. Mould, earth. 2. *pl.* The earth of the grave; the *mools*. [med. Sc. *mule* (later *mool*), = E. *mould*.]

MUIL, *v.* w. *Ti muil in wi'*, to have or seek intimate acquaintance with (a person), especially by insinuating means. [Sc. (17th c.) *mool*, *mule*.]

MUILLER ('mylər), *v.* NE, w-s. Also *mooler* (N, s). 1. *int.* To crumble; to moulder away. 2. *tr.* To cause to crumble: "Ti muiller bread." "Frost muillers the clods." [From s. Sc. (1827) and n.e. E. *mooler* to moulder.]

MUILLERY, *a.* w. Crumbly; friable. [= E. *mouldery*.]

MUILLIN', *sb.* G. A crumb. Usually *pl.* [From Sc. *mooling*.]

MUIN, *sb.* 1. The moon. G. §2. A month: "He wad sit a muin." G. §3. = MOON. "Roxburgh" (Swainson 25), NE.

MUINGE, *v.* c, s. *int.* = MOONGE *v.*, MUNGE *v.*

MUIR (meɪr; ‡møɪr), *sb.* 1. A muir. Also §*mair*. G. 2. *Muirbund*; of soil: Having a hard layer of clay, etc. beneath the sod; underlaid by a "moorband" or a "moorband pan." G. 3. *Muir-cheeper*, the meadow-pipit. C-W. 4. *Muir-poot*, a young grouse. NE. [med. Sc. *mure* (§ 53 J): cf. MOOR.]

‡MUIITH, *a.* Rxb. 1. Of the weather, etc.: Warm and misty: "A muith morning" (Jam.). 2. "Soft, calm, comfortable" (Jam.). [Sc. (1808) *mooth* misty. Cf. Old N. *móða* mist, haziness, and Norw. dialect *mo* warm, sultry.]

MUIITHY, *a.* Also *moothy*. S. Of weather, etc.: Mild and damp; clammy: "A moothy mornin'." [Cf. preceding and MOTHY *a.*]

MUITT, *v.* W. *tr.* To fatigue or tire: (see HASH *v.* 2). [Cf. MATED.]

‡MUMP, *v.*¹ Rxb. 1. *int.* "To hitch; to move by succussion" (Jam.). 2. *Mump-the-cuddie*, a children's sport, in which, sitting with hams on heels, and a hand on each ham, they hop to a fixed goal.

MUMP, *v.*² 1. *int.* To grump. NE. 2. To speak affectedly and indistinctly. N. 3. *int.* and *tr.* To eat or chew with closed lips. N. [E. (a. 1600) *mump* = 1. With 2-3 cf. Norse *mumpa* and MIMP *v.*]

‡MUNGA, *sb.* A helpless or useless person: "A complete Munga" (Hilson). [For *Mungo*. Cf. E. *Johnny*.]

MUNGE, *v.* Rxb., N. Also §*munch* (Rxb.), *mumge* (Rxb.). *int.* To grumble, to fret, especially as a child does when refused anything. [S. Sc. (1790) and N. E. *munge*. Cf. MOONGE.]

‡MUNT, *v.*¹ NE. *tr.* To recount or mention: "A wad blush ti munt sic a story." [= med. E. *mynt*:—A.S. *myntan* to think.]

MUNT, *v.*² 1. *tr.* and *int.* To mount. G. 2. *tr.* To trim and finish off (hosiery-work). W-S. 3. Hence *Muntin'*, a bundle of completed hosiery-work. W-S. [§ 42 K.]

‡MURLING, *sb.* "The skin of a young lamb, or of a sheep soon after it has been shorn" (Sibbald); the skin of a starveling or diseased sheep (Leyden 317). [med. E. *morling* skin of dead sheep.]

MURT, *sb.* Rxb., Td.; G; Sibbald; Leyden 317. The skin of a lamb that has died young or of a starveling sheep. (The former is occasionally the perquisite of the shepherd.) [Variant of MORR.]

MURT-FIN, *sb.* The second dorsal or adipose fin of a fish: (Younger 424). [So Selkirk (c. 1820).]

§MUSICER ('møɪzɪkər), *sb.* G. A musician. [W. Sc. (1823).]

MUSSEL-THRUSH, *sb.* S. Also *muzzle-thrush*, Roxb. (1875 B.N.C.P. 505). The missel-thrush. [§ 42 D.]

MUTCH, *sb.* {1. A form of starched cap formerly much worn by older women. G.} 2. *Mutch-cap*, a night-cap. Rxb., N, W. [med. Sc. *much*:—med. Dutch *mutse*.]

‡MUTCHIT, *sb.* Rxb., NW. = MOOTCHIT *sb.*

MUZZ, *v.* W. *tr.* To bemuse or stupefy (a person): "The sun... thraetent an efter-heat... fit tae muzz folk" (Smith 1). [Cf. E. dialect *muse* to doze, etc.]

†MYPE, *v.* Rxb. 1. *int.* To speak a great deal. 2. To be very diligent: "A mypin' bodie" (Jam.).

NACKET, *sb.*¹ *N, w.* A small or insignificant (and esp. pert) person. [Sc. (1833) *nacket* pert boy.]

NACKET, *sb.*² †1. A small cake or loaf baked for children. Rxb., *w.* 2. A slight repast, especially such as out-workers take between-meals; a carried "piece," sometimes taken with liquid refreshment, at about 10 and 3. Rxb., *G.* [Sc. (17th c.) *nacket* = 1. Sc. (1775) *nacket* = 2. Cf. med. E. *neked* small amount; and NOCKET.]

NACKETY, *a.* Rxb., *N-w.* Deft or expert in work. [= E. *nacky*, *knacky*.]

NACKS (naks), *sb.* Rxb., *G.* Also *nauks* (Rxb.). 1. A disease, characterised by wheezing and breathlessness, to which hens (fed on too hot food) and jackdaws are subject. 2. A suggestive name for a complaint in which the person affected wheezes as if with a roughness in the throat: "Shuirly ee have the nacks." *c.*

NACKY, *a.* Also *naukie*. Rxb., *c-w.* Suffering from the "nacks": "He wheezes like a naukie hen" (Jam.).

NAE (nə), *adv.* *N-w.* Also *neh*, *nih*. = E. "now," added for emphasis especially at the end of sentences or phrases: "Ee maunna gang away, nae!" See NOWNAE, OWRE *prep.* 2. [From E. *now*.]

†NAFFEREL, *sb.* NE. A tricky lad or fellow: "A little nafferel." [Cf. Selkirk (1822) *tafferil* thoughtless, giddy.]

NAIL, *v.* *c-w.* *tr.* To reprehend or scold severely. Hence *Nailing*, a severe scolding. [From Sc. *nail* to trounce.]

NAIRRA-BEGAUN, *a.* *N, w.* Niggardly, stingy. [From earlier Sc. *near-begawn*, assimilated to *nairra* narrow.]

§NAITHERINS, *pron.* NE. Neither: "A dinna like naitherins o' them."

NAITHER-WONDER, *interj.* *N-c.* = And no wonder! [Perhaps for *neither do I wonder*!]

†NAM, *v.* 1. *tr.* To seize quickly, and with some degree of violence; to grab (a person or thing): "Aha! I've nam'd ye there, my lad" (Jam.). Rxb., *N-w.* 2. To seize (food) between the teeth; to eat greedily. *N.* [? From med. E. *nam*, past t. of *nim* to take.]

NAMES-GIEIN'-IN, *sb.* *w.* 1. The giving in of the bride's and bridegroom's names to the marriage-registrar. 2. A social gathering to celebrate this.

NANCY-PRETTY, *sb.* *N-w.* London-pride. [For E. *none-so-pretty* same.]

†NAPPY, *a.* *N, s.* Snappish, tart: "A nappy body." [= Yorks. *knappy* testy:—E. dialect *knap* to snap.]

§NARR, *v.* *NW, w;* Sibbald. *int.* To snarl, as or like a dog. [med. E. *narr*:—*gnar*, *gnare*. Cf. Da. *knarre*.]

NASH, *sb.* *N.* Pert talk. [From GNASH *sb.*]

‡NASH, *v. N. int.* To talk pertly or cheekily: "Dinna nash ti me." "A nashin' wee brat." [See preceding and GNASH *sb.*]

NASH-GAB, *sb.* 1. Prattling or insolent talk. Rxb., N-C. 2. A prattler or chatterer; a pert youngster. N. [Cf. GABNASH, SNASH-GAB.]

NASHIN', *vbl. sb.* ‡1. Impudence; cheeky talk. N. ‡2. *Nashins*, a loquacious or cheeky person. NE.

NATE (net), *a.* Also *nait*. {1. Neat. G.} 2. Exact: "Nate measure." C-W. [§ 36 L.]

†NATE, *v. tr.* To make neat: (see BOWL'D 1). [= E. (1574) *neate v.*]

†NATKIN, *sb.* Rxb. "The taint which meat acquires from being too long kept" (Jam.). [Cf. n. Sc. (1742) *knaggim* disagreeable taste.]

NATTER, *v.* Rxb., G. *int.* To chatter complainingly or scoldingly: (see SOFT *a.*). [From E. (1807) *gnatter*:—Old N. *gnötra* to clatter.]

NATTERY, *a. G.* Of a complaining or querulous nature.

‡NATTLE, *v.* 1. *tr.* To nibble (food, especially brittle kind), to chew with difficulty, as through lack of good teeth. Rxb., NE, W-S. §2. To nip or bite to pieces: "To nattle a rose" (Jam.). Rxb. "The branches were nattled [by hares]" (Riddell II. 203). 3. To nip (a piece of a stone) away, as with a chisel. S. [n.e. E. *nattle* = 1. Cf. E. (1747) *gnatter* to nibble, gnaw.]

NATTLE-CAKE, *sb.* S. A cake of a brittle nature; an oat-cake.

†NATURE, *a.* Rxb. Of spontaneous growth, and rich and nourishing: "Nature gerse, nature hay" (Jam.).

†NAUTIE, *a.* Apparently = Shy, backward: "Use her weel, and no be nautie To grip her strait" (Halliday 91).

NEAR (nir), *adv.* Also NER. ‡1. *Near-behadden*, mean, stingy. Rxb., G. 2. *Near-gaun'*, same. NE. [With 2 cf. Sc. (c. 1770) *near-begawn* and Da. *nærgaaende*.]

NEB, *sb.* †1. *Neb and feather*, completely, from head to foot: "She's dinkit out neb and feather" (Jam.). Td., NW. 2. *Neb-cap* (G), *-clout* (NE), *-piece* (C-S), *-plate* (S), the toe-piece of a boot or shoe. 3. *Neb-end*, the nose. W. [From E. *neb* nose, tip, etc.]

‡NEBSIE, *sb.* Rxb., NE. An impudent female.

‡NEBSY, *a. N.* Impudent: "A nebsie cratur." [So n.e. E.]

NECK, *v.* C-W. 1. *tr.* To seize or collar (a person): "The policeman neckit 'im." 2. To catch, overtake: "A was neckit in that blatter o' rain." [n. E. *neck* to catch (by the neck), etc.]

NEDDIE, *sb.* E, W. A turnip. [Cf. Cant *neddy*, Yetholm Gipsy *neddy*, *naddy*, *noity*, Galwegian Gipsy *noytee*, same.]

NEEBER, *sb.* G. {1. A neighbour.} 2. A companion or close friend: "Jean hasna a neeber now 'at Kirstie's gotten mairriet." {3. Of things: A match; another of the same set or kind.} [§ 38 F.]

NEEBER, *v.* {1. *tr.* (and *int.*) To neighbour (a person). G.} 2. To match (an article by another of the same set or kind). W.

NEEDLE, *sb.* 1. A very young minnow. *N.* Also *needlie* (NE, C).
2. *Through-the-needle-eye, boy*, a children's game (known in England as "Oranges and Lemons"). *Td.*, G.

NEEGER, *sb.* 1. A nigger. G. 2. *Neeger-wheeper*, a labour-sweater. *w.* [§ 38 G.]

NEETY, *a.* C-W. Mean, stingy, niggardly. [Cf. Sw. *gnetig* saving.]

NEFFU' ('næfɜ; 'næ:fɜ), *sb.* 1. A clasped handful. {Emphatically *nievefu'*.} Frequently with ellipse of *of* (the article so held): "A neffu' saut, sand," etc. *N-W. c.* †2. See *Row v.* 2. [med. Sc. *neful* (Sc. *nievefu'*):—med. Sc. and E. *neve*, etc., clenched fist, *nieve*.]

‡NEFFU', *v.* Also *nievefu*, *neffow*, *niffu* (Rxb.). 1. *tr.* = MAIG *v.* 1. NW, W. 2. = MAIG *v.* 2: "Lay down the kitlin; ye baggit, ye'll neffow'd a' away, that will ye" (Jam.). Rxb., NW, W. [Cf. prec., and Norse dialect *neva* to handle.]

NER (næ:r), *adv.* and *prep.* Also *nerr*. 1. Near. G. (Cf. NICKER.)
2. *Ner-behadden*, mean, stingy. NE, W. 3. *Ner-hand*, (*a*) *prep.* Near, close to: "Tam was nerrest hand 'im." G. (*b*) *adv.* Near, hard by; also, nearly, almost. G. §(c) *adj.* Neighbouring; close at hand. N, W. [med. E. *ner*, *nerre*.]

‡NETTLE-EARNEST, *sb.* N, W. Also *nettle-yirnest* (W). Dead or real earnest: (Younger 94). [Selkirk (1818).]

NEVEL, *sb.* N, W. A heavy blow with the fist. [med. Sc. *nevell*.]

NEVEL, *v.* N, W. Also *neevel* (NE, S). *tr.* To beat with the fist; to drub or pommel: (Riddell *Matt.* xxi. 35). [med. Sc. *neffel*:—*neve* fist.]

NEW, *sb.* W. *I' the new*, quite recently; of late: "It's duist i' the new that he's gotten mairriet." [med. E. *of the new*.]

NIBBIE, *sb.* 1. A walking-stick, esp. one with a crooked or bent head: (see BITTLE *v.* 1). Rxb.; G. c. Also *nibbie-stick* (G). 2. *Nibbie-end*, the knob end of this. G. [s. Sc. (1812) *nibbie* = 1. Cf. GIBBIE *sb.*]

‡NIBLOCK, *sb.* NE. = NIBBIE *sb.* 1. [Sc. (c. 1721) *knubloch* knob.]

NICHT, *sb.* {1. Night. G.} 2. *Nicht-beetle*, = 3. NE. 3. *Nicht-hawk*, the dor-beetle or buzzard. N, W. [med. Sc. and E. *nicht*:—A.S. *niht*, *nyht*.]

NICKER, *sb.* W. *A nerr nicker*, a narrow escape; a close shave. [Cf. E. *nick* precise moment.]

NICKER, *v.* {1. *int.* To neigh or whinny. G. Also *nicher* (N). See Appendix I. F. 2. To laugh sniggeringly: "He nicker't an' leuch." G.} 3. To snort, as an engine, etc.: (See CHAMP *v.* 1). C-W. §4. Of boots: To creak: "New-boucht nickerin' shuin." NW. [Earlier Sc. *nicker* (= 1-2):—med. Sc. *nechyr* (= 1).]

§NICKERER, *sb.* 1. One who "nickers"; a neighing horse. G. 2. *pl.* New boots or shoes. "Probably from their making a creaking noise" (Jam.). Rxb., NW.

NICKNACKY, *a.* Rxb., N-C. = NACKETY *a.* [From E. *nick-nack*.]

NICKSTICK, *sb.* 1. A tally. W-S. 2. *Ti loss yin's nickstick*: said of or to a person who has made a miscalculation (especially in

respect of the time of an expected birth). w. †3. *Nickstick body*, "one who proceeds exactly according to rule; as if he has had one to dine with him, he will not ask him again without having a return in kind" (Jam.). Td. [Sc. (1695) *nickstick*:—E. *nick* v.]

‡NIDDER, *v.*¹ 1. *tr.* = NITHER *v.*¹ 1. NE; Sibbald. 2. = NITHER *v.*¹ 2. C-S. 3. = NITHER *v.*¹ 3. NE, W. [From med. Sc. *nydder* to oppress, straiten, etc.: see NITHER *v.*¹]

‡NIDDER, *v.*² C-W. *int.* = NITHER *v.*²

NIDDLE, *v.* NW, W-S. *tr.* and *int.* To twirl, or work quickly with, (the fingers, etc.): "Sittin' niddlin' his thooms." [Sc. (1819) *niddle* to move quickly.]

NIDGE, *v.* 1. *tr.* and *int.* To nudge, jog, or punch, with the elbow. N-S. 2. *int.* To strain, as when constipated. W-S. [§ 39 J.]

‡NIFFY-NAFFY, *a.* NE. Fastidious, finical. [= s. Sc. (1815) *niff-naffy*, from Sc. (1728) *niff-naff* to trifle.]

NIMMET, *sb.* †1. Dinner. Td. ‡2. The appetite: "A guid nimmet." w. [From med. E. *none-mete*:—A.S. *nōnmete* "meat" or luncheon at noon. Cf. E. dialect *nammet*, *nummet*.]

NIP, *sb.* 1. The pinch of hunger: "Before the sheep get what we call a 'nip of hunger'" [owing to pasture being snow-covered] (*Kelso Chronicle* 11 Dec. 1914). G. 2. A sharp or pungent flavour: "There's a nip in the cheese." C-S. c. [E. *nip* pinch, squeeze.]

NIP, *v.* w. *int.* To sip whisky (especially habitually); to tipple or take "nips."

NIP-NEBS, *sb.* C-S. Jack Frost. (See JOHNIE 2.)

NIPPIT, *ppl. a.* 1. Of things: Scanty, niggardly, or pinched. C-W. 2. Of persons: Stingy: "A nippit man" (*Riddell Matt.* xxv. 24). C-W. 3. Snappish; crabbed. w. [From E. *nip* v., *nipped*.]

‡NIPRIKIN, *sb.* Rxb. A small morsel. [From Sc. (and E.) *nipperkin* small measure of liquor.]

NIP-SCART, *sb.* Td., w. A niggardly person. [SCART *v.*]

NIRL'D, *ppl. a.* Also *nirl't*. N. Stunted in growth; thick-set, stumpy. [Cf. earlier Sc. *nirl*, from Sc. and n. E. *knurl*, stumpy person.]

NIRT, *sb.* s. A very small piece.

NITE (ngit), *sb.* G. A sharp stroke or blow, especially on the knuckles or fingers. [s. Sc. (1804) *knyte*:—Sc. (1742) *knoit*.]

NITE, *v.* G. *tr.* To strike sharply or smartly: "A'll nite eer knuckles for ee." [Selkirk (1818) *nite*:—s. Sc. (1721) *noyt*, *noit*, *knoit*.]

‡NITHER, *sb.* w. A blasting influence: "Vile ambition's nither" (Halliday 136).

NITHER, *v.*¹ 1. *tr.* To stunt (vegetables, plants, etc.) in growth; to blast. Usually in past pple. NE; Sibbald. 2. To cause to shrink as by cold; to chill: "Fair nither't wi' cauld." N-C. 3. To pinch with hunger, etc. Usually in past pple.: "Sair nither'd whiles by fate" (A. Scott² 30). NE, w. [Sc. (1605) *nither*:—A S. *niperian* to bring down, etc. Cf. NIDDER *v.*]

NITHER, *v.*² *N, w. int.* To shrink, to shiver or be pinched, with cold: "He's nitherin' wi' cauld." [Cf. Icel. *gnötra* to shiver, shake.]

NITHERIN', *ppl. a.*¹ *N-w.* Blasting; shrivelling: "A nitherin' wund."

NITHERIN', *ppl. a.*² *w.* Shivering (as with cold): "A nitherin' auld wumman."

NITHER'T, *ppl. a.* Also *nither'd.* *N-w.* Shrunk, stunted, chilled, pinched. [NITHER *v.*¹]

†NITHERY, *a.* *Rxb., NE.* Of feeble growth; stunted, blasted: "Nitherie corn" (Jam.).

†NIX, *v.* Also *nicks.* *Rxb. int.* "To set up anything as a mark and throw at it; to take aim at anything near; as, to nix at a bottle" (Jam.).

†NIXIN', *sb.* *Rxb.* A play in which one puts gingerbread cakes on pieces of wood, and charges for the throwing a stick at them,—the thrower claiming as many as he displaces.

NOCHT (*nɔxt*), *sb.* §1. Nothing: "He was daein' nocht ava'." *w-s.* See Appendix I. F. 3, and cf. Dow *sb.*² 2. A mean or insignificant person; a cipher. *w.* [med. Sc. *nocht*:—A.S. *nóht* nought. Cf. NOUGHTS.]

NOCHTLESS, *a.* *N, NW.* Worthless; of little consequence. [So Yorks. and Suffolk *noughtless*.]

NOCHTS, *sb.* *NE, w-s.* Nothing: "[He was going] to do nochts ava'" (1868 *H.A.S.T.* 28/1). [From NOCHT *sb.* 1.]

NOCKET, *sb.*¹ *N.* A diminutive person. [Variant of NACKET *sb.*¹]

NOCKET, *sb.*² *G. 1.* A slight repast; = NACKET *sb.*² 2. §2. *Nocket-time*, the time for taking such: (A. Scott³ 160). [s. Sc. (1811).]

†NODDLE-ARAIID, *adv.* *Td.* "Head foremost" (Jam.).

†NOGLY, *a.* Projecting; protruding: "[The witch's] nogly chinne" (Telfer 66). [Cf. s. Sc. (c. 1800) *nog* knob.]

NOOL'D, *ppl. a.* *s.* Broken-spirited, dazed, dejected. Frequently *nool'd-like*. [= *w. Sc.* (1887) *nool'd* dispirited. Cf. NUIL'D.]

†NOOP, *sb.*¹ *NE.* The point of the elbow. [Sc. (1818). Cf. Norw. dialect *knōp* knuckle, and KNAP¹.]

NOOP, *sb.*² *s.* A knob, as on furniture, etc. [Sc. (1808) *knoop*, med. Sc., Old Fr., Da. *knop*, med. E. and Low G. *knoppe*, knob.]

†NOOST, *sb.* *Rxb.* "The action of the grinders of a horse in chewing his food" (Jam.). [Cf. next and Da. *knuse* to crush.]

†NOOST, *v. tr.* Of a horse: To chew or bruise (food) with the grinders: "I maun noost my strae" (A. Scott⁵ 110). [Cf. NUIST *v.*]

NOOZE, *v. N. tr.* To press down with the hands or knees; to punch: "To nooze your ribs" (Younger 93). [= *n. Sc.* (1808) *nuse*: see KNOOZE and NUIZLE.]

NORATION, *sb.* *G.* Also *norration* (1871 Allan 120). A noise or clamour, as of confused speaking. [From erroneous analysis of E. *an oration*.]

NORRIE, *sb.* w-s. A whim: "That might be deemed nae norie" (Riddell 41). [Sc. (1787).]

NOUGHTS (*nauts*), *sb.* G. = NOCHTS: (Halliday 311). See also EVERY *interj.* [med. E. *nought*.]

NOWNAE, *adv.* G. c. Also *nowny* (NE). There now! "Nownae; ee've crackit the ashet, nae!" [E. *now* + NAE.]

NUBBIE, *sb.* §1. = NIBBIE *sb.* 1. Rxb., N-C. 2. *Nubbie-fit*, a club-foot. w. Also *Nubie*, one who has such (1848 Davidson *Leaves*, "The Ordination").

NUBBY, *a.* c-w. Clubbed. Freq. *nubby-fittit*. *Nubbie-end*, the knobbed end, as of a cudgel. w. [Cf. Clydesdale and s. E. dialect *nubby* knobby.]

NUB-FIT, *sb.* NE, w. A clubbed foot: "A nub or club foot" (1848 R. Davidson *Leaves* 23). A person who had such lived about 1725, and was known as "Nub of Bowmont" (*Ibid.*, Note).

NUB-FITTIT, *a.* c-w. Club-footed. [= Nottingham *nub-footed*.]

NUIL, *sb.* Also *nule*. 1. One of the small loose horns on the head of certain cattle; a short horn. w-s. 2. A sheep with short thick horns. s. [s.w. Sc. (1789) *nool* = 1.]

NUIL'D, *ppl. a.* w-s. Also †*neull'd* (Rxb.). Stunted in growth; shrivelled, dwarfed: "A nuil'd body." "Nuil'd horns." "A nuil'd buss." [NULLED.]

†NUIST, *v.* Rxb. *int.* "To eat in continuation; to be still munching" (Jam.). [Cf. NOOST *v.*]

NUIZLE, *sb.* w-s. A crush or press; a squeeze, as with the knees.

NUIZLE, *v.*¹ 1. *tr.* To press or squeeze (especially a downed person), as with the hands and knees. NW, w-s. Also *noozle* (Td.). 2. To drub or pommel. Also *nuzzle*. s. [Cf. NOOZE *v.*]

NUIZLE, *v.*² w. *tr.* To nurse or fondle (a child). [E. (1581) *nuzzle*.]

NULLED, *ppl. a.* Rxb., s. Having stumpy or short, thick horns.

NUNTIT, *ppl. a.* w. Of garments, etc.: Pinched in respect of length; too short. [= E. dialect *nunty*.]

NUPBERRY ('*nʌpbəri*), *sb.* A name (current among the southern Roxb. hills) for the cloudberry. (†*Nut-berry* was heard in Upper Ld. until about 1880.) [See KNOOP.]

NURBIT, *ppl. a.* w. Crabbed- or sour-looking. [Cf. Ettrick Forest (1825) *nirb* a dwarf.]

NURL, *v.* w. 1. *int.* To shiver or be pinched with cold: "Sitting nurlin'" (Halliday 284). 2. *tr.* To pinch with cold. Hence *Nurlin'*, nipping: "A nurlin' cauld wund." [= Lothian (1825) *nirl*.]

†NURR, *sb.*¹ Rxb., w. A decrepit person. [= w. Sc. *nirr*, Sc. and n. E. *knurl*.]

NURR, *sb.*² 1. The snarl of a cat or dog. N, w. †2. *pl.* The whiskers of a cat. N, §w. [Cf. next, and Da. *knur* (= 1).]

NURR, *v.* 1. *int.* To snarl or growl as (or like) a dog. Rxb.; G; Sibbald. 2. Of a cat: To snarl when irritated. NW, W. [Norse dialect *knurra*, Da. *knurre*, G. *knurren*; etc.]

†NURRIS-BRAID, *adv.* Rxb. "Applied to persons who begin to work in so furious a way that they cannot hold on" (Jam.). [Cf. med. E. *breide*, *braid*, etc., rush, brisk movement.]

NURRIT, *sb.* 1. A dwarfish or puny discontented person. Rxb., G. 2. Used abusively, especially to a small boy, = "insignificant thing." G. [From NURR *sb.*¹]

NURRITED, *ppl. a.* C-W. Dwarfish, smallish: "She's a nurrited thing."

O', *prep.* G. {1. Of.} 2. O'd (also o't), of it. 3. With: "It's poorin' o' rain." "A'm poorin' o' sweet." 4. By: (see MENSE 2).

OAK-NIT, *sb.* N, W. The acorn. [s. Sc. *nit* nut. Cf. AIK 2.]

OCHT (oxt), *sb.* 1. Anything: "[He] wad never hed ocht a-do wi't" (1888 *H.A.S.T.* 47). "Hae ye seen ocht o' auld Tam Dyce ony gate?" (1868 *H.A.S.T.* 33). "For ocht I ken" (*Hawick Songs* 49). NE, W. 2. *Ochts*, anything, aught. W. [med. E. *oght*, *ocht*, etc.:—A.S. *ôwiht* aught.]

OCHT, *v.* C-W. *tr.* = AUCHT *v.* 2: "Whae's ocht it" (= whose is it)? [OWCHT *v.*]

O'ERGAFFIN', *ppl. a.* Rxb. = *Owregaffin'*: OWREGAFF *v.* 1.

†O'ERLINS, *adv.* = OWRELINS: "He...makes her o'erlins tum'le" (Halliday 188). [So Yorks. *overlings*.]

†O'ER-WEEK, *v.* Also *our-week*. Td. 1. *tr.* "He, who has staid in a place longer than was intended, is said to have our-weekit himself, especially if he has not returned in the same week in which he went" (Jam.). 2. "Butcher-meat, too long kept in the market, is called our-weekit meat, and sold at a lower price" (Jam.).

‡OFFCOME, *sb.* NE. The issue or result: "The offcome was a blaw by." [So earlier Sc. (1653).]

†OFFER, *sb.* Rxb. *Offer of a brae*, = BRAE-HAG. [= Somerset *overs*, from A.S. *ôfer* shore, marge.]

OFFIE, *sb.* N-W. A watercloset. [From E. (1727) *office* (privy), mistaken as a plural.]

OFFLUIF, *adv.* Also *offloof*. G. Straightway; at once; unpremeditatedly.

OFF O', *prep. phrase.* Also *offo'*, *offov*. G. From off.

OFFPIT, *sb.* C-S. {1. A delay or postponement.} 2. A pretence for delay: "It was duist an offpit! A ken 'im owre weel!" 3. One who procrastinates or causes delay. [Sc. (1730) *off-put* = 1.]

ON, *prep.* G. 1. To: "She's mairriet on Sandy Trummel." 2. For: "She's waitin' on 'im." "To weary on, = to long for" (Jam.).

ONCOME, *sb.* 1. A sharp attack of some ailment. N-W. 2. A sudden storm of rain, snow, etc. G. [med. E. *onkume* calamity, disease.]

ONFA', *sb.* ‡1. A disease (such as influenza, feverish cold, etc.) suddenly attacking one without apparent cause. Cf. WEED. G. 2. A sudden or heavy fall of snow, rain, etc. N, w-s. §3. *The onfa' o' the nicht*, = DERKENIN'. Rxb., NW-W. [med. E. *on-fall* (= 1):—A.S. *onfeall* swelling.]

†ONFEEL, *a.* Td. Unpleasant, disagreeable, implying the idea of coarseness or roughness: "An onfeel day," "onfeel words," etc. (Jam.). [From UNFIEL *a.*]

ON O', *prep. phrase.* Also *on of* (N), *on ov* (W). 1. Upon: "Sittin' on o' the dyke." G. 2. = ON *prep.* 1, 2. G. "Jock's gey fer throw; hei's duist waitin' on o'" (elliptical for "waiting for death"). W. 3. Denoting commencement: "It's on o' rain, snaw." G.

ON-PIT, *sb.* W. Any article of apparel (e.g. a white dress) which, worn once, requires to be done up before it is again suitable for use. [Cf. s.w. Sc. (1899) *onputting* a garment.]

†ONSETTIN', *ppl. a.* Rxb. "Applied to one whose appearance is far from being handsome" (Jam.). [From E. (1567) *unsetting*.]

ONY, *a.* G. Also *oony* (C-W). 1. Any. 2. *Onybody*, any one. G. 3. *Onygate*, anywhere: (see OCHT *sb.*). N-W. 4. *Onyway*, *Onyways*, anyhow, at any rate. N-W. [med. E. *ony*, *onye*, *onie*:—A.S. *ænig*, *æni* = 1.]

OO (u), *personal pronoun.* N-W. (C); §S. 1. = We: "Oo're gaun away." 2. = Us: "Wull ee let oo ack?" [Altered from E. *we*. Not common till about 1880.]

OOBIT, *sb.* Also *oubit*. 1. A caterpillar, especially that with alternate rings of black and dark yellow. Often *hairy oobit*. Rxb., G. 2. Contemptuously, = A puny, insignificant, or shabby person. Rxb., N-W. [From WOUBIT. § 27 D.]

OODER, *sb.* G. Also *oother* (NE). = WOODER *sb.* [§ 27 D.]

OOFET, *sb.* C-W. = YOOFET *sb.* [e. Sc. (1825) *oof* oaf, ough + -et.]

‡OOL, *v.* W. *tr.* To treat harshly: "That stepmother ools thae bairns till they haena a life ti leeve." [Sc. (1866).]

OOL'D, *ppl. a.* W. Dejected; appearing harshly used. Frequently *ool'd-like*.

OOND, *sb.* W-S. 1. A wound. ‡2. *pl.* A grave illness; a serious sickness: "Hei's gotten his deidly oonds." [§ 27 D.]

‡OONPAN, *sb.* W. A large shallow pan with a lid, used in baking (especially in the rural parts) as a substitute for an oven. It was suspended over the fire, and glowing peats were piled upon the lid, so as to equalise the heating. [s. Sc. (1791) *oon* oven.]

OOR (u:r), *a.* 1. Our. G. 2. *Oor yin*, the husband of the woman who speaks. NE, W. 3. *Oor yins*, the members of one's family. N-W. [med. E. *ur*:—A.S. *úre*. § 56 C.]

OORIT ('u:rit), *ppl. a.* N, W. 1. Wearied, fatigued; appearing worn or sick. 2. *Oorit-lookin'*, -like, same. [Ayrshire *oorit* (1882), *oorie* (1788), drooping:—Sc. *oorie* chill, bleak.]

OOT, *adv.* {1. Out. G.} 2. *Lood oot*, aloud. C-W. 3. To an end; beyond the usual or due time: "Ti be (*or* hae) sleepit oot." W. 4. *Oot o'*, past (comprehension, etc.): "It's oot o' wut." W. [A.S. *ūt* = 1. § 45 1.]

OOT, *prep.* G. 1. Out of: "Get oot the hoose." 2. Out along: "They were gaun oot the Jed road." [med. E. *ut* out.]

OOTBY. G. 1. *adv.* To or in a remoter part or place. 2. *adj.* Remote; out-of-the-way: "An ootby bit, place, etc." [med. n. E. *out-by* = 1.]

‡OOT-DICHTIN'S, *sb. pl.* Also *out-dichtings*. Rxb., N, C. The refuse of grain in threshing. [DICHTIN' 3.]

OOTGATE, *sb.* {1. An opening, outlet, or exit. G.} 2. Scope or vent for free action; room for activity. C-W. [med. Sc. *outgate* = 1.]

‡OOTIN'S, *a.* Also §ootings. C-W. That works (as e.g. a servant) in the fields as well as the household: "An ootings lass."

OOTLER, *sb.* 1. An outsider. NW, W. 2. One of a household who is coldly treated by the others. W. [Cf. s. Sc. (1785) *outler* outlying animal.]

OOTRAKE, *sb.* C-S. Also *outrake* (Sibbald). An extensive open pasture for sheep or cattle. [Sc. Border (1802) and n. E. Cf. RAKE v.]

‡OOT-STECK, *a.* 1. Denoting a former mode of sewing boot- or shoe-soles with the stitches showing outside: "Knee breeks and ootsteek shoon" (Thomson *Auld Mid Raw* iv.). "Her out-steik shoon" (W. Laidlaw 35). 2. As *sb.*: "I gat to shue Twa outsteeks, a guid muckle pair" (1824 W. Wilson). [Sc. *steek* to sew.]

OOT-THEROOT, *adv.* W. Also *oot-i'-the-route* (s). Outside the house or building, but not far off. [Cf. Sc. *gang-*, *rin-theroot*.]

OOTWALE, *sb.* NE, W. Also *ootwalin'*, *ootwalin's* (s). Anything rejected or cast out during a selection; refuse or leavings. [med. E. *outwale* refuse, dregs.]

OOTWARD, *a.* Also *outward*. Rxb., G. Cold; distant. Hence *Ootwardness*, coldness, reservedness.

ORBELANG, *adv.* W. Ere long; before long.

‡ORPIE, *sb.* 1. Orpine. NE. 2. *Orpie-leaf*, same: (Brotherston 39). NE, W. [Sc. (1673) *orpie*. § 8 B. Cf. WURPIE.]

ORRA, *adv.* E. At odd jobs: "He works orra." [Sc. *orra* casual.]

OR THEN, *conj.* G. Also *or than* (W); *or thance* (W); *or thence* (NE, C-W). Otherwise; or else: "They are...bartering Christ,...or then they lend Him out upon interest" (Rutherford 320). [med. Sc. *or then*.]

‡OTHERGATES, *adv.* 1. Otherwise: "He's rich, but it's othergates wi' 'is brother." E, NW, S. 2. Elsewhere: "A have othergates ti gang." N, NW. [med. E. *other-gates* = 1. See GATE *sb.*]

‡OTHER-ROADS, *adv.* NE. Otherwise; = OTHERGATES 2.

OTTER, *sb.* G. The barb of a fish-hook or leister. [From *wutter*, Border form of Sc. (1815) *witter*, same.]

†OUP, *v.* Also †*oop*. *tr.* To bind around: (Sibbald). [s. Sc. (1802) *oup*, *oop*:—med. Sc. *woup*, *wip* same.]

†OUTER, *sb.* Rxb. One who frequents balls and merry-meetings. [E. *out* adv. + *-er*.]

‡OUTHER (ˈaʊðər), *adv.* and *conj.* w. Either. [med. E. and Sc.]

†OVERITIOUS, *a.* Rxb., NW. Of persons: Intolerable.

OVERLY, *adv.* Literary form of OWRELY *adv.*: “I happened overly to say that I had seen him there” (Murray in *Oxford Dict.*). [A.S. *oferlice* excessively.]

OVER-THE-MATTER, *a.* Rxb. “Excessive” (Jam.); cf. OWRE *prep.* 2.

OWCHT, *v.* C-W. *tr.* = AWE *v.* 2: “Whae’s owcht this.” [Sc. (17th c.) *ought*; cf. OCHT, AUCHT *v.*]

OWRANCE, *sb.* 1. Mastery: “We got the ovrance o’ the Germans at lang last.” s. Also (= dominion) Riddell *Psalms* viii. 6. 2. The oversight or full charge (*of* work, operations, etc.). NE, W. [med. Sc. *ouerance* = 1.]

†OWRE, *sb.* An excess or extreme: “A’ owres is ill [= are evil]” (Murray in *Oxford Dict.* s.v. OVER *sb.* 2) [med. Sc. *ouirs*:—*ower* adv.]

OWRE (aʊr), *prep.* G. 1. Over, in various senses. 2. *Owre-the-maitter*, beyond the score: “Stop that, nae! That’s owre-the-maitter, nae!” [med. Sc. *ouer*:—A.S. *ofer*.]

OWRE, *adv.* G. 1. Too, rather: “That’s owre muckle.” 2. Over: “Tell’d owre ti ’im” (= repeat it to him). “Rowin’ owre an’ owre.” “He fell back owre” (= over on his back).

OWRECUISS’N, *past pple.* c, s. Of the sky: Overcast.

OWREGA’, *sb.* s. An expanse of dark clouds ascending to overcast the sky: “The owrega’ was risin’ up ayont Tinnis Hill.” [Cf. next; also Da. *overgang* passing shower.]

OWREGAFF, *v.* 1. *int.* Of the sky: To become overcast with a sheet of cloud (as after a clear morning), so as to portend rain: “The sky’s owregaffin’.” N-C, s. Also *oueregaff* (Rxb.). 2. *tr.* To cloud or becloud (the sky): “The lift’s owregaff’t.” c, s. “When cluds owregaff my sky” (1887 R. Allan *Poems* 23). Cf. GOWAN-GABBIT 1.

OWREGANE, *past pple.* w. 1. Of time: Elapsed: “It’s nae time owregane sin that happen’t.” 2. Overgrown, overrun: “A gairdeen owregane wi’ weeds.” “Belgium’s owregane wi’ the Germans.” [Sc. *gane* gone.]

OWRELINS, *adv.* s. Over. [See O’ERLINS.]

‡OWRELY, *adv.* c. By chance: “Hei tell’d iz that owrely.” [See OVERLY.]

†OWREQUALL’D, *pple.* a. NW. Also *ouerquall’d* (Jam.). Rxb. 1. Overrun *with* vermin, etc. 2. Foul, filthy, or covered *with* dirt. [med. E. *overquell* to quell, crush.]

OWREUM (ˈɔːrɪəm), *sb.* Also *owrum*. ‡1. A state of confusion or disorder. NW, W. 2. *Owreum an’ owreum*, a phrase denoting the

awkward mode in which a bandy-legged or in-toed person walks. *w.* [For *over 'im* (him) or *them.*]

OWREWORD, *sb.* 1. A chorus or refrain. *N-w.* 2. A popular saying, phrase, or maxim. *w.* [med. Sc. *ouir-word* = 1.]

OWRIN'S, *sb. pl.* *N-w.* Wage-money over and above one's usual earnings.

PACE, *sb.* †1. Easter. *NW.* 2. *Pace Monday*, Easter Monday. *NE.* 3. *Pace-egg*, a dyed egg given to children at Easter. *Pace-egg day*, Easter Monday, when these are thrown. *N.* 4. *Pace gentleman*, *leddy*, a boy, girl, etc., wearing new clothes at Easter. *NE.* [med. Sc. *Pase*, *Paiss*, etc.:—med. E. *Pask*, etc., Pasch, Passover.]

PACK, *sb.* 1. One's fortune: "Hei made up his pack i' the butchin' tredd." *w.* †2. Wealth; one's possessions: "He'll soon be at the boddom o' the pack" (1870 Murray in *Lauder's Minor Poems* p. xxxii). †3. *Puir packs!* sorry pelf! (*Ibid.*). {4. The shepherd's part of a flock, which is allowed grazing by way of part wages. *Rxb., G.*} 5. *Pack-ewe*, one which the shepherd thus grazes. *Rxb., G.* 6. *Pack shepherd*, one who thus grazes his flock. *G.* [Cf. med. Sc. and E. *pak*, *pakke* bundle, stock of money.]

†PACKER, *sb. c.* A pedlar.

PADDA ('padɛ), *sb.* Also *paddie* (*NE.*). 1. A frog. *G.* 2. *Padda-hair* (*NE, C.*), '-oo' (*E.*), the first down on nestlings. 3. *Padda-ladle*, a tadpole. *N, W-S.* 4. *Padda-pipes*, species of horse-tail, *Equisetum*. *G.* 5. *Padda-redd*, (*a*) = 6. *G.* (*b*) A dark-green submerged floating river or mill-lade weed (*Potamogeton* or similar genus). *C.* (Cf. *REDD sb.*) 6. *Padda-rude*, the spawn of frogs. *NE.* 7. *Padda-spit*, "frog-spit," "cuckoo-spit." *N-w.* 8. *Paddie-spittin'*, = 7. *NE.* 9. *Padda-stuil*, (*a*) The toadstool, *Agaricus*. *G.* (*b*) Also = excrement of toads. *NE.* [Sc. *paddow*:—med. Sc. *paddo*:—Old N. *padda* = 1. Cf. Sc. *paddock*.]

PADDOW-HAIR, *sb.* Sibbald. = *PADDA* 2. [Cf. Fl. *padden-hayr*.]

PADDY-WHACK, *sb.* *w-s.* A stroke or blow; a whack or whacking. [So *n. E.*; from colloquial E. (1811) *paddywhack* an Irishman.]

PAGART, *a.* Also *pagard*. *NE.* Breathless: "A was fair pagard; A coudna rin another fitlenth." [From Gipsy *poggert* broken-winded. Cf. Gipsy *pagar*, *poga* to break, E. Gipsy *pogger*.]

PAIDLE, *sb.* *Rxb., G.* A hoe. [med. Sc. *paiddill*.]

PAIDLE, *v. G. tr. and int.* To hoe.

PAIK, *sb.* 1. *pl.* Licks; deserved chastisement. *G.* 2. A thump or slap, as with the hand. *N, w.* 3. A slight blow given with anything sharp: "The mavis gae the snail-shell a paik wi' its neb." *NE, w-s.* [med. Sc. *paikis* = 1.]

PAIK, *v. G. tr.* To thrash or chastise (especially a youngster). Hence *Paikin'*, = *PAIK sb.* 1. [Sc. (1639).]

PAIKER, *sb.* E. A "street-walker." Often *street-paiker*. [Sc. (c. 1550) *calsay-paiker*.]

PAIP, *sb.* Also *pape*. 1. A fruit-pip. c-w. 2. *esp.* The dried stone of a cherry. G. 3. *pl.* A boys' game played with these. (Cf. CASS.) G. [Sc. (1721) *pape* = 1.]

PAIRLS, *sb.* W. Paralysis; = PERLS *sb.* [med. Sc. *parles*:—med. E. *parlesy*, *paralisie*.]

PAIRL'T, *phl. a.* W-S. = PERL'T 1, 2: "Their chafts war ditherin' an' bevverin' leike as they war pairlt" (Smith² 15).

‡PAIRPLE, *sb.* W. Also ‡*parple* (NE), ‡*pairpul* (Wilson² 204). A slight wooden partition, such as occasionally divides a back and front shop. [med. Sc. *parpall*. Cf. PERPLIN.]

‡PAISE (pe:z), *v. s. tr.* = PEISE *v.* (Cf. "pease-stones" (= clock-weights): 1726 in Wilson² 68.) [med. Sc. *pase* to poise.]

PAKE, *sb.* 1. A contumelious designation (with adj.) for a woman: "A hard pake" (Jam.). "An auld pake." Rxb., N, s. 2. Similarly applied to female animals or fowls: "An auld pake" (Jam.), = an old cow. Rxb., N, s. ‡3. A worthless fellow. NE. (This sense was disputed by Jamieson's correspondents.) [E. (1526-1738) *pack* = 1, 3.]

PALLEY ('pali), *sb.* Also *pallie*. 1. A weak, delicate, or inferior lamb, = PAULIE 1; a *cruit*. G. 2. A weakly person. NE.

PALLEY ('pali), *a.* Also *pallie*. 1. Of persons: Delicate, weakly, ill-thriven: "A palley bairn." G. 2. Of lambs (especially orphans): Feeble or weak and diminutive. G. 3. Of the finger, foot, etc.: Weak by reason of injury; hurt: "A palley hand." G. 4. *Palley-handit*, having such a hand. N. 5. *Palley-walley*, in feeble health; delicate. NW, c. [Cf. med. E. *pall* to become faint, decay.]

PALM (pa:m), *sb.* 1. The willow, *Salix Caprea*. c, s. Also *palm-trei* (c). ‡2. *pl.* The blossoms of the female willow. Rxb., NE, s. 3. See HEEZEL *sb.* 2. [E. (local) *palm* = 1.]

‡PANDER, *v.* NW, W-S. *int.* To go about in an idle or purposeless manner; to wander. [= Sc. (1808) *paumer v.*:—E. *palmer sb.* § 4 A.]

PANG, *a.* 1. Of persons, etc.: Satiated with food. c-w. 2. Of places, etc. Stuffed full: "The house is pang" (Ruickbie¹ 110). 3. *Pang-fowe*, *pang-full*, = 1, 2. c-w. Hence *pang'd fu'* (NE). [med. Sc. *pang*. Cf. Sc. *pang* to stuff, cram.]

PANG, *v.* N-W. *tr.* To pass off or force (an undesired article) on a person. [Cf. E. *palm* same.]

PANI, *sb.* Also *panny*. E, NE. Water: "A drink o' pani." "A dander roond the pani" (= lake, sheet of water, etc.). [Yetholm, E., and Spanish Gipsy *pāni*, Hindi *pānī*, *panee*, Sanskrit *pānīya* water, liquid.]

‡PAN-JOTRALS, *sb.* Rxb. "The slabbery offals of the shamles" (Jam.). [Cf. Selkirk (1825) *jotteral* menial work, JOTTER, etc.]

‡PANT, *sb.* N-C. Also ‡*pant-wall* (c). A public fountain; the mouth or issue of a well: (Jeffrey II. 112; III. 12). [So n. E. (1586).]

†PAP, *sb.* NW. Paste (of flour and water), formerly used by weavers for dressing the webs. [E. (1607) *pap* pasty or pulpy mash. Cf. PAPPIN, POPIN.]

PAP-O'-THE-HASS, *sb.* ‡1. The uvula. c-s. ‡2. A natural feature suggestive of a nipple. (Commemorated in the place-name *pap-o'-the-hass*, in Southdean parish.) 3. Erroneously applied to "Adam's apple." c-w. [E. *pap* (nipple, etc.) + HASS.]

†PAPPIN, *sb.* Also †*popin*. Td. = PAP *sb.* [Cf. F. *papin* pap.]

†PARLICUE, *sb.* Also *pirlicue*, *purlicue*. Rxb. "The peroration, or conclusion of a discourse; the discourse itself" (Jam.).

‡PARLICUE, *v.* N. *tr.* To give a résumé of (sermons): "On the Monday the minister thenadays parlicued the discourses preached in the foregaun Sacrament week, frae the Fast Day on."

‡PARPEN, *sb.* NE. A wooden partition. [med. Sc. *parpane* partition-wall.]

PARROCK, *sb.* Also *parreck*. §1. A small field or enclosure; a paddock. N-w. 2. A small enclosure in which usually a ewe and orphan lamb (covered with the skin of one the ewe has lost), or a lamb of her own that the ewe is disinclined to recognise, are confined, so that she may mother or foster it. Rxb., G. [med. E. *parrok* (= 1, 2):—A.S. *pearroc* fence enclosing a space.]

PARROCK, *v.* 1. *tr.* *Ti be parrookit*, to be enclosed, confined, closeted. w. 2. To confine (a ewe and lamb) in a parrock. Rxb., G. [med. E. *parrok* = 1. Cf. preceding.]

PARRY, *sb.* E. c. A louse. [Cant or Sc. Gipsy *parri*, *pare*.]

PATER ('petər), *sb.* Rxb., N. A loquacious female (or male).

PATER, *v.* Rxb., NE, c. *int.* To talk loquaciously. [= E. *patter*.]

PATIENCE ('peʃəns; §'peʃənz), *sb.* w; Murray 137. Regarded as a plural, as in: "Hei has mony patience." "Owre few patience." (Cf. § 79.)

PAUCHLE, *sb.* N. A tip, as to a railway-porter.

PAUCHLE, *v.* N-w. *int.* To make one's way with difficulty; to struggle on: "When winter brings his gruesome train, Ye pauchle on, an' ne'er complain" (1883 J. Jamieson of Hawick, "Old Cab Horse" iv). "Pauchlin'on i' the heat o' the day." [Cf. PEUCHLE *v.* and PAUL *v.*]

PAUL (pa:l), *sb.* w-s. One who makes futile feeble efforts to take food, or to do any work.

PAUL (pa:l), *v.* Also *pawel* (Rxb.), *pall*. 1. *int.* Of a horse: To paw, to strike the ground, with the point of the forefoot. NW, w. ‡2. To make an ineffectual grab or clutch; to grab *at* something. Rxb. 3. To make a feeble attempt *at* any piece of work. w. 4. To take, or play with, food as if having no appetite. s. [Cf. med. E. *pall* to beat, strike. With 4, cf. PULE *v.* 2.]

PAULIE, *sb.* Rxb. 1. A weakling lamb; = PALLEY *sb.* 1. ‡2. *Paulie merchant*, an itinerant hawker who purchases such. [See PALLEY.]

PAULIE, *a.* Rxb. = PALLEY *a.* 2.

PAUW-WAUW, *sb.* c-s. A querulous unrobust person; a peevish weakling.

PAUW-WAUW (pæu'wæu:), *v.* w. *int.* = PAUL *v.* 4.

PAVEE, *sb.* Also *pavie*. †1. A brisk or sprightly movement: "To play sic a pavie, or paw" (Leyden 361). ‡2. Ostentatious activity; bustle, fuss, high glee: "Lasses fine...Come far and near in high pavee" (Hogg 94). c-w. [med. Sc. *pavie* = 1.]

‡PAW, *sb.* n, nw; Leyden. Also *paul* (w). *Ti play paw*, to make the slightest motion: (see PAVEE 1). Usually with negatives: "He neer playd paw" (*Jock o' the Side* xiv). [From Sc. *pew* (= same), influenced by med. Sc. (*to play sic a*) *paw* = "trick."]

PEA, *sb.* Also *pei* (c-s). 1. The seed of the laburnum-tree: (Aird 173). n-w. 2. A small coloured marble. n, c. 3. Saying: "She never said pease" (NE), "peise" (c-s), = She said not a word. 4. *Pea-huil*, a pea-shell. n-w. 5. *Pei-nud*, a pease-"bannock." s. 6. *Pea-swap*, a pea-pod. g. Also *pei-swab* (s). See SWAB *sb.*, SWAP *sb.* 7. *Pea-tree*, the laburnum-tree: (Aird 173). n-w.

PEAK, *sb.* Rxb., n, w. A kind of lace. [So E. (1591).]

PEAKIT, *ppl. a.* w. Of lace or trimming: Scalloped.

†PEASE-KILL, *sb.* 1. "A quantity of field-pease broiled in their pods [among ashes] till they are fit for eating....Border. The allusion is obviously to roasting or drying in a *kiln*" (Jam.). 2. Figuratively: "A scramble, where there is great confusion" (Jam.). Rxb. 3. A squandering of anything, particularly another (esp. deceased) person's property: "They're makin' a bonny pease-kill o't" (Jam.). "A law-suit is said to be 'a pease-kill for the lawyers'" (Jam.). Rxb.

PEASY, *a.* n-w. Also *peisy* (c-w). Made of peas-meal: "Scone or peasy fadge" (*Jethart Worthies* 37). "A peisy banna."

PECHLE, *v.* n, w. *int.* To breathe short and quick, (as) when over-exerted: (see CAIK *sb.* and HECHLE *v.* 1). [From Sc. *pech* to pant.]

PEEL, *v.* 1. *tr.* To rub or scrape off a piece of (one's skin). c. 2. "The twaesome's peelin' their wands"—said of a pair just beginning married life. w. {3. *Peel-an'-eat tataes*, potatoes boiled with jackets on. Also *peel-an'-eats*. c-w.} 4. Hence *Peel-an'-eat a.*, delicate, sickly. w-s.

PEE-LED, *interj.* s. Call to a cow. [Cf. PREE-LEDDY.]

†PEELRINGE, *sb.* Rxb., n. 1. A tall thin person. 2 A person appearing stupefied with intense cold. [From Fife (1825) *peelringe* a skinflint, that would "take the bark off a *ringe* or *whisk* made of heath" (Jam.).]

†PEELRINGE, *a.* 1. Of persons: Thin, lean; sparsely built. Rxb., c. 2. "Not able to endure cold" (Jam.). Rxb.

PEELWAIRSH, *a.* n. Insipid; also, not looking well or healthy. [Cf. next and WAIRSH *a.*]

PEELWALLY, *a.* *N.* Weak, as by illness; delicate. [Cf. PALLEY *a.* 5.]

PEEN, *sb.*¹ {1. *A pin.* *G.* 2. *Peen-heid*, = NEEDLE 1. *N-W.* [From *E. pin* (influenced by PREEN?).]

PEEN, *sb.*² 1. The sharp end of a mason's hammer-head. *NE, S.* 2. *Peen-en'*, same. *S.* [Sc. (1825) *peen*:—*E.* (1683) *pen*, = Norw. *pen*.]

PEENIE ('pini), *sb.* 1. The peony. *N, W-S.* Also *peenyih* (*W*). 2. *Peenie-rose*, same. *N, S.*

‡PEEP, *v.* *NE.* *Ti peep sma'*, to say little, to "sing small," when thrown on one's defence. [*E. peep* to speak shrilly, etc.]

‡PEEP-SMA', *sb.* *Rxb., NW.* A feeble-minded weakling.

‡PEER, *v.* *Rxb. int.* To appear; "accounted a very old word" (*Jam.*). [*med. E. pere*, from *appear*.]

PEERIE, *sb.* *w.* A short-sighted person. [From *E. peer v.*]

PEERLIE-WINKLE, *sb.* Also *-winkie.* *w.* The little finger: "Puir peerlie-winkie paid for a'" (line in a nursery-rhyme).

‡PEERY, *a.*¹ {1. Small. *NW, W.* §2. *Peerie-winkle*, the little finger. *w.*

‡PEERY, *a.*² *Rxb., NW.* Timid, afraid. [Cf. *F. peureux*.]

PEESWEEP, *sb.* *G.* Also *peisweep* (*w*). {1. The lapwing or peewit. *G.* 2. *Peisweep blast*, a whistling gust or gale, accompanied by rain or sleet. *w.* 3. *Peesweep gress*, a species of woodrush, *Luzula pilosa* or *campestris*. *NE, C-W.* 4. *Peesweep storm*, a fall of snow in April. *C.* [Sc. (1796) *peesweep* = 1.]

PEESWEET, *sb.* *N.* The lapwing. Boys' rhyme: "Peesweet, peesweet, Herry ma nest an' gar me greet." [Cf. *prec.* and *E. peewit*.]

PEEVE, *sb.* Also *peevie.* *E, NE. c.* Liquor: "He likes his peeve." [Of Yetholm Gipsy origin. Cf. Hindi *pīvā* water, Sanskrit *pīb*.]

PEEVE, *v.* *E. tr. and int.* To drink. [Cf. *E. Gipsy pee* to drink; and Sanskrit *pibati* he drinks.]

PEEVIN', *sb.* *E.* Liquor. *Peevin'-keer*, a public-house. [PEEVE *v.*; KEER.]

PEGGIE, *sb.*¹ *s.* The "bat" in tip-cat; = GUINEA *sb.* 1. [*n. E. piggie* same.]

PEGGIE, *sb.*² *c-w.* A game played with an opened pocket-knife, which each player tries to stick upright in the earth by sliding from the back of the hand, the palm, or sleeve. (*KNIFIE* 2 is the name in *n. Roxb.*, where the various drops or casts are called *twidie*, *luiffie* [Sc. "loof" = palm], *back-handie*, *slushy-bull*.) [*E. peg v.*]

PEGGIN', *vbl. sb.* *NE, S.* A beating or drubbing: "An awfu' peggin'." [Cf. *E. peg* to throw or aim at a person.]

PEIFER, *sb.* *w.* An aimless or futile worker; a useless person. [= *s.w. Sc.* (1824) *piepher*.]

PEIFER, *v.* Also *pyfer.* †1. *int.* To fret, whimper, or complain peevishly for little reason: "He's a puir pyferin' bodie" (*Jam.*). *Rxb., N, W.* 2. To work or do anything aimlessly, or in a feeble

ineffectual manner. Rxb., w-s. [s. Sc. (1820) *pifer*, etc. = 1. Cf. *PIFFER v.*]

PEIOY, *sb.* c-w. A "spit-devil" or "spit-fire" (a boys' conic firework of damped gunpowder). [Sc. (1822) *pioye* (*pee-o-ie*, etc.).]

PEISE, *sb. pl.* c-w. 1. Pease. 2. *Peise-wusp*, something very ravelled: "A heid like a peise-wusp."

PEISE (*peiz*), *v.* w. *tr.* To raise or lever *up* (a stone, etc.). [From med. E. *peise*:—Norman-F. *peiser* to balance. Cf. *PAISE v.*]

†PEISLED, *ppl. a.* Also †*pyslit*. Td. In snug circumstances; = BEIN 1: "Robin Tod's a bien, fou, weel-peislet bodie" (Jam.).

PELL, *sb.* E, NE, W. (Only used in): *As soor as pell*, very sour. [s. Sc. †*pell* very sour butter-milk.]

PELLET, *sb.* G. The skin of a sheep, lacking the wool; a pelt. [med. Sc. and E. *pellet*, etc.:—Old F. *pelete*.]

PEND, *sb.* G. Also *pen'* (N). An arched or vaulted roof, as of a passage, alley, underground mill-lade, or apartment of an old house; a passage having such; an arched way. [med. Sc.]

†PENFAULD, *sb.* Rxb. "The close or yard near a farmer's house for holding his cattle" (Jam.). [= E. *pinfold*.]

†PENNIL, *sb.* A pennon: "Scoffing and laughing at the old pennil" [= Common-Riding flag] (1706 in Wilson¹ 117). "The new pennel, standard or colour" (1707 *Ibid.* 120). [? From E. *pennon* (cf. § 11 F). But cf. F. (1611) *peneau* pennon.]

†PEPPERCURNS, *sb.* Td. "A simple machine for grinding pepper" (Jam.). [From E. *peppercorn* dried berry of black pepper.]

†PEPOCH, *sb.* Rxb. "The store of cherry-stones from which the *castles of peps* are supplied" (Jam.); = FEEDOW.

PERJINKETY, *a.* NE. Finical; prim; trim; neat. [Sc. *perjink* same.]

PERK, *sb.* G; Sibbald. Any field in grass. [So Sc. (1701).]

PERLS, *sb.* Rxb., N. Also *perils* (Rxb.). Paralysis; the shaking of the head and limbs characteristic of this: (see BEVER 1). [Cf. PAIRLS and med. E. *perlesy*, *peralisy*.]

PERL'T, *ppl. a.* Also *perl'd*; and *pirl't* (s). 1. Affected with palsy; paralytic. Rxb., G. 2. Shaking with or as with palsy. G.

†PERPELL, *sb.* A slight wooden partition: "The perpall in Bailies' loft" (1734 in Wilson² 71). [med. Sc. *perple*: cf. next and PAIRPLE.]

†PERPLIN, *sb.* Rxb. "A wall made of 'cat and clay,' between the kitchen and the spence [= spare room] of a cottage" (Jam.). [med. Sc. *parpaling*, = preceding.]

†PETHER, *sb.* NW, w-s. Also †*pethir*, †*pethirt* (Rxb.). A pedlar or travelling tinker: (Hogg 101; Murray 121). "John Scott, pethar" (1655 in Wilson¹ 70). [From med. E. *pedder*, etc. § 17 c.]

†PETHER, *v.* s. *int.* To sell inferior articles, as or like a pedlar.

PET-LIP, *sb.* NE, S. = DOD-LIP. [From E. *pet*.]

‡PET-LOLL, *sb.* Rxb., E, c-w. A pet or darling: "Pet-loll, Mammy's doll!" [E. (1728) *loll* spoilt child.]

†PETT, *sb.* Also †*pettit*. Rxb. A sheep's skin stripped of the wool.

PETTICOAT-TAILS, *sb.* NW, c. Shortbread having an indented zigzag pattern round the edge. [Sc. (c. 1800).]

†PETTIE-POINT, *sb.* Rxb. A particular kind of sewing stitch. [Sc. (1632) *pettie-point*, from F. *petit* small.]

PETTIT, *ppl. a. w.* *Pettit lip*, = PET-LIP: "Hingin' the pettit lip again."

PETTLE, *v.* NE, c, s. *tr.* To indulge (a person, etc.); to treat as a pet. [s. Sc. (1719) and n. E.]

PEUCHLE, *sb.* †1. A feeble attempt at work. NW. ‡2. A short cough. W.

PEUCHLE, *v.* Also *peughle*. 1. *int.* To work in a feeble or ineffective manner: "That peuchlin' body never wuns off the bit." N, w. 2. To struggle faintly, as when overtired with walking. N.

3. To cough in a feeble or stifled manner. NW, w-s. †4. Of rain, etc.: To drizzle somewhat continuously: "A peuchlin' day." NW. †5. *To peughle on*: Of snow: To fall "in small particles, during a severe frost" (Jam.). Td. [See PEWL *v.*, and cf. PAUCHLE *v.*]

†PEUTHER, *v. int.* To canvass for votes: (1756 in Wilson¹ 151). Also †*pewther* (1764 *Ibid.* 154). [See POWDER *v.*]

‡PEWL, *v.* 1. *int.* = PEUCHLE *v.* 1. W. §2. = PEUCHLE *v.* 2. W. 3. = PEUCHLE *v.* 4: "It's pewlin' an' rainin'." c-s. 4. Of snow: To fall softly in small particles: "It's pewlin' on." Td., s. Also *pewil* (Td.). [Cf. preceding and PULE *v.*]

PEWLIN', *vbl. sb.* 1. The quiet falling of small snow. w-s. 2. A slight sprinkling or covering of snow. S.

†PEYSENT, *a.* Light, wanton: "Peysent limmer" (Sibbald). [Cf. BYSEN *sb.* 2.]

†PEYSLE, *sb.* Also *peyzle*. Rxb. "Any small tool used by a rustic" (Jam.). [Cf. PYSSLE.]

PEYZART. Also *peysert*. †1. *sb.* A niggard or miser. Rxb. ‡2. Applied contemptuously to: A troublesome little person; an imp. c. †3. *adj.* Parsimonious, niggardly. Rxb. [n. E. *pesant* = 1. Cf. w. Sc. (1825) *peyster* a gluttonous miser.]

‡PHRASE, *v. N.* 1. *tr.* To flatter (a person): "A didna mean ti flaunt nor phrase ee." 2. *int.* To speak blandishingly: "What a phrasin' the twaesome had." [So in Sc. (1786):—med. E. *phrase* to make phrases.]

PICK, *sb.* {1. A peck at something, as by a bird. c-w.} 2. A dislike; a fit of spleen: "She took a pick at 'im." W. [med. Sc. *pik* = 1.]

PICK, *v.*¹ W. *Ti pick at* (a thing), = to apprehend or understand it. [From E. *pick* to peck.]

PICK, *v.*² S. *tr.* To bring forth prematurely; to cast: "Our Gawsie lately picket foal" (Hogg 44). "Crummie's pick't 'er cauf." Hence

Pickit, still-born: "A pickit cauf." [n. E. (1790) *pick*:—med. E. *pycke* to throw.]

†PICKET, *sb.* Rxb., w. A smart stroke given to a loser at "bools" by flicking a marble against his knuckles.

†PICKET, *v.* Rxb., w. *tr.* To flick or propel (a marble) in this way.

†PICKLE, *v.* Rxb., g. *Ti pickle in yin's (ain) pock nuik*, to use one's own resources, depend on one's own exertions. Also *ti pickle oot o' yin's ain pock nuik* (w). [Cf. med. Sc. *pickle* to peck.]

PICK-MAW, *sb.* g. Also *pick-sea-maw* (*pixy-maw*), *pickie-maw* (NE). The black-headed gull, *Larus ridibundus*: "The peasweep, an' skirlin pickmaw" (A. Scott² 224). [med. Sc. *pikmaw*:—*maw* (gull).]

†PIDDLER, *v.* Rxb. *int.* To walk with quick short steps. [= Sc. (1792) *paidle*. Cf. BIDDLE *v.*, PODDLE *v.*]

†PIFFER, *v.* Rxb. = PEIFER *v.* [Cf. colloquial E. *piffle* to trifle, etc. § 13 E.]

PIKE, *sb.*¹ g. A peaked temporary stack of hay erected in a hayfield; a hayrick. [n. E. (1641) *pyke* same:—med. E. *pik* pointed hill (a sense which Roxb. hill-names also commemorate).]

PIKE, *sb.*² c. 1. The act of picking or pecking *at* a thing. 2. A very small quantity *of* meat, as if sufficient for a pick or peck. [med. Sc. *pik* = 1.]

PIKE, *v.*¹ g. *tr.* To form or gather (hay) into ricks. [So n. E. (1896).]

PIKE, *v.*² 1. *tr.* To pick, in various senses: "Ti pike a bane, bread, the nose, teeth, holes, etc." g. 2. To pick (a quarrel). w. †3. *Pike-a-plea body*, a litigious person. Rxb. 4. *int.* To pick or peck, in various senses: "Ti pike at yin's meat" (= to eat sparingly or by morsels). g. [med. n. E. and Sc. *pike* = 1.]

PIKER, *sb.* g. One who collects hay into hayricks. [PIKE *v.*¹]

PIKIT, *ppl. a.* 1. Picked or pecked: "A weel-pikit bane, etc." g. 2. Of persons: Thin; spare. Rxb., g.

PILFER, *v.* NE. *tr.* To fritter *away* or "piffle" (one's time). [From E. *pilfer* (to steal), influenced by colloquial E. *piffle* *v.*]

†PILLOWBERE, *sb.* NE. A pillowcase. [med. E. *pillowebere*.]

PIN, *sb.*¹ 1. A (wooden or bone) knitting needle. Also *crochet-pin*. c-w. 2. *Pin-fit*, a stump (wooden) foot. c. 3. *Pin-leg*, a wooden leg. c-w. 4. *Pin-mitten*, a woollen glove wrought upon a wooden pin, instead of the knitting needle. Td., N-w. 5. (See Row *v.* 3.)

PIN, *sb.*² E, c-w. As much linen, etc., as will go through the mangle at one time: "The mangle-wife chairged a penny for three pins." Hence *Pinfu*, same.

PIN, *v.* E, c-w. *tr.* To beat or drub (a person).

†PIND, *v.* *tr.* To impound (strayed cattle, etc.): "I'll pind them... Till I find out the boost or birn" (Ruickbie¹ 112). [med. Sc. and n. E. *pynd*:—A.S. *pyndan* to shut up.]

PINDIN', *sb.* w. Constipation. [n. E. (1642) and s. Sc.]

PINDIT, *ppl. a. w.* Constipated. [= s. Sc. (1802) and n. E. *pinned*. § 80.]

PINE-TOP, *sb. w.* = FIR-TAP.

PINGLE, *sb. w-s.* A small pan: "Twa-three eggs...Were boiling in the pingle" (Riddell 16). [Sc. (1789) *pingle-pan*.]

PINGLE, *v. {1. int.* To work in a feeble, futile, or trifling manner. *Rxb., n. 2.* To work industriously amid difficulties. Often *ti pingle on. n, w.* } *3. tr.* To use assiduously, but with inadequate success: "Much our rhymin' dictionars I pingle For words" (1851 *Competing Poems* 3). [med. Sc. *pingle* = 1.]

†PINION, *sb. Rxb., w.* A pivot.

PINKIE. †1. *adj.* Small: "A pinkie bairn." *nw. 2. sb.* Anything very small. *Rxb., w. 3.* The little finger. *G. c.* [E. (1594) *pinkie* = 1.]

PINNIN', *vbl. sb. E, c-w.* A beating or drubbing; a trouncing.

PIPE, *sb. 1.* An acorn. *N-w. 2.* *Pipe-an'-dottle*, a large ripe acorn with its stalk. *N-w.* Also *pipey-dottle* (*N, s*), *pipe-an'-kivver* [= -cover] (*w*). *3. Pipe-stapple, (a)* The stalk of a clay tobacco-pipe. *Rxb., G. (b)* "Metaphorically,...anything very brittle" (*Jam.*). *Rxb. 4. Pipe-stopple, -stopplit*, = preceding. *w-s. 5. Pipe-stopple legs* (also *pipe-stopples*), very thin legs of sheep or persons. *w-s.*

PIRL, *sb. 1.* The characteristic curliness of the exterior of certain textures (as astrakhan, etc.). *w. 2.* A curly quality in sheep's wool. *w. 3.* The characteristic quality of well-spun wool: "A guid pirl." *w. 4.* A ripple or rippling motion on a river, etc.: "A bit pirl on the waiter." *N, s. 5.* A gentle stirring: "A pirl of wynd through the key hole came" (*Telfer* 64).

PIRL, *v. 1. tr.* To twist or twine (anything); especially, to twist (horse-hair) into a fishing line. *Rxb., G. 2. int.* Of snow: To swirl or whirl: (see *PULE v.*). *w.* [med. E. *pirl* = 1. With 2, cf. Sc. (1791) *pirl* to revolve, whirl.]

PIRNIE, *sb. {1. A man's woollen night-cap. Rxb., G.} 2. Pirmie-cap*, same. *Rxb., nw, c-w.* [From Sc. (1689) *pirmie* striped with different colours.]

†PIRNIE-CASTLE, *sb.* "A term of contempt, given to the man upon that rig which is for the most part found behind the rest" [in reaping]—(*A. Scott*² 101 *note*). See Appendix I. c.

PIRR, *sb. N, w-s.* State of anger: "He's in a gey pirr." [Sc. *pirr* vigour, gentle breeze (cf. *BIRR sb.*).]

PIRR, *v. w. int.* To be irate or angry.

†PIRRINESS, *sb. nw, w.* Pettish, touchy, or irascible temper.

PIRRY, *a. N-w.* Touchy, irascible; huffish. Hence *Pirry-tempered*.

PISHMOTHER, *sb. 1.* An ant. *s.* Also *pishmere* (*NE*). *2. Flyin' pishmother*, a flying insect resembling an ant. *s.* [E. *pismire* = 1.]

PIT, *sb. N-w. 1.* Pitch. Only in "As derk as pit" (= 2). *2.*

Pit-derk, pitch-dark. [From med. E. *pik*, influenced by E. *pitch* same.]

PITHY, *a.* w. Of persons: In good or easy circumstances; prosperous.

PITTER, *v.* N, s. *int.* Of rain: To patter. [= Sc. *spitter*.]

‡PLAIG, *sb.* Td., N, w. A toy or plaything. [med. Sc. *playg*, *playok*, from E. *play*.]

‡PLAIGAN, *sb.* NE. A potsherd (especially as used by children in playing at "houses," etc.). Frequently pl. in: "Pigs [= potsherds] an' plaigans."

PLAT, *sb.* ‡I. A flattened cake of soft substance: "A plat o' paste ti make a pancake." E, w. 2. = COW-PLAT. G. c. [med. E. *plat* flat piece, thin slab, etc.]

PLAT, *a.* Of the foot: Flat: "A plat fit" (NE). "Plat foot" (Leyden 362). [So med. E. *platte*. Cf. Dutch *platvoet*, *-voetig*.]

‡PLATCH, *sb.*¹ N. A plain-soled or flat foot. [PLATCH *a.*]

PLATCH, *sb.*² I. A large splash (of mud, ink, etc.): "A platch o' glaur." G. 2. A stretch of ground in a drenched or semi-liquid state: "The snaw-brui's strampeet intae a cald broon platch" (Smith 10). "The grund was duist a platch eftir the rain." C-W. [PLATCH *v.*²]

PLATCH, *a.* I. Of the foot: Flat: "A platch fit" (Leyden 362). G. 2. *Platch-fittit*, flat-footed. G. 3. Hence *platcher*-, *platchy-fittit*. W. [From PLAT *a.* § 20 B.]

PLATCH, *adv.* G. With a splash: "Whan A took off ma drookit serk, it fell platch on the fluir."

PLATCH, *v.*¹ Rxb., G. *int.* To walk in a flat-footed manner, and with some degree of noise. [From PLATCH *sb.*¹ or *a.*]

PLATCH, *v.*² I. *tr.* To splash: "He platch't the ink owre 'is copy." "They platch't 'im wi' glaur." G. 2. *int.* To be soaked or drenched: "Fair platchin' wi' rain." "A'm platchin'-wat." E, C-S. 3. To walk splashingly: "Platchin' alang a clatchy loan." C-S. (See SLORPIN' 4.) [Cf. E. *plash*. § 21 C.]

PLATCHY, *a.* G. Of roads, etc.: Muddy, miry, splashy: "Platchie ...moorlands" (Riddell II. 131).

PLET, *v.* {I. *tr.* To plait, in various senses. G.} 2. To clench (a horse-shoe nail). Rxb., C, S. [med. E. *plette* = I.]

‡PLEUCH (pljux), *sb.* Also *pleugh*. I. A plough. G. 2. *Pleuch-bridle*, a bridle attached to the clevis of a plough-beam, for regulating the depth or breadth of the furrow. Rxb., G. 3. *Pleuch-pettle*, a plough-staff. 4. *Pleuch-shears*, a crook-headed bolt for regulating and steadying the "bridle." Rxb., NE. ‡5. *Pleuch-sheath*, the sheth, post, or standard of a plough, on which the sock is fixed. Rxb., NE. [med. Sc. *pleuch*:—A.S. *plôh* = I. E. (1523) *ploughe-sheth* = 5.]

PLEW, *sb.* C-S. Also *ploo* (N). A plough. [med. Sc. *plew*.]

PLEW, *v.* N-W. *int.* and *tr.* To plough.

PLEWMAN, *sb.* N-W. A ploughman. [med. E. (c. 1440).]

‡PLOGGE, *v.* NE, W. *int.* To wade or trudge through water or mire. [n. E. (1790). Cf. E. *plod* and § 23 A.]

PLOT, *v.* 1. *tr.* To make bare; to fleece; to pluck wool from (a sheep, etc.). Rxb., NE. 2. To pluck the feathers from off (a fowl): "To plot a hen" (Jam.). Rxb., NE, C-W. [Dutch and Fl. *plooten* = 1; n. E. (1855) *plaat*, *plot* = 2.]

PLOTCH, *sb.* A sloppy mess or mixture, as churned porridge. N-W. 2. One who works sloppily or messily. NE.

PLOTCH, *v.* 1. *int.* To work slowly, ineffectively, or sloppily; to "potter." N, W-S. 2. *tr.* To churn up or mix (porridge, etc.); to jumble into a hodge-podge. NW, W. [Ettrick Forest (1825) *plotch* = 1.]

PLOTTER, *v.* NE. *int.* To wander *about* in a leisurely, prying manner. [= E. dialect *potter*. § 11 A.]

‡PLOTTIE, *sb.* W. A tasty hot drink, made of spices, sugar, etc. [Sc. (1824) *plottie*:—Sc. *plot* to scald.]

PLOTTIT, *phl. a.* 1. Of a hen: Plucked. C-W. 2. Appearing run down or in ill-health. Also *plottit-lookin'*, *-like*. W.

PLOUDER ('plaudər), *v.* E, NE. *int.* To walk laboriously, as through mud, water, etc. [So n.e. E. (1885). Cf. Sc. *plouter* same.]

PLOUP (plaup), *sb.* and *v.* Rxb., NE. "Plop," as into water.

PLOUTER ('plautər), *v.* {1. *int.* To wade, dabble, or splash among mud or water: "The birds plouterin' in the burn." G.} 2. To do light jobs; to potter; to work slackly or inefficiently. W-S. 3. To idle away or misspend time: "Plouterin' amang wimmen." N. 4. To rummage or grope in the dark. W. [Sc. dialects have *ploiter*, *pleuter*, *plotter*, *plowter*, = 1-2.]

PLOWSTER, *sb.* 1. A bad or careless worker. S. 2. A bungled job. W.

‡PLOWSTER, *v.* Rxb.; N, W-S; Sibbald. *int.* To dabble, work, or toil in mud, filth, etc.: "Plowsterin' in the glaur (snaw, etc.)." [Cf. PLOUTER *v.*]

PLOWT, *sb.* N, S. A clumsy blundering person or animal. [n.w. E. (1899).]

PLUFF, *sb.* G. Also *pluiff* (w). An explosion, as of powder, steam, etc. [Sc. (1663).]

PLUFF, *v.* Also *pluiff* (w). 1. *tr.* To blow from the mouth with a loud puff. G. 2. *int.* To explode; to go off with a slight report and a flare (as a squib, etc.). G. 3. Of a cake, etc.: To rise *up* well in baking. Also in past pple.: "The cake was pluffed." W-S. [Sc. (1629) *pluff* to blow out (smoke).]

PLUFFER, *sb.* 1. One who (or that which) *pluffs*. G. 2. A pea-shooter. E.

PLUFFER, *a.* N. *Pluffer cheeks*, puffy cheeks; also, one who has such. {= *Pluffy* a. G.} [§ 11 A.]

PLUFFIN'S, *vbl. sb.* N. Anything that is or may be blown away easily, as chaff, corn-refuse, etc.

PLUIT, *sb.* E. A fat, useless person. [So Northumb. (1894).]

PLUITTER, *v.* N, S. *int.* To work in a trifling, ineffectual manner; to do light, easy work. [Cf. PLOUTER *v.*]

PLUM (*plam*), *sb.* Also *plumb*. Rxb., NE, W. A deep pool in a river. Now especially in place-names, as "Jack's Plum," "Pate's Plum." [S. Sc. (1825) *plum* same:—med. E. *plom* sounding-lead.]

PLUNK, *v.*¹ N, W. *tr.* To twang sharply: "[To] plunk her fiddle strings" (A. Scott² 229). [= E. *punk*, Shetland (1892) *plink*.]

PLUNK, *v.*² N. *int.* To play truant. [W. Sc. (1808).]

‡PLYPE, *sb.* N. A smart heavy fall of rain. [Sc. (1825) *plype* plop.]

POACH, *v.* C-S. *tr.* To poke or thrust; to poke (a fire, etc.). [E. (17th c.) *poach*:—F. *pocher* to thrust.]

POCK, *sb.* {1. A bag or short sack. G.} 2. *Pock-nuik*, a sack-corner. N-W. See also PICKLE *v.* 3. *Pock-shakin's*, (a) The youngest child of a family (especially if born long after the others). N, W. (b) Small weakling pigs. NE. [med. Sc. *pok*:—Old N. *poki* = 1.]

†POCK, *v.* 1. *int.* Of sheep: To be seized with the rot: "To pock, To be pockin'" (Jam.). Rxb. 2. *tr.* To affect with rot: "The sheep are pockit." C.

POCK-ARR, *sb.* NE. A pock. Hence *pock-arred*. NE {= *pock-merkit*: G}. [ARR.]

†POD, *v.* Rxb. *int.* "To walk with short steps" (Jam.). [So E. dialect (1790). Cf. E. *pad* to tramp.]

PODDLE, *v.* W-S. *int.* To toddle. [From preceding.]

PODDLED, *ppl. a.* †1. Of poultry: Plump. NW. Also *poddlit* (Td.). 2. Of a child: Chubby, stout. N, W.

PODLER, *sb.* C-W. A young coal-fish: "Gumpin' podlers." [From next.]

†PODLEY, *sb.* NW. = PODLER. [med. Sc. *podlok*, *podlo*; Gaelic *pollag*.]

§POET, *v.* Also *poyit* (W). *int.* and *tr.* To compose (poetry): "The man that poeted the 'Cruik an' Plaid'" (1832 in *Border Counties Mag.* II. 72).

‡POFFLE, *sb.* Rxb. A small farm, a croft or holding: "Farming their own small poffle" (Aird 9). "Ade de Machis *poffil*" (in Roxburghshire) subscribed the Ragman Roll in 1296. [Cf. N. Sc. *paffle*.]

†POIND, *sb.* Rxb. A silly, useless, inactive person, especially one imposed upon: "Hout! he was ay a puir poind a' his days" (Jam.). [Cf. Sc. *poind* a pointed beast.]

POIND, *v.* N-C, S. *tr.* To distrain; to impound. Hence *Poinding*, a distraining; an impounding; *Poinding-yaird*, an enclosure for stray beasts. [med. Sc. *poind*, *pund* to distrain.]

†POINT AN' HEEL. "A term used among mowers when [in kemping] they cut as much at one stroke as they possibly can" (A. Scott² 100): "She gied it point an' heel, The rig that day" (Ibid.).

†POIST, *v.* 1. *tr.* = PUIST *v.* 1. Td. 2. = PUIST *v.* 3. (Sibbald.)

POLL, *sb.* w. A hair-cut. [E. *poll* to crop.]

POLL, *v.* w. *int.* To plod or trudge. [So Yorks. (1896) *poll*, from E. dialect *powl* to hasten.]

†POLLACHIE, *sb.* Rxb. The crab. [= Fife (1825) *pallawa*. Cf. Arbroath (1808) *pulloch* young crab, and Sc. *pellock*, etc., porpoise.]

POLLIDOCKUS, *sb.* n. Head man; also, an officious person. [= n. Sc. *billiedackus*.]

†POLONIE, *sb.* Rxb., n, nw. A kind of greatcoat. [From E. *polonaise*.]

POOD, *sb.* e, c-s. §1. A tame pigeon. 2. *Pood-pood*; *poodie*, same; esp. as a call-name. [Cf. PUD-DOW and Fife (1909) *pud-pud*!]

POOK, *v.* g. 1. *tr.* To pull or tug. 2. To pluck (a hen, etc.). [Sc. (1633).]

‡POOKIE, *sb.* s. A "pookit" person; especially, a vagrant.

POOKIT, *ppl.* a. 1. Plucked, featherless: "A pookit hen." g. 2. Of persons or animals: Pinched, starved-looking: "A pookit sicht," etc. ne, w. 3. *Pookit-like*, *-lookin'*, stunted, puny. ne, w.

‡POOKS, *sb.* *pl.* Td., w. *rare*. Also †*powks* (Td.). The short unfledged feathers of a fowl, when beginning to grow after moulting. [Cf. Pook *v.*]

†POOKY, *a.* Mean, stingy: "Be pouky!" (Telfer *Lang Eaby* vi.)

POOR, *sb.* c, s. Also *pour* (Rxb.). = POORIN' *vbl.* *sb.* 1.

POOR, *v.* g. *tr.* To strain (boiled potatoes) by pouring off the hot water. [§ 56 B.]

POORIE, *sb.* Also *pourie*. {1. Any smallish vessel with a spout, as a jug, oil-can, etc.; especially, a cream-pot. g.} 2. = POORIN' *vbl.* *sb.* 1: "A wee poorie o' tei." c-s.

POORIN', *vbl.* *sb.* Also *pourin'*. 1. A small quantity of liquid poured out or that may be poured, as from a tea-pot; especially, the drainings from this. Frequently plural. Rxb., g. 2. *pl.* Liquid poured off potatoes when just boiled. w.

POOSE, *v.* c. = CHALLY *v.*: "Poose me that —." [? From Sc. *pose* = POSIE *sb.* 1.]

POOST, *v.* Td. *tr.* "To cram the stomach with more food than nature requires" (Jam.). Cf. POIST *v.*, PUIST *v.* 1, 2.

†POP-THE-BONNET, *sb.* Td. "A game, in which two, each putting down a pin on the crown of a hat or bonnet, alternately pop on the bonnet till one of the pins cross the other; then he, at whose pop or tap this takes place, lifts the stakes" (Jam.).

PORKIE, *sb.* e, c-w. A corpulent person. [Colloquial E. *porky* obese.]

POSIE, *sb.* g. Also *poosie* (c-w). 1. A secret hoard or treasure; a hidden store. 2. A find, bargain, etc., of some value. [From Sc. *pose*:—med. Sc. and E. *pos*, *pose*.]

POSS, *v.* †1. To press: "Poss the meal inti the girnel." nw, s. ‡2. To tread or stamp (clothes) in the tub when washing. nw, c, s.

†3. Hence *Poss-tub* (s), *Possing-tub* (NW), a tub for thus washing clothes; *Poss-stick* (s), = POSSER. [med. E. *poss* to thrust:—Old F. *pousser*:—L. *pulsāre*.]

†POSSER, *sb.* c. A stick for “possing” clothes.

POSSY, *a.* E. Corpulent, fat. Hence *Possie*, a stout person. [n.e. E. (1829).]

†POST-SICK, *a.* Rxb. Bedrid. (“Often used”: Jam.) [? From E. *bed-post*. But cf. Clydesdale (1825) “*postit wi*’ sickness.”]

POT, *sb.* 1. A hole in a moss made by digging for peats. N-C. {2. A deep (often steep-sided) hole or pool in a river. N-C. Also *pot-hole* (N-W).} 3. Hence *pot-net*, one for catching salmon in such pools. N. [med. Sc.]

POULIE (‘puli), *sb.* G. Cant for: A louse. [= F. *pou* (†*poul*, *pouil*).]

POUSS, *v.* Rxb. *tr.* To snuff (a candle). [From Dutch *poetsen* to polish, etc., = G. and Low G. *putzen* to polish, snuff a candle, = Da. *pudse*, etc.]

POUST (paust), *sb.* G. Strength, energy, vigour: “Ee maun gie’d [= give it] a bit mair poust, man, ti raise sic a heavy bit o’ ern.” [med. E. *pousté*:—Old F. *poesté* power, ability.]

POUT, *sb.* Also *powt*. N, W. A slight blow. [From Sc. (1721) *paut* kick.]

POUT (pau^t), *v.* NE. *tr.* To poke or stir (a fire). [Sc. (1808) *pout* to poke:—E. dialect *pawt*, etc.:—Norse dialect *pauta* to push, poke.]

†POUTLE, *v.* *int.* To poke or rout up earth, etc., as with the nose; to come out of a hole thus made: “The mowdies pouttelit out o’ the yirthe” (Telfer 44). [So used in Northumberland. From POUT *v.*]

POUT-NET (‘paut nɛt), *sb.* 1. A long-handled, iron-rimmed, stocking-shaped net, especially for catching fish resting under projecting river-banks. E, C-W. 2. A net for catching minnows, etc. E. [Sc. (1804), from med. n. E. *polte nett* (cf. med. Sc. *poutstaff*).]

POW (pau), *sb.* and *v.* C-W. Also *poo* (N). Pull. [§ 68 E.]

†POWART, *sb.* Rxb. 1. A tadpole. 2. The minute hand of a clock. [Sc. (1633) *powart*; cf. POWHEID.]

†POWDER, *v.* Also †*pouther* (Rxb.). *int.* To canvass busily for votes: “[There shall be no] powdering at elections” (1748 in Wilson¹ 149). [Cf. E. (1632) *powder* to hurry, haste; and PEUTHER.]

POWHEID, *sb.* 1. A tadpole. N, W. Also *powit* (NE). †2. *Black powheid*, the blackcap, *Sylvia atricapilla*. NE. [Sc. *pow-head*, *powet*:—E. (1607) *polehead*:—med. E. *polheuede* = 1.]

†POWIE, *sb.* Rxb. A young turkey. [Sc. *poullie*. Cf. F. *poule* hen.]

†PRAT, *sb.* 1. A roguish act: “Gif I sic prats should let him preive” (A. Scott¹ 86). 2. A fit of restiveness, as by a horse: “The beastie...Took aft the prat upo’ me” (A. Scott² 164). Rxb. Also A. Scott¹ 61, where “prate” (*sic*) rimes with “sat.” [Sc. (1710) *prat* trick:—A.S. *præt* craft, guile.]

†PRAT, *v.* Rxb., NW. Also §*prate* (NE). *int.* Of a horse: = REIST *v.* 2.

†PRATTIK, *sb.* Rxb. A prank or trick: (see PRIEVE *v.*). [med. Sc. (and E.) *prattik*, *prattik* artful dealing:—med. E. *practike* practice.]

†PREEK, *v.* 1. *int.* To dress oneself sprucely or smartly: "She's aye preekin' at hersel' in the gless." N. 2. To be fond of or given to dress; hence, to be conceited or vain: "A bit preekin' bodie" (Jam.). Td., N-C. [Cf. med. E. *prick* to dress elaborately.]

PREEKIT, *ppl. a.* NE. Smartly dressed; spruce.

PREE-LEDDY, *interj.* Also *pray-leddy*. NE, N. Call to a cow to come. [Cf. PEE-LED, PROO, and Roxb. *leddy* lady.]

PREEN, *sb.* 1. A pin. G. c. 2. *Preen-heid*, (a) A pin-head. G. (b) = NEEDLE 1. C-W. [med. Sc. *prene*:—A.S. *préon* pin, etc.]

†PREES, *sb.* Rxb. Crowd, press. [med. E. *pres*, *pres* press.]

PREESE (*pris*), *v.* 1. *int.* and *tr.* To press. s. 2. *tr.* To raise, prize, or force up. NE, S. [med. E. *prese*, *prece* = 1. Cf. §54 c.]

PRENT, *sb.* {§1. Print. G.} 2. Printed cloth, as calico, etc. w. 3. *pl.* Odd pieces or patterns of such. w. [med. E. *prent* (Dutch *prent*) = 1.]

†PRETENSIC, *a.* NE. Pretentious: "Void o' a' pretensic plan" (Halliday 94).

PRETTY-NANCY, *sb.* N-C. London pride. [Alteration of NANCY-PRETTY.]

PRICE, *sb.* N, w. *Twae*, *three*, or *mony prices*, = two, three, or many times the usual or average price: "The kye brought mony prices at the fair" (Leyden 357). "A' things is twae prices or dooble dear in thae times."

PRICKIE, *sb.* §1. A slight jab (as) with a pin, etc. G. †2. The point of a pin. Td. †3. *Prickie and Jockie*, "a childish game, played with pins, and similar to Odds or Evens" (Jam.). Td. [From E. *prick*.]

PRICKING, *sb.* E. A hedge of thorns or whins on an earthen fence.

†PRICK-ME-DAINTY, *a.* NW, w. Finical. [med. E. *prick-me-daintie* a dandy.]

†PRIEST, *sb.* Rxb. *A great priest*, "a strong but ineffectual inclination to go to stool" (Jam.). [Cf. PREES and med. Sc. *preis* to exert oneself strenuously.]

†PRIEVE, *v.* Rxb. *tr.* To make a trial of; to prove: "Dinna prieve your prattiks [= tricks] on me" (Jam.). (See PRAT *sb.* 1.) [med. E. *prieve*.]

†PRIGNICKITIE, *a.* Td. Fastidious. [From E. *pernickety* (and *prig*?).]

†PRIMANAIRE, *sb.* Annoyance, perplexity: "Far frae priman-
aire" (A. Scott¹ 48). [From E. (1595) *præmunire* predicament.]

PRIMP, *sb.* w. A haughty, conceited, or affected female.

PRIMP, *v.* w. *int.* To act in a haughty, affected, or conceited

manner. Often said of females. [Sc. (1801-4) *primp* to make prim, behave primly.]

PRINCE'S FEATHERS, *sb. pl.* NE, W. Common self-heal, *Prunella vulgaris*.

PRINKLE, *sb.* NE, W. A tingling sensation. Usu. *pl.*, = prickles.

PRINKLE, *v.* N, W. *int.* To experience or undergo a prickly sensation; to prickle, tingle. [Sc. (1721).]

PRINKLY, *a.* G. Prickly, tingling: "A prinkly feeling."

PROCHE-PROCHE ('prof prof), *interj.* N. Call to a cow to come. [med. E. *proche*:—Anglo-F. *proscher* to approach.]

PROKEL, *v.* S. *tr.* To poke (a fire, etc.): "She's prokelin' the bars." [= E. dialect and med. E. *proke*.]

PROO, *interj.* 1. Call to a horse to come. NE, S. 2. *Proo-leddy*, call to a cow to come. Also *proo-proo-proo-leddy*. N. [So Sc. (1818-24).]

†PROQUEER, *a.* Precise, exact: "Ye are mare proqueer Than me about sic things" (Hogg 105). [med. Sc. *perquer*, *-queir*.]

†PROSS, *v.* E. *int.* To gossip. [n. E. (1781) *pross* to look 'big,' boast.]

†PROSSY, *a.* Rxb., NE, S. Also †*prossie*, †*prowsie* (Rxb.). Particular or vexatiously nice in respect of dress (†or doing work): "A prossie body" (Jam.). [See PROSS, and cf. Da. dialect *prose* to swagger, *pros* haughty.]

†PRUDENCE CAP, *sb.* N. One worn under the "mutch."

†PUD, *sb.*¹ E, NE. An ink-pot. [So in Lothian (1808).]

PUD, *sb.*² NE. A pigeon. Also †*pud-dow* (Td.) "Probably used as a fondling term, like *Pud* itself" (Jam.). [Cf. POOD and DOW *sb.*¹]

PUDDLE, *v.* W. *int.* Of (a child's) feet: To work up and down: "How still the puddlin' feetie lie" (Thomson *Wee Croodlin' Doo* vi.). [E. *puddle* dabble.]

†PUDGET, *sb.* Rxb., NE, C. A short, thick-set person; also, "one who feeds well" (Jam.). [= Sc. (1825) *podgel*, *pudge*, E. dialect *podge*.]

PUIDGE, *sb.* 1. A state of confusion, disorder, or lumber; a mess; an untidy house, etc. N-W. 2. A pigsty: "A sow's puidge." W. [Cf. E. dialect *pudge* puddle, etc.]

PUIST, *sb.* W. One who eats heartily or excessively. [See PUISTY *a.*]

PUIST, *v.* 1. *int.* To eat gluttonously: "Puistin' an' eatin'." Td., E, W. 2. *refl.* To gorge with food: "He was puistin' his-sel." E. †3. *tr.* "To urge, to push" (Sibbald).

PUISTIE, *sb.* W-S. = PUIST *sb.* Often applied playfully to children.

PUISTY, *a.* E, W. Also *puist* (s). Of persons: Well-fed; thick-set; corpulent. [Cf. Selkirk (1825) *puist* thick heavy person.]

PULE, *v.* Also *pu'le*. †1. *int.* Of snow: = PEWL *v.* 4: "Snaws join the squal, wi' pu'lin', pirlin', An' drifts" (Halliday 175). †2. = PAUL *v.* 4: "Pulin' at yin's porritch." NW. [n. E. *pule* = 1. Galwegian (1824) *peul* = 2.]

PULTIE, *sb.* †1. "A short-bladed knife; properly, one that has been broken, and has a new point ground on it" (Jam.). Rxb., E. Also, †*pultie-knife* (E). 2. The hand: "Ir eer pulties clean?" E. [Cf. E. (1612-3) *polt* pestle, bulb of a leek.]

†PULTY, *a.* E. Of persons: Squat, thick-set: "Pultie pedants" (Halliday 145). [Cf. prec., and n.w. E. *polt* fat lazy person.]

PUNCE, *v.* 1. *tr.* Of vicious cattle: To push or strike (a person) with the horns. Rxb., N, S. 2. To kick (a person) with the foot, especially when lying in bed. N, W-S. 3. To thrust (the foot) through bed-sheets. N, NW. 4. To kick off (bedclothes, etc.). N, S. [med. E. *pownse*, *pounce* = 1. Cf. s.w. Sc. (1824) *punse* to push.]

PUNCH, *a.* N. Of persons: Thick-set; squat. [So E. (1702).]

†PUNDER, *sb.* Rxb., C. A person who has charge of woods, hedges, etc., and who impounds strayed or trespassing cattle: (A. Scott² 146-7). [From E. (1622) *pounder*. Cf. med. Sc. *pundar* distrainer.]

PUNDIE, *sb.* NE. Cant for: Drink, liquor: "He's had owre muckle pundie." [So in Lanark (1895); cf. Perth (1825) *pundie* small mug.]

PUNT, *v.* N. *int.* = FOUGE *v.* [E. *punt* to kick a football.]

PUPPY, *sb.* C-W. The poppy. See also STINKIN' 2. [§ 42 E.]

PUPPY-SHOW, *sb.* N, C. A peep-show: "A preen ti see ma puppy-show" (a frequent invitatory request). [Cf. E. *puppet-show*.]

†PURFITTY, *a.* Td., NW. Also †*purfit* (Smailholm). Having an asthmatical make; corpulent and short-necked. [Cf. next.]

PURFLED, *ppl. a.* NE, W. Also *purfillit* (Sibbald), *purfl't*. Appearing breathless or short-winded, as from asthma, etc.: "He looks purfl't."

PURL, *sb.* {1. Droppings of sheep or cattle. N-C.} 2. A despicable person. E. [Sc. (1704) *purle* = 1.]

‡PURPLED, *ppl. a.* W. Pucker-browed, as with thought: (Halliday 145).

PUT (pat), *v.*¹ NW, W. *int.* To throb, especially with pain; to pulsate: "Ma beelin' thoom's puttin' awfullies."

PUT (pat), *v.*² Frequently PRt (prt). Past t. *pat*, *put*, *pit*. Past pple. *putt'n*, *put*, *pit*. 1. *tr.* To put, in various senses. G. ‡2. *Ti put down*, to smoke (bees, etc.). Td. (Jam. s.v. *Smook* v.). N, NW. 3. *Putten away*, discharged: "She's got putten away for stealin'." C-W. 4. *Ti pit hands ti yinsel*, to commit suicide. W. 5. *Put till't*, (a) Abashed: "She was sair put till't on her bridal day, pur hizzy" (Jam.). Td., N, W-S. Also *put tae'd* (N). (b) Sorely tasked: "Hei was awfullies put till't." W.

PUTT, *sb.*¹ {1. The action of heaving a heavy stone, etc. G.} 2. Attempt, endeavour: "Keep eer putt guid" (= maintain your effort). W. [From Sc. *putt* to heave or throw a heavy stone. Cf. Galwegian (1824) *make your putt gude*.]

‡PUTT, *sb.*² NE. 1. A kind of buttress supporting a wall. 2. A deposit of stones to divert a river-current; a sheath. [So in Selkirk (1825): perhaps related to PUTT *sb.*¹]

PUZZEN, *sb.* and *v. tr.* G. Poison. [med. Sc. *puson*, etc. § 42 K.]

PUZZEN'T, *ppl. a.* 1. Poisoned. G. 2. Unwholesome in appearance; sallow, discoloured. Freq. said of ill-washed linen. w.

PYATED, *ppl. a.* Also *pyatit*. ‡1. Piebald. NE, w. ‡2. Freckled: "A pyated face." Rxb., NW. [From Sc. *pyat*, *piet* magpie.]

PYATY, *a.* w. Parti-coloured, = PYATED: "Pyaty horse, papes."

‡PYRRE, *sb.* "Some parts of Rxb." (Jam.). The samlet. [= E. *parr*.]

‡PYSSLE, *sb.* Rxb. "A trifle, a thing of no value" (Jam.). [Cf. PEYSLE *sb.*]

QUAKIN', *ppl. a.* 1. *Quakin' esh*, the aspen. N. 2. *Quakin' trei*, the mountain ash. w. [E. *quaking* having tremulous leaves; etc.]

‡QUAVE, *v.* Rxb., NW. *tr.* To traverse (a piece of ground, either sloping or flat) in a zigzag manner: "To quave a brae" (Jam.), = to go up or down a slope thus. [From med. E. *quave*, *cwawien* to quake, move up and down.]

‡QUAW, *sb.* Rxb., NE. *Bobbin' quaw*, a stretch of tough sward which shakes or quivers to one's tread, especially as indicating marshy soil beneath. Cf. SHOG-BOG. [From med. Sc. *quhawwe* and *quaw-myre* quagmire.]

QUAY, *v. imperative.* Also *quae*. Rxb., G. Come along: "Now, quae in" (1873 *H.A.S.T.* 202/1). [See C'WAY.]

QUECK, *sb.* w. A pebble. "A big queck" = a boulder, etc. [= Worcs. *quack*.]

QUEEF, *sb.* 1. A piece of serviceable information not generally known; a dodge. c. 2. A conjuring trick; a mesmerist's or conjurer's sleight-of-hand pass. w. 3. An engaging girl. c. [E. dialect *quiff* = 1.]

QUEEN, *sb.* ‡1. The school-girl who, by presenting the largest sum of money to the master on Candlemas-day, won distinction and certain privileges. N-W. (Custom abolished about 1887.) 2. *Queen's chair*, a "lady-chair"; the mode or sport of carrying a third party on this. N, w. 3. *Queen's cushion*, (a) = sense 2. E. ‡(b) "The plant called Cropstone" (Jam.). Td., N. 4. *Queen's seat* (or *sait*), a "lady-chair." N.

‡QUEERS, *sb. pl.* Rxb., NE. News; any odd or strange event, etc. [= Sc. *uncos*.]

‡QUICKENIN', *sb.* NE. Yeast. [n. E. (1790).]

§QUICKENS, *sb. pl.* Oxnam-water name for: The creeping soft-grass, *Holcus mollis*. [Sc. and n. E. *quicken* = couch-grass.]

‡QUINTER, *sb.* s; Sibbald. = TWINTER *sb.* [§ 5 E.]

RABBIT-THISSLE, *sb.* G. The sow-thistle.

RACK, *sb.*¹ 1. A cart-wheel rut. Usually *cairt-rack*. G. †2. A shallow wide ford (especially one which lies slant-wise) in a river, etc., above a point where it narrows into a deep stream. Td. (Cf. "the Liddel-rack": *Kinmont Willie* iv.) [Sc. (1710) *cart-rack* = 1.]

RACK, *sb.*² 1. Capacity for expansion or extension; elasticity, ductility. C-W. 2. *Rack-pin*, a stick or pin for tightening a rope by twisting; a rack-stick. W. [From med. E. *rakke* to rack, stretch, etc.]

RACK, *sb.*³ Variant of WRACK *sb.* 1.

RACK, *v.* W. *int.* To worry needlessly. [med. Sc. and n. E. *rak*, *rakk*:—A.S. *récan* to take care or heed.]

‡RAD (*ra:d*), *a.* Also *raad*. W-S. (Now *rare*.) Afraid, apprehensive, timorous: "I'se raad he'll toorfel" (said at Newcastleton, c. 1860). Used also by Halliday 121 (*rad*), 164 (*ra'd*); Riddell II. 250 (*rad*). Cf. BOGLE 5. [med. Sc. and n. E. *rad*:—Old N. *hræddr*.]

RADGE, *sb.* NE. A low lascivious woman.

RADGE, *a.* 1. Very angry; mad with rage. E. 2. = RADGY *a.* 1. E, N-W. 3. = RADGY *a.* 2. N-W. [Cf. n.w. E. *radge* (= 1), med. E. *rage a.* (= 3), and next.]

RADGY, *a.* 1. Silly, weak-minded, "daft." E. 2. Concupiscent, lewd. G. (Remembered in use from c. 1885.) [Cf. preceding, and Gipsy-Cant *rajy* foolish, lunatic.]

RAFT, *sb.* S. A rafter. [=E. dial. *raff*. Cf. Norw. dialect *raft* lath.]

RAG, *sb.* NE, S. Short for RAGSTANE.

†RAG-A-BUSS. 1. *sb.* A ragamuffin. Rxb., NW, W. Also *ragabush* (Rxb.). 2. A scoundrel. NW. 3. *adj.* Of persons: Very poor. Rxb. [From earlier E. *raggabash* (= 1):—E. *rag* tatter.]

RAGGIE, *sb.* (a) A bull-trout. S. (b) A salmon of any kind. NE.

‡RAGLIN', *sb.* NE. = RIGLIN' *sb.*

RAGSTANE, *sb.* NE, S. A whetstone, especially of hard shaly rock. [E. *rag* shale.]

RAIL-TREE, *sb.* †1. = RAIVEL-TREE. Td. 2. The supporting beam of a swing-fence across a stream. C. [§ 15 B. Cf. RILE *sb.*]

RAINSHUL, *sb.* Also *renchel* (Rxb.), *renshel* (Rxb.). 1. A tall thin person. W. "A lang renchel" (Jam.). Rxb. 2. Anything thin and slender; a spindly object. W.

RAINSHUL, *v.* W. Also †*ranshel* (NW), †*renchel*, †*renshel* (Rxb.). *tr.* To beat with a stick; to thwack: "To renshel beasts wi' a rung" (Jam.). [Cf. Durham *rinsil* to thrash.]

RAIR, *v.* ‡1. *int.* To roar. E, NW. 2. Of cattle: To low; = RAIRD *v.* 2. E, S. [med. E. *rair*, *rare* (= 1-2):—A.S. *rarian* (= 1).]

RAIRD, *v.* 1. *int.* To talk loudly, boastfully, or foolishly: "He was rairdin' away." N. †2. "To bleat, or low, applied to sheep or cattle" (Jam.). Rxb. [med. Sc. *raird*, *verd* to roar:—A.S. *reordian* to speak, discourse.]

‡RAIRUCK, *sb.* Rxb., w-s. A small rick of corn. [= s. Sc. (1825) *ree-ruck*.]

RAIVEL-TREE, *sb.* E, NW. = RAIL-TREE 1, RUN-TREE. [Sc. (1632) *ravel* a rail.]

RAKE, *sb.*¹ §1. A sheep-walk. G. 2. A long or tiring walk. G. 3. A journey to and fro. G. 4. A freight taken away or brought back: "Bring twae rake o' waiter thrae the wall." G. 5. Humorously: A helping of eatables at a meal. w. [med. E. *rake* way, path, etc.]

RAKE, *sb.*² 1. One who wanders off, especially (as a youngster) against a parent's wish. G. (See COAL 6.) 2. A lazy person: "An idle rake." G. Also *raik* (Rxb.). [From next.]

RAKE, *v.* G. 1. *int.* Of persons or animals: To wander: "Thae nowt are rakin' a throw-ther up the fell." §2. *Ti rake oot*, of sheep: To form into a line on being distributed by the shepherd. [med. E. *rake*:—A.S. *racian* = 1.]

RAKIN', *ppl. a.* 1. *Rakin' coal*, = GETHERIN' COAL. N. 2. *Rakin' peat*, = BACKIN' TURF 1. S. [n. E. *raking-coal* = 1.]

RAKIT, *ppl. a.* w. That has wandered: "A rakit sorrow" (= RAKE *sb.*² 1).

§RALLION, *sb.* ‡1. A ragged person. Rxb., NW, s. ‡2. An ill-shaped or clumsy fellow. NW, s. [Cf. RULLION.]

‡RALLION, *a.* c, s. Energetic: "A rallyon woman" (Hilson).

RALLY, *sb.* NE. A lorry. [Cf. Roxb. *larry* same.]

RALPH, *sb.* E. A chamber-pot. [= E. *Jimmy*.]

‡RAMBALEUGH, *a.* Rxb., NE. 1. Tempestuous, stormy: "A rambaleugh day" (Jam.). 2. Fiery: "She has a rambaleugh temper" (Jam.). [From RUMBALLIACH.]

‡RAMBASKIOUS, *a.* Td. = next. [After E. (1548) *robustious*: see RAMBUSK.]

‡RAMBASKISH, *a.* Td. "Rough, unpolished" (Jam.). [Cf. *prec.*]

‡RAMBUSK, *a.* w. Robust, vigorous. [= Ettrick Forest (1825) *rambusk*, *rambust*, alterations of E. *robust*.]

RAME, *v.* Also *raim*, *rhame*. NE, w-s. *int.* To complain, harp, repeat, or request monotonously; to speak or ask fretfully or tiresomely. [med. Sc. *rame* to shout.]

‡RAMMLEGAUCUS, *sb.* NW. A stupid, blundering fellow. [Cf. E. *gawk* same.]

‡RAMMLEGUISHON, *sb.* Td. "A sturdy, rattling fellow" (Jam.).

RAMPALLIONS, *sb. pl.* NE, N. Rude romps. [Cf. Sc. *ramp* to romp, rage, storm.]

RAMPER-EEL, *sb.* The lamprey; also, any large eel. G. Also (short) *ramper* (N-C), *rampern* (NE). [s. Sc. (1792). §13 E.]

RAMPOOZLE, *v.* w. *tr.* To disorder or disarrange; to turn topsyturvy. [= Ayrshire (1887) *ramfoozle*.]

RAMPS, *sb.* E, s. The wild garlic or ramson, *Allium ursinum*. [med. E. *rampes* (E. dialect *rams*):—med. E. *rammys*:—A.S. *hramsa*.]

RAM-RACE, *sb.* 1. A short, rapid run to gain impetus for leaping, butting, driving, etc. G. 2. An unbecoming or unsuitable haste, rush, etc.: "The band [= choir] made a perfec' ram-race o' the chorus." W.

‡RAM-REEL, *sb.* W. A reel danced by men only; = BULL-reel.

RAMSHACKLE, *v.* Also *ramshaikle*. G. *tr.* = RANSHEKEL *v.*: (see SALLIVOOGUE).

RAMSHACKLE, *a. n.* Difficult to utter or repeat. [E. *ramshackle* rickety.]

‡RAMSTAGEOUS, *a.* Rxb., N. Also †*ramstugious* ("g soft": Jam.). Coarse; rough or harsh in manner: "Dearth, ramstugious stern e'ed chiel" (A. Scott³ 72).

‡RAMSTAMPHISH, *a. n.* Blunt, unceremonious. [Sc. *ramstam* precipitate, etc.]

‡RAMSTOUGAR, *a.* Also †*ramstougerous* (-g-). 1. Rough and strong. Rxb., NE. 2. Of cloth: Rough. Rxb. 3. Of a woman: Big, vulgar, masculine. Rxb. 4. Heedless, harebrained. Rxb. 5. Rough in behaviour; quarrelsome. Rxb., NE.

‡RAMSTUGGEN, *sb.* NW. A rough-mannered person. [Cf. Selkirk (1825) *stuggen* obstinate person.]

RANCE, *sb.* NE, S. A wooden prop for a frail fence, etc. [Cf. F. *ranche* pole, bar, rung.]

RANCE, *v. s. tr.* To prop (a fence, etc.) with *rances*. [Sos. Sc. (1856).]

RAND, *sb.* Also *ran'* (N). ‡1. A narrow strip: "The wool of sheep is...separated into rands in smearing" (Jam.). Td., NE, S. 2. A stripe or streak of a different colour in cloth. Rxb., N, W-S. 3. A streak of dirt or discoloration left in or on anything imperfectly cleaned or dried. Rxb., N, W. [med. E. *rande* a strip. Cf. Old N. *rönd* rim, border, A.S. *rand* margin, brink. Sc. *rund* = 2.]

‡RANDER, *sb.* 1. A voluble and rambling talker: "She's a perfect rander" (Jam.). Rxb., N. 2. *pl.* Idle, incoherent, or rambling talk. Rxb., NE. [From earlier E. *rand* to rave.]

RANDIE, *sb.* ‡1. A sturdy woman, who roamed pastoral districts during the "clipping," gathering wool (Douglas 218). {2. A scolding virago. G. 3. A mischievous girl. G.} 4. *Randie-wife* or *-wumman*, = 2. G. [Sc. *randie* coarse-spoken.]

RANDIT, *ppl. a.* Td.; N, W-S; Sibbald. Streaked with substance, dye, etc., of a different hue or colour: "Randit, ill-wuishen claes." "Randit tweeds, bread, butter." Also "Ran't (ra:nt) butter" (S). [See RAND *sb.*]

RANGE, *v.*¹ {1. *tr.* To search, probe, etc.: "A've ranged a' the drawers, an' canna find it." N-W.} ‡2. To agitate (water), especially to frighten fish from concealment. NW, W. 3. To clear (the fire, or grate) of ashes, etc., as with a poker; to bring out (ash, etc.) in this way. G. [= REENGE *v.*¹]

RANGE, *v.*² C-S. Variant of REENGE *v.*²

‡RANGER, *sb.* Td., NE, C-W. A scrubber (especially one made of a firmly-tied handful of heather) for rinsing pots, etc. [From prec.]

‡RANNEL-BAUK, *sb.* 1. = RANNEL-TREE 1. C. 2. = RANNEL-TREE 2. Td. [Cf. next and BAUK *sb.* 2.]

RANNEL-TREE, *sb.* ‡1. = CRUIK-TREE. N-C, S. "Rannel-tree shanke" (Telfer 58). ‡2. A beam, or branch-stripped tree, forming the roof-tree of a house. Also *rannel-trei*. C-W. [Earlier Sc. *rantle-tree*, n. E. *randle-tree*. Cf. Norw. dialect *randa-tre*.]

‡RANNYGILL, *sb.* Rxb., NE. Also *rennygull* (W). A bold, impudent, unruly person. [Cf. med. Sc. *rangald* rabble.]

‡RANSHEKEL, *v.* Td., N. *tr.* To search diligently: "I'll ranshekel the hale house" (Jam.). Cf. "They...ranshacked the house" (*Jamie Telfer* iv.). [E. (1621) *ransacle* to ransack.]

‡RANSHY, *a.* NE. Of butter, etc.: Rancid.

‡RAPE, *adv.* Hastily: "Then rude and rape a bairnie scream'd" (Ruickbie² 104). [med. Sc. (cf. *rude and rape* (= hastily) in Montgomerie's *Cherrie and Slae* 884):—med. E. *rape* quick. Cf. Old N. *hrapa* to rush, etc.]

‡RAPPLE, *v.* Rxb., N. 1. *int.* Of vegetation: To grow rankly; to run *up*. 2. Of a young person: To grow *up* quickly. [= ROPPLE *v.*² Cf. Low G. *rappeln* to hurry.]

‡RA-RA-RAE, *sb.* W. The gout-weed or Bishop-weed, *Aegopodium Podagraria*. Children were wont to bedeck themselves with such, especially on May Hiring-day eve, and march procession-wise, chanting: "Ra-ra-rae, the nicht afore the Fair! The drum's i' the Walligate, the pipes' i' the air. Silk an' saiteen, Goold an' naiteen; Tig!—for the morn's the Fair Day!"

RASH (raʃ), *a.* Also *rasch* (Rxb.). 1. Agile, active, vigorous. Rxb., N, W. 2. In good or sound health; hale, stout. Frequently said of convalescent or aged people: "He's a rasch carl o' his years" (Jam.). Rxb., G. [med. E. *rasch* (= 1), = Dutch and G. *rasch*, etc.]

RAT, *sb.*¹ Also *rawt*. See WRAT.

RAT, *sb.*² W-S. = RATCH *sb.* [med. Sc. *rat* a scratch.]

RAT, *v.* C-S. *tr.* = RATCH *v.* 1: "She rattit the vernish."

RATCH, *sb.* G. A scratch, as on a slate, etc. [RAT *sb.*² §20 B.]

RATCH, *v.* 1. *tr.* To scratch (a smooth, polished, or even surface) with a sharp point. G. 2. To damage or destroy (furniture, etc.) by rough usage. G. §3. To lacerate or fracture by rough handling: "The jaw is said to be ratch'd when injured in the pulling of a tooth" (Jam.). Rxb., G. [Cf. RAT *v.* and E. *scratch*.]

‡RATCH, *a.* Unprincipled: "Yere ratch kind o' rif-raf constables" (Younger 87). [Cf. Roxb. *wretch* a wretch.]

RATCH'T, *ppl. a.* 1. Scratched. G. 2. Damaged by rough usage; dilapidated, ruinous. Rxb., G. 3. Of a house: Despoiled or destitute of furniture; bare and comfortless. Rxb., W. 4. Of persons, or clothes: Ragged, worn. Rxb., N, C-W.

RAT-TAIL, *sb.* N, C-S. The seed-stalk of certain species of plantain, as *Plantago major*; the plant itself.

RATTEN (*ratn*), *sb.* G. Also *rotten* (N-C). 1. A rat. G. 2. *Ratten's rest*, a state of continual bustle or turmoil. Td., w. [med. E. and Old F. *raton*.]

‡RAUNTREE, *sb.* Rxb., w. Also ‡*raun-trei* (w). The mountain-ash or *rowan-tree*. [s.e. Sc. (1700). Cf. Norw. *raun*.]

RAW, *sb.* 1. A row of houses, persons, etc.: "They gaed twae in a raw" (= two abreast). G. (See HIND *sb.* 2.) 2. *At poverty raw*, on the verge of destitution. w. [A.S. *rāw*.]

RAW (*ra*), *a.* 1. "He wad eat a raw bleck": said of a glutton. G. (Cf. BLECK *sb.* 2.) ‡2. *Raw giblich*, an unfledged crow. Rxb. 3. *Raw giblich*, *gaiblich*, an unfledged bird. c. 4. *Raw gorbliu'*, an inexperienced youth or lad. E.

‡RAWLY, *a.* Rxb., NW. Not mature: "At school...a rawly boy" (A. Scott¹ 156). [So s.w. Sc. (1824). From E. *raw* *a.*: cf. § 76 -ly and E. ‡*rawly* immaturity.]

RAX, *v.* {1. *tr.* To stretch, strain; to overstrain (oneself). G.} 2. To "cudgel," search closely: "A've rax't ma brains, but canna mind." c. 3. *int.* To stretch oneself: "The drousy queen Raise, rauxing, gaunting" [= yawning] (A. Scott² 21). G. 4. To put or stretch out one's hand at table so as to help oneself. Only with advs. or prep.: "Rax owre" (NE). "Rax tae." "Rax oot ti the scones" (w). [A.S. *raxan* = 1.]

REACH, *v.* Past t. ‡*raught*. G. 1. *tr.* To bring out or down after reaching: "Syne frae the ambrie raught the chiel Out cheese and bread" (A. Scott¹ 88). {2. *int.* *Reach tae*, = RAX *v.* 3.}

READ (*rid*), *v.* s. *tr.* To strip (the entrails of slaughtered animals) for the fat. [E. dialect *read*, *reed* same:—med. E. *rede*, A.S. *rēdan* to clean, tidy (Sc. *redd*).]

REAM, *v.* {1. *int.* Of milk: To form cream. w.} 2. *tr.* To cream milk. Hence "*ream'd* milk." N. [med. E. *reme*, *ream* to froth.]

‡REAMIN', *present pple.* 1. In good form. NE, w. 2. *Reamin'-fow*, -fu', full to the brim. N, w.

‡REBOOND, *v.* Rxb., NW. *int.* To feel inclined to cast or vomit: "My stomach, or my very heart, just reboondit at it" (Jam.). [F. (1611) *rebondir*.]

RECEIVE, *sb.* w. Appetite: "By! what a receive hei has!"

RED, *a.* (Vernacularly REED *a.*) 1. *Red-cap*, a cruel, mischievous spirit with very long teeth, regarded as inhabiting old towers, castles, and peel-houses: (Leyden *Soulis*; Jam. (quoting *Auld Sang*); "Red-cap, or Red-cowl, or Bloodie-cap" (Wilkie 100)). Rxb. NW, w. 2. *Redcoat*, the scarlet lady-bird. Children are wont to pick it up, and cast it in the air, saying:—"Redcoat, redcoat, fly away, An' make the morn a sunny day!" G. 3. *Red-doup*, a species of bumble-bee with red abdomen. NE. ‡4. *Red-neb*, the kidney-bean potato

(Douglas 97; A. Scott³ 104). 5. *Red-shank*, the dock after its beginning to ripen. Rxb., NE, c. 6. *Redtail*, the redstart. c. 7. *Red-wuddie* c, {*red-wud* (G)}, excessively angry.

REDD (ræ:d), *sb.* G. Also *red* (Rxb.). A green weed growing on or from the bottom of (usually stagnant) pools, etc. [Cf. PADDA 5 b.]

REDDMENT, *sb.* w. A putting in order; a domestic tidying or clearing up: "The scodge was makin' a reddment." [From Sc. *redd* to clear, tidy.]

‡REE, *sb.*¹ N, NW; Sibbald. A small riddle somewhat larger than a sieve. [From med. E. (and Sc.) *ree* to riddle.]

§REE, *sb.*² N. A walled sheepfold. Cf. SHEEP 4.

REED (rid), *a.* 1. Of a red colour. G. c. (See RIZZAR *sb.* 1.) 2. *Reed-roast*, red rust. c-w. 3. *Reedshank*, species of persicaria, especially spotted persicaria. s. 4. *Reed sodger*, = SODGER 2, REDCOAT. c-s. [med. E. and Sc. *reed*:—A.S. *réad* = 1.]

REED-RIBBON, *a.* w. Of the eyes: Bloodshot, especially where the lids are inflamed round the eyes.

REED-WUD, *a.* 1. Exceedingly angry. c-s. (Cf. RED *a.* 7.) 2 Moving, working, or acting at top speed: "Ee're aither reed-wud or stane-tired." w-s. [REED *a.* + Sc. *wud*:—A.S. *wód* mad.]

REEK, *sb.* w-s. Also *reik* (Sibbald). A blow or thwack: "A reek alang the back."

REEK, *v.* N. Also *reik* (1644 in Wilson¹ 64). *tr.* To dress, deck, or "rig out": "She was grand reekit oot for the kirk." [med. Sc.]

REEKER, *sb.* Td., E, w. = WHANKER: "That's a reeker" (Jam.). [So n.e. E.]

‡REEKS, *sb. pl.* Tricks or artifices: "[Ragged trousers] Defying a' arts patching reeks" (A. Scott¹ 107). [E. †*reaks* pranks.]

REEN, *sb.* s. A thin piece or strip of wood. [So n.e. Sc.]

REENGE, *v.*¹ 1. *tr.* = RANGE *v.*¹ 1. N. 2. = RANGE *v.*¹ 2. N, NW, w. 3. = RANGE *v.*¹ 3. N, w. 4. To strike, beat, or belabour. Hence "A guid reengin'." NE, w.

REENGE, *v.*² NE, w. *tr.* To rinse or scrub (pots, etc.); = RANGE *v.*² [Earlier E. *rinch*, *rynsche*, etc.:—med. E. *rynce*.]

REENGIN', *ppl. a.* E, w-s. Robust, vigorous, active.

REESHLE, *sb.* §1. A rustling sound or movement. G. {2. A buffet. N.}

REESHLE, *v.* {1. *int.* and *tr.* To rustle: "A reeshlin' noise." G.} 2. *tr.* To strike or beat, as with a stick: "He pat the rung in the wasp-bike an' reeshl't it." N. 3. *tr.* and *int.* To move or cause to move along or up (e.g. a form). E, c, s. [Cf. REESLE *v.*]

REESLE, *sb.* w. = REESHLE *sb.* 1: "Aa heirs a reis'le at the door" (Murray 214).

REESLE, *v.* Also *reissle*, *restle*. 1. *int.* To rustle. N-w; Sibbald (s.v. *Graissil*). 2. *int.* and *tr.* To shake vigorously and with some degree of noise: "A hard the kye reeslin' about the wire-fence." (See

also CHAMP *v.* 1.) *N-w.* 3. *tr.* To beat: "Gin I get had [= hold] o' my nibbie, I'se reesle yer riggin [= backbone] for ye" (Jam. s.v. *Nibbie*). *Td., N, C, S.* 4. To whip or whack (a horse, cattle, etc.) so as to cause to smarten the pace. *N, S.* [From the sound. *Sc.* (1710) *risle* = 3.]

†REESTER, *sb.* *NW.* Also *reister* (*Rxb.*). A dried and salted salmon: "Tasty reisters" (*A. Scott*³ 5). [*med. Sc.* *reist* to cure fish.]

†REEVICK, *sb.* *N, NE, W.* Also †*reethock* (*NE*). A muslin cheese-cloth. Often in: "As thin as a reevick." Also, "a fair reevick" (*s*), = a flimsy fabric.

†REEZE, *v.* *Rxb.* 1. *int.* To break wind behind: "To reeze behind" (*Jam.*). 2. "A reezing horse" (*Jam.*), = a healthy one. [*Cf. Sc.* (1825) *reese* to blow briskly.]

REEZY, *a.* †1. Imaginative; capricious: "[A poet's] reezy noddle" (*A. Scott*¹ 23; *Ruickbie*² 49). †2. Light-headed, elevated, or frolicsome as with drink. *Rxb., N.*

REIR (*riir*), *v.* *E.* *tr.* To scold (a person). Hence *Reirin'* (*E, N*), *Reirdin'* (*N*), a severe scolding. [*med. Sc.* *reird* roar, etc.]

REIST (*rist*), *sb.* Also *reest.* *Rxb., G.* *Ti take the reist:* 1. Of a horse: To become restive, and refuse to go forward. 2. Of persons: To stop short and refuse to proceed with any business, affair, etc.

REIST (*rist*), *v.* Also *reest.* {1. *tr.* To seize (furniture or wages) for debt. *C-w.*} 2. *int.* Of a horse: = REIST *sb.* 1: "The meer reistit." "A reistin' horse." *G.* §3. Of persons: = REIST *sb.* 2. *G.* [*med. E.* *reste*:—*arest, arrest*:—Old *F.* *arester.*]

†RELEASE, *v.* Also *releich.* 1. *tr.* To release. *w.* 2. To enlarge: "Whan thou sallt releich my hairt" (*Riddell Ps. cxix. 32*). [From *E.*: see § 20 A. But cf. *F.* *relâcher* to slacken.]

RENK, *v.* *N.* *tr.* (and *refl.*). To excite; to annoy, tease, anger: "A wheen callants were renkin' a drunk man." "Ee're fair renkin' eersel the day." [*Cf. n.e. E.* (1522) *rank* to move boisterously, etc.]

RESH, *sb.* 1. One or other species of rush (*Juncus*): "Through the reshes" (*Riddell 312*). *G.* 2. *Resh-bush, -buss*, a tuft of rushes. *C-s.* [*med. E.* *resh*, etc.:—late *A.S.* *resce.*]

§RESHY, *a.* *G.* Composed of rushes; rushy: "A reshy buss," etc.

†RESP, *sb.* *NE, S;* *Sibbald.* A species of long coarse grass or sedge, frequently growing in moist places. [*Cf. RISP* and § 34 1.]

†RESTLE, *sb.* *C.* A stake to which a cow is fastened in a stall. [*So n.w. E.* *restle*, also *rest-stake.*]

†REUND, *v.* *Rxb.; NE; Sibbald.* *int.* To make a disagreeable grinding sound, as with the teeth. [*Cf. RUIND v.*]

†REVEL, *sb.* *N, W.* The rowel of a spur: (*A. Scott*² 164, ³ 114). [= *med. E.* *rewel.*]

REVIN (*ræ:v'n*), *sb.* *w.* A ravenous eater. [From *E.* *raven* to devour.]

†REWEL, *v.* 1. *int.* To become entangled. *w.* Also *rewl* (*Td.*).

2. *tr.* To ravel or entangle (thread, etc.). *w.* Also *reul* (Sibbald), *revel* (*w.*). [med. *E. reuel*, variant of *ryuel* (= *r*):—Old *F. rivler* to tangle. Cf. § 27 H.]

RIB, *v.* *NE, C, S.* *tr.* To pare the grassy side or margin of (a road).

RIBE, *sb.* Also *rybe*. †1. A tall-growing colewort with little or no leaf. *Rxb.* †2. *pl.* "Cabbages, that do not stock properly" (*Jam.*). *Rxb.* †3. The ribwort plantain. *NE.* [Cf. *s.w. Sc. ribe* lean person; med. *E. ribbe* = 3.]

RICE, *sb.* *NE, S.* 1. Brushwood, twigs, or short thin branches collectively. 2. *Stake and rice* (also *rice and stake*), a fence formed of "stobs" and interlaced branches. [med. *E. ris, rise, ryce*, etc., = 1.]

RICKETY-RACKETY-ROO, *adv.* *w.* Unsteady on the feet or legs. Said especially of furniture. [*E. rickety*. Cf. *ROCKETY-ROWE*.]

RICKLE, *sb.* {1. A heap of stones, etc. *G.*} 2. A loosely built stack of peats. *Rxb., G.* {3. A rickety object. *G.*} 4. *A rickle o' banes*, an emaciated person. *Rxb., G.* [med. *Sc. rickill* a (loosely-built) pile.]

RICKLE, *v.* 1. *tr.* To heap (stones, corn, etc.). *G.* 2. To form (peats) into a stack. *Rxb., G. c.*

RICKLY, *a.* *G.* Shaky, unsteady, dilapidated; rickety.

RIFLER, *sb.* *c.* (*c.* 1888 to 1908.) A member of the Volunteers. [*E. rifle sb.*]

†*RIGLIN'*, *sb.* *G.*; Sibbald. An imperfectly castrated animal (as a bullock or young horse). [Earlier *Sc. riglen*, = *E. ridgeling*.]

†*RIGWOODY*, *sb.* *G.* Also *rigbody* (*NE, W, S*), *rigwuddie*, *-widdy*. {1. A rope or strap formerly suspended over a draught-horse's saddle for supporting the shafts. *G.*} 2. *Rigwiddy-nag*, a horse that has one of its testicles cut out. *Rxb., c.* [med. *Sc. rigwiddie*, med. *E. rygwythi*, etc.:—*Sc.* and *n. E. rig* ridge, back + *withy* tough flexible branch. With 2, cf. preceding.]

RILE (*rgil*), *sb.* *s.* A wooden stake. [From earlier *Sc. ravel* rail, also cross-beam to which cow-stake tops are fastened. Cf. *RAIL-TREE*.]

RILE, *v.* *s.* *tr.* To ravel or tangle: "The yairn is a' ril't." [§ 15 B.]

†*RIMBURSTIN'*, *sb.* *s.* Rupture of the abdomen. [med. *Sc. rim-bursin*:—*E. rim* peritoneum + *bursin*, *burstin* burst.]

†*RIMPIN*, *sb.* *Rxb.* 1. A lean cow. 2. An old ugly woman. [Cf. *Lothian* (1821) *rumping* reduced in size.]

RIN, *v.* {1. *int.* and *tr.* To run. *G.*} †2. *Rin-'im-o'er*, a children's game resembling "King's covenant." *Td.* †3. *Rin-the-country*, "one who has fled the country for his misdeeds" (*Jam.*). *Td.* [med. *Sc.* and *n. E. rin*:—Old *E. rinnan* or Old *N. rinna*.]

RIND (*rgind*), *sb.* *N-C, S.* Hoar-frost; rime. [So earlier *E.* (1575).]

RINDY, *a.* *N-C, S.* Rimy. [So earlier *E.* (1648).]

RING, *sb.* *G.* A smart blow: "A ring i' the lug." [So *s.w. Sc.*]

RING, *v.* *c-S.* To strike (the ears, etc.) so as to cause to tingle.

RINGER, *sb.* G. 1. A keen or "ringing" frost. 2. A smart blow.

†RING-TAILS, *sb. pl.* Rxb. 1. Arrears of rent. 2. "Small remnants of anything; as, in relation to drink, it is said, 'Tak aff your ring-tails, and brew again' (Jam.). 3. "The confused odds and ends in the winding up of a multifarious concern" (Jam.). [? Representing E. *rentals*.]

†RINK, *sb.* Some part of the masonry of Jedburgh Abbey: "The duntaking of...the rinks" (1664 *Jedburgh Records* 4 April). "Re-building the old fabric or rinks" (1668 *Ibid.* 28 May).

RIP, *sb.*¹ 1. The act of sawing a plank, etc., along the grain. NE. 2. A mark made on a deal or plank for the saw to follow. C, S. [From E. *rip* v.]

‡RIP, *sb.*² NW, S. A handful of grain, hay, etc., especially as pulled when growing: "Gie's a rip o' gerss (corn, strae, etc.)." [Sc. (c. 1660). Cf. A.S. *ripa* a sheaf.]

‡RIPE-POUCH, *sb.* Rxb., N-W. One who searches or picks another's pockets. Especially used by schoolboys. [From Sc. *ripe* to search, especially by force.]

RISP, *sb.* S. = RESP *sb.* [med. Sc. *risp*, *rysp*.]

RISSLE, *v.* N. *int.* and *tr.* To rustle. [Cf. E. *rustle* and REESLE.]

§RISSUM, *sb.* S. Also †ressum (NW). A fragment or small quantity. [E. dialect *rism* atom:—med. E. *risom*, etc., stalk of corn.]

RIT, *sb.* 1. A scratch made (as with a nail) on a slate, etc.; also, an incised straight line. N. 2. = RIP *sb.*¹ 2. NE. [Sc. (1821).]

RIT, *v.* 1. *tr.* To score or scratch (a slate, etc.). N. 2. To incise (ground), as when marking out with a spade; to rip or cut out (turves) with a spade. G. [med. E. *ritte* to rip, scratch, etc.]

RITTER, *sb.* Also *ritting-spade*. G. A make of spade for "ritting."

‡RITTOCKS, *sb. pl.* N, S. The fibrinous refuse of tallow when it is first melted and strained. [So Selkirk (1825) and Dumfries dialect.]

RITTY, *a.* N. Apt to score or scratch: "A ritty skeelie."

RIVE (rɛiv), *v.* G. Past t. *rave*, Past pple. ‡*re'en* ('ri:ən), ‡*ri'en* (G), ‡*ra'an* (NW, S). *tr.* and *int.* To rend, cleave, tear, pull, etc. [= E. (poetic and archaic) *rive*, from Old N. *rifa*.]

RIZZAR, *sb.* G. 1. The red currant (*Ribes*). Also *reed rizzar*. 2. *White rizzar*, the white currant. [Earlier Sc. *rizer* (†*razour*).]

RIZZAR, *v.* Also *rizzer*. {1. *tr.* To dry or parch (haddocks, etc.) in the sun or before a fire. G.} ‡2. To dry (clothes) in the open air (especially when frosty). N. 3. In *past pple.* Of burnt skin, etc.: So drawn together as to leave a gash. W. [Sc. (1818) *rizzer*:—Old F. *ressorer to parch.]

ROAD-END, *sb.* {1. The point or place where two or more roads meet. NE-C.} 2. The vicinity of one's residence; neighbourhood; *gate-end*. W.

ROAD-REDDIN'S, *sb.* G. Street- or road-sweepings, etc. [Sc. *redd* to clear, tidy.]

ROAST (rost), *sb.* c-w. Rust. Also (cf. §71) †*ruost* (w, Riddell *St Matthew* vi. 18). [= Earlier E., G., and Sw. *rost*. Cf. §44 H.]

ROAST, *v.* c-w. *tr.* and *int.* To rust. [med. E. *rost*, *roste*.]

ROASTY, *a.* c-w. Rusty. [Cf. ROAST *sb.*, and §44 H.]

ROBIN-RIN-THE-HEDGE, *sb.* G. Also *Robin-rin-the-dyke* (NE, S), *Robin-roond-the-hedge* (N). Goose-grass, *Galium Aparine*.

ROCKETY-ROWE, *sb.* 1. An amusement (see WEE *v.* 2). *N*, *w*.
2. A rolling gait: "Thon sailor has a rockety-rowe o' a walk." *w*.
3. A vehicle, vessel, etc., having a rocking or rolling motion. *w-s*.

ROCKETY-ROWE. *w.* (a) *v. int.* To rock, sway. (b) *adj.* Rocky, wobbly.

§RODDIKIN, *sb.* NW, *c.* The fourth stomach of a ruminant. [med. Sc. *rodekein* (= Fl. *roode*).]

†ROGEROWSE (rɔgɔrɔuz), *a.* Rxb. Given to freedom of speech; outspoken.

†RONE, *sb.* Also †*roan*. Rxb., NW. An unbroken, thickly-covered expanse of weeds: "The rig is in a perfect rone o' weeds" (Jam.). [From med. E. and Sc. *rone* thicket, thick undergrowth.]

ROOK, *sb.* N-C, *s. c.* A thick mist. [s. Sc. and n. E. (*c.* 1700). Cf. Rouk.]

ROOKER, *v.* NE, *s.* Also *rookle* (N). *tr.* To win a stock of marbles from (another boy) in play. [From Sc. (and E.) *rook* same.]

ROOKY, *a.* N-C, *s.* Thickly misty. [n. E. (1691).]

ROOP, *v.* N-C. *int.* To cry hoarsely. [From Sc. *roop* hoarseness.]

ROOPIT, *ppl. a.* 1. Hoarse with cold: "A roopit throat." N-C.
2. Characterised by hoarseness: "A sair roopit cauld." *c.* [n. E. (1677) *roopt* = 1. Cf. ROWPIT.]

ROOSE (ru:z), *sb.* Also *rouse*. *N*, *w*. A state of anger: "She was in a fine roose."

ROOSE (ru:z), *v.* Also *rouse*. *G. tr.* To anger (a person): "It was rale roosin'." "She was gey roos'd at 'im." [From E. *rouse*.]

ROOSLIN', *ppl. a.* N, NW, *w*. Of the wind: Fresh and strong. [Cf. med. E. *rous(t)le* to rustle.]

†ROPLAW, *sb.* Td. A young fox. [Cf. Clydesdale (1825) *raplach* hare-skin.]

ROPPLER, *v.*¹ Td., *N*, *s.* *tr.* To draw the edges roughly together in darning; = THROPPLER *v.*¹ Frequently "ti ropple up (or thegether)."

ROPPLER, *v.*² Td., *s.* *int.* Of vegetation, etc.: To run or grow (*up*) rapidly. Hence *Ropples up*, large or tall, but weakly in appearance. [s. Sc. (1825) and n.e. E. *ropple*. Cf. RAPPLE *v.*]

ROSE LINTIE, *sb.* 1. The greenfinch, *Ligurinus chloris*. *c. c.*
§2. Said to be the male of the linnet, *Fringilla cannabina*: (1874 *B.N.C.P.* 292).

ROSITY, *a.* 1. Of the nature of resin or *rosit*: (see LUNT *v.*¹ 1). *G.*
2. *Rosity-fingers*, applied to one who is light-fingered, *tarry-* or *sticky-fingered*. *w.* [Sc. *rosit* resin, resin.]

†ROUDES (ˈrɒdəs), *sb.* 1. A strong masculine woman. Rxb. 2. An old, wrinkled, ill-natured woman. Also attributively: "A gey roudes boody." NW, W. [S. Sc. (1728) *roudes* = 1.]

†ROUEN, *ppl. a.* Rxb. "Rent, torn, riven; especially applied to old pieces of dress, and to wooden dishes when split" (Jam.). [= N. E. *roven*, past *ppl.* of RIVE *v.*]

ROUGH-HEID, *sb.* Also *ruffheid*. W. A turf or *divot*: "Divots an' rough-heads" (1851 *Competing Poems* 22).

ROUK (rɒuk), *sb.* Also *rowk*. N, W-S. A grimy fog or close mist: "Whan the smuiky rowk fyles a' thing." [med. Sc. Cf. Rook *sb.*, Sw. dialect *rauik* smoke.]

ROUKY, *a.* Also *rowky*. N, W-S. Misty, foggy.

ROUP (rɒup), *v.* 1. *int.* To cry hoarsely. W. {2. *tr.* To sell by auction. G.} [Cf. Icel. *rauþa* to boast, and Sc. *roup* an auction.]

ROUP (rup), *sb.* Also *roop*. NE, S. A close mist. [? Alteration of Rook *sb.*]

ROUPY, *a.* N, S. Misty: "Roupy wather." "Ma een's roupy."

ROW (rɒu), *v.* {1. *tr.* and *int.* To roll or wind. G.} †2. *To row a nievesu'*, or *neffu'*, to turn round every cut of corn, so as to intermingle all the stalks, that a goodly quantity may be held in the hand before laying it in the band. Rxb., N. 3. *Row-chow-the-bacca-wheel*, a game in which a chain of boys with joined hands coil round a large boy called the *pin*, so as to form a compact mass, thereafter swaying to and fro shouting the name of the game until all fall in a heap with noisy mirth. W. Also *Row-chow-the-bacca* (NE, N), *Row-chow-tobacco* (Td., N). [§ 68 c.]

ROWAN, *sb.* †1. A sliver of wool as it comes from the card, ready to spin; a rove. NE, C-W; Sibbald. †2. *To cast a rowan*, "to bear an illegitimate child" (Sibbald). [From E. *roving* = 1.]

ROWEN, *sb.* 1. (Collectively.) The roe or spawn of fish. N-C. 2. A single egg or ovum of this. NE, W-S. 3. Hence *Rowener*, a fish (capable of) depositing roe: "She's a guid rowener,"—applied to a salmon. C-W. [med. Sc. *roun*, med. E. *rowne*:—Old N. *hrogn*.]

ROWP (rɒup), *sb.* W. = Roup *sb.*

ROWPIT, *ppl. a.* W. Marked by hoarseness: "A rowpit cough." [From Sc. *rouped* hoarse.]

§RUBBERS, *sb. pl.* G. The disease "scrapie" in sheep. [From E. *rub*.]

RUBIATOR (rubi'atər), *sb.* Rxb., W. A bully; a raging or swearing fellow: "He comes out on me roaring like a rubiator" (Jam.). [med. Sc. *rubeatour* scoundrel. Cf. Ayrshire *rabiator* bully:—Low L. *rabiator* furious man.]

RUFFIE, *sb.* E. The devil. [med. Sc. *ruffy*:—med. E. *ruffin* fiend.]

†RUG-SAW, *sb.* NW. A wide-toothed saw. Also *rugg-saw* (1797 *Statistical Account*, Roxburgh Parish, XIX. 135). [Cf. Sc. *rug* to pull, tear, and Sc. (1578) †*drug-saw*.]

RUIL'T, *past pple.* s. 1. "Sold," "done," had: "He's ruil't."
2. Rooked: (see ROOKER v.). [Cf. Yorks. *rool* to ruffle or rumple (clothes, etc.).]

RUIND (rønd), *sb.* w. A hoarse cough: "A ruind o' a cough."

RUIND, *v.* Rxb., c-w. Also *roond* (Rxb.). *int.* To cough hoarsely, as if with a severe cold. [Cf. REUND v., RUND v.]

RUINDY, *a.* c-w. Hoarse: "A ruindy cough."

RUISE (røs), *sb.* w. Conceit or high opinion: "Hei hes a guid ruise o' his-sel." [= Sc. *roose*:—med. E. *rous*, *ros*:—Old N. *hrós* praise.]

RUISE (rø:z), *v.* G. *tr.* To praise. [Sc. *roose*:—med. E. *rose*(n:—Old N. *hrósa*.)]

RUIT (røt), *sb.* w. A sudden burst of sound. [= med. Sc. *rout*.]

RULLION, *sb.* †1. A rough-spoken person. NW. ‡2. A tatterdemalion; a mean-looking person: "A scabbit rullion" (Jam.). Rxb., NW, s. [Cf. s. Sc. (1824) *raullion*, *rullion* "a rough ill-made animal."]

†RUMBALLIACH, *a.* Rxb. 1. Of weather, etc.: = RAMBALEUGH
a. 1. 2. Quarrelsome, brawling: "A rumballiach wife" (Jam.).

‡RUMMAGE, *sb.* Rxb., NE. A noisy din. [Earlier E. *romage* turmoil.]

‡RUMMAGE, *v.* Rxb., NE, c. *int.* To rage or storm.

RUMMLEGUMPTION, *sb.* {1. Common-sense; gumption. G.}
§2. Commotion; clattering noise: "There was sic a rummlegumption in the pantry." N. [§ 11 A.]

RUMMLEKYTE, *sb.* w. A clumsy, stupid fellow. [Sc. *kyte* abdomen.]

‡RUMMLESHAKIN', *a.* NW, c. Of persons: Loose-jointed; raw-boned. [§ 77. Cf. E. dialect *ramshackling*, Sc. *ramshackled*, rickety, loose.]

RUMMLE-UP, *sb.* c. A medley, confusion: "The procession was a perfec' rummle-up." [Cf. med. E. *rumble* commotion.]

RUMP, *v.* G. *tr.* To pull up violently, especially by the roots: "Rump oot thae weeds." [Cf. earlier Sc. *rump* to plunder.]

RUNCH, *sb.*¹ 1. Wild mustard, *Sinapis arvensis*; also, wild raddish. G. (See CRAP 2, 3.) 2. Yellow *runch*, wild mustard. (1863 Murray in *H.A.S.T.* Aug.) w-s. 3. Rough *runch*, wild radish, *Raphanus Raphanistrum*. (Ibid.) [med. Sc.]

RUNCH, *sb.*² 1. A wrench. G. 2. A tool for turning bolt-heads; a spanner. Rxb., G. [§ 42 B.]

RUNCH, *v.*¹ G. *tr.* To wrench. [§ 42 B.]

§RUNCH, *v.*² G. *int.* To eat or bite avidly: "Runchin' at an aipple." [med. Sc. *runge*, *ronge*:—Old F. *roungier*, *rungier*, *rongier* to gnaw. § 20 C.]

RUND, *v.* Rxb., c, s. *int.* = RUIND v.: "He was still rundin' away."

RUNG, *sb.* {1. A staff or cudgel; a wheel-spoke, etc. G.}

†2. *Rung-wheel*, in a corn-mill, the spoked wheel driven by the cog-wheel. Rxb. [From E. *rung* spoke, cross-bar, etc.]

RUN-TREE, *sb.* NE, S. A large beam, running the length of a cow-stable, placed a little above the heads of the kine, and having the upper ends of the stall posts affixed to it; = RAIVEL-TREE. (The *sole-tree* is the corresponding floor-beam.)

RUNTY, *a.* N. Stunted in growth; ill-grown. [So E. dialect (1807-).]

†RUSK, *a.* NW. Composed of rushes. "A rusk cap:...a phrase still of common use" (Leyden 365). [§ 18 F. Cf. e. Sc. *reesk* a rush.]

†RUSKIE, *sb.* Rxb., N-W. A large, coarse, shady straw hat, especially worn by countrywomen. Cf. BONGRACE. [Perhaps originally made of rushes. Cf. preceding.]

‡SACKETY, *a.* Rxb., NW. Short and thick-set: "A sackety body" (Jam.). [From Sc. *sacket* dumpy person:—med. E. *sacket* bag.]

SACKY, *a.* E. Of persons: Dumpy; = SACKETY.

SAD, *a.* †1. Weighty, cumbrous: (see HAIGLE v. 1). Rxb. 2. Of cakes, bread, etc.: Gone heavy; not risen. N, S. [med. E. *sad* = 1. E. (1688) *sad* = 2.]

SADDEN, *ppl. a.* W. = SAD *a.* 2. [Cf. prec. 2 and E. *sodden* same.]

SADDIT, *past ppl.* 1. Of earth, etc.: Sunk, settled down: "The grave's saddit." G. 2. = SAD *a.* 2. N. [From Sc. *sad* to sink, settle. E. (1627) *sodded* = 2.]

†SADE, *sb.* Any grass-grown surface; the sod: (A. Scott¹ 18, 78; 2 21, 137, 174, 232). [Cf. Old Fr. *sâda*, and § 36 B.]

SAICY (seki), *a.* C-W. Second: "A'm first, ee're saicy." "The reed sandstane skers ner the Saicy Brig on the Jed." [From E. *second*. Cf. Yorks. *secky*. § 8 B.]

SAIN, *sb.* W. A ludicrous object; a "sight": "Sic a sain hei lookit!" [From E. *scene*.]

SAINT, *sb.* †1. *Saint Bullion's Day*, regarded as coincident with St Swithan's Day, 15th July. N, W. 2. *Saint John*, a double hazelnut. E. 3. *Saint Mary*, a triple hazelnut. E. [In 1, for earlier *St Martin of Bullion's Day*, 4th July (O.S.).]

SAIR. G. c. 1. *a.* Sore, aching, trying, etc.: "Sair een, heid, mooth, spot; sair fecht, maister, trouble, wark." Also, "a sair shoor" (w), = a heavy shower. 2. *adv.* Sorely. "Sair wrocht" (= hard worked). 3. Much, very: "Awhow! but hey's sair alert" (Murray 169). "Our lads were sair sweir to strike" (Dibden 86). [med. Sc. *sair*:—A.S. *sár a.*, *sáre adv.*]

SAIRIOUS, *a.* W. Also *serious* (c). Intent on a matter, etc. "A sairious-on worker" (w). [From E. *serious*.]

†SAIRY, *a.* 1. Expressing sorrow or compassion: "A sairy sough" (= sigh). NW. 2. Of persons (§ or dogs): Held in affection: "Sairy man!" (Jam.). Rxb. [med. Sc. *sarie*, etc.:—A.S. *sárig*.]

†SALLIVOOGUE, *v.* s (c. 1870). *int.* To wander about: "He pat the kye oot ti sallivoogue till the hens ramshaikelt the cribs." [Cf. Sc. *sally* to run from side to side.]

SAN'BED. *w.* *San'bed English*, "fine" English as attempted to be spoken by a Borderer, in which Scotch words are unwittingly introduced. [From *Sandbed*, a locality in Hawick.]

SAND, *v.* E. *int.* To disappear among sand with a quick movement: "The eel sandit." (Cf. SANT *v.* 1.)

SANDY, *a.* 1. *Sandy laverock*, the sand-lark. *N, s.* 2. *Sandy-martin*, the sand-martin, *Cotile riparia*. *N-C.* 3. *Sandy-piper*, the common sandpiper. *C.* 4. *Sandy-swallow*, = 2. *NE.*

SANT, *v.* Also *saunt*. 1. *int.* To disappear by a quick or adroit movement: "The ramper-eel made a drummle an' santit." "Jock santit roond the corner." *G. c.* See Appendix I. *G.* 2. To vanish: "A could a swurn A pat ma cutty on the hud, but it's santit!" *N-W.* [s. Sc. (1825) *saunt*, s.e. Sc. (1802) *saint*, = 1.]

SAPPY, *a.* {1. Saturated with moisture: "Sappy grund." *G.*} ‡2. Addicted to drink: "Sappy callan's" (Ruickbie¹ 189). *s.* 3. Hence *Sappies*, wet feet. *E.* [From E. *sap*; med. Sc. *sappie* = 1.]

†SASTER, *sb.* Td. 1. "A pudding composed of meal and minced meat, or of minced hearts and kidneys salted, put into a bag or tripe" (Jam.). Also "*sausters* (puddings of blood)": (Wilkie 69). 2. The stomach-bag or tripe of an animal: "Prov[erb], 'Ye are as stiff as a stappit [= crammed] saster'" (Jam.). [Sc. (1595) *sawster*:—med. n. E. *sawster*, *sawcystre*, etc.:—F. *saucisse* sausage.]

†SAUCHEN, *v.* Rxb. *tr.* "To make supple or pliable" (Jam.). [Cf. n. Sc. *sauchen* lacking energy; weak:—Sc. *saugh* willow.]

SAUCY, *a.* 1. Fastidious as to food or dress. *w.* 2. Proud, conceited, disdainful. *w.* [So earlier E.]

†SAUR (saur), *v.* *w.* *int.* To savour: "Bonaparte...an' invasion Did saur in their wizens like soot" (A. Scott¹ 190). [med. Sc. *sawer*, *sawer*:—E. *savour*.]

SAUT (sat), *sb.* {1. Salt. *G.*} †2. *Saut collop*, any small costly article. *NW.* ‡3. *Saut-fit*, a salt-cellar. *G.* [Sc. (c. 1720) *saut* = 1. Sense 3 from Sc. (1679) *salt-foot*, by error for E. *saltfat*.]

†SAVENDLE, *a.* Rxb., *NE, w.* = SEVENDLE *a.* 2: "Make it [= any work] savendle" (Jam.). "Is the wa' savendle?"

SAY-AWAY, *sb.* 1. Loquacity: "She has a great (or grand) say-away." *G.* 2. A loquacious person. *w.*

SCAB, *sb.* *w-s.* The hemlock (or similar plant).

SCABBIT, *phl. a.* 1. Mean or shabby in appearance; ill-looking. Also *scabbit-lookin'*. *G.* 2. Mean, paltry; of scant measure. *w.* [From E. *scabbed*.]

SCABBLER, *sb.* *G.* A chisel (1½ to 2 inches broad) for dressing stone; a "boaster" or *drove*. [From E. *scabble* to rough-dress stone.]

†SCADDEM, *sb.* Td. An inferior smith: "He's naething but a scaddem" (Jam.). [See next and cf. SCOWDERDOUP.]

SCADDIT ('skadit), *ppl. a.* Also *skadded*. {1. Scalded; also, inflamed or raw. G.} †2. "*Scadded beer or ale*, a drink made of hot beer or ale, with the addition of a little meal" (Jam.). Rxb. †3. *Scaddit whey*, whey boiled on a slow fire, so that the greater part becomes curdy. Rxb., N-C. [From Sc. *scad*, *scaud* to scald.]

SCAFFIE, *sb.* G. {1. A scavenger.} 2. *Scaffie-bucket*, an ash-bucket. [See p. 34, -ie (g).]

SCAIRGIN', *sb.* E, W. The merest covering or scraping as applied with a knife, brush, etc.: "A scairgin' o' butter." [Cf. med. E. *scarche*, *scartch* to scratch.]

SCALES, *sb. pl.* N-C, S. C. Dandruff. [From E. *scales* laminæ of epidermis.]

†SCARG, *v. int.* Of a foal: To romp: "I...scarg'd about, a foal" (A. Scott⁵ 107). [Cf. SKIRG *v.*]

†SCARROW, *sb.* W. The shadow of a hill, etc. [s.w. Sc. (1789); also Dumfries *scairy*, *skerry* shadow. See SKADDOW, and cf. § 13 D.]

†SCARROW, *v.* Rxb. 1. *int.* "To emit a faint light" (Jam.). 2. To shine through the clouds: "The moon...sarrowing" (Jam.).

SCART, *sb.*¹ C. A hermaphrodite sheep; a "scrat." [§ 13 G.]

SCART, *sb.*² G. {1. A scratch.} 2. A mark made (hurriedly) by a pen. [med. Sc. *scart*:—med. E. *scrat* = 1.]

SCART, *v.* {1. *tr.* and *int.* To scratch. G.} §2. = SNIGGLE *v.* C. †3. *tr.* To scratch (the buttons) of another by a downward sweep of the fingers: "To scart one's buttons...: a mode of challenging to battle among boys" (Jam.). Rxb., NE, W. (See HEN *v.* 1.) 4. To scribble (a letter, etc.). G. [med. Sc. *scart*:—med. E. *scrat* = 1.]

SCARTLE, *sb.* †1. A domestic fireside implement for drawing out ashes. N, W. 2. A scraper for a cow-house: "The grape and the skartle" (Riddell II. 202). N.

†SCARTLE, *v.* Rxb., W. *tr.* To scrape together or out by small quantities. [Cf. earlier E. *scrattle* to scratch continuously.]

SCAUR (ska:r), *sb.* G (only in literature or educated speech). = SKER *sb.*¹ [E. (1673) *scar* cliff:—med. E. *scarre*, variant of *skerre* SKER.]

SCHLORE (flo:r), *sb.* N. A long (esp. gossipy) talk. [Cf. SCLORE.]

SCHLORE, *v.* N. *int.* To chat or talk long in a gossipy manner.

†SCHOIR, *v.* Rxb. *tr.* To scold. [See SHOOR *v.*]

SCL-, variant spelling of words in SKL- (q.v.).

†SCLOOF, *a.* Flat: "A person who had scloof-feet" (Wilkie 56). [Cf. SKLUIF, SKLUIFFY.]

†SCLORE, *sb.* Bowden. A verbose, empty talker: "An awfy sclore!" [Cf. SCHLORE.]

†SCOBBIT, *ppl. a.* N, C, S. Worn, threadbare. [Cf. n.e. Sc. (1865) *scabbit* ill-looking, shabby, E. (a. 1687) *shabbed* much worn.]

SCODGE, *sb.* *N, w.* A slavey or drudge: (see REDDMENT). [From SCODGIE.]

SCODGE, *v.* *NE. int.* To work like or as a drudge.

SCODGEBELL, *sb.* *NE, S.* Also *scodgie* (w-s). = CODGEBELL.

[§ 18 B.]

SCODGIE, *sb.* *I.* = SCODGE *sb.* *G.* Also ‡*scodgie lass* (w).
2. A dirty little person. *N.* 3. A coarse apron worn for dirty work.
G. Frequently *scodgie-brat* (N-w), *scoodgie-brat* (c). [Earlier *Sc. scogie*, etc. = *I.*]

SCONE, *sb.* {*I.* A flat round cake baked of flour, etc.; especially a "girdle-cake." *G.*} ‡2. A broad form of "bonnet" formerly worn by men. *N, NW.* 3. *Scone-fittit*, flat-footed. *w.* [med. *E. scone* = *I.*]

SCOOF, *sb.* *Td.* = SCUIF *sb.* 2.

SCOOL, *sb.* and *v.* *N, w-s.* Scowl. [med. *E. scowl.*]

SCOOLY, *a.* *N, w.* *I.* Characterised by a scowl: "A scooly brow."
2. Overshading the face: "A scooly hat." [From SCOOL.]

SCOONGE, *v.* *G. int.* To go or prowl about like or as a dog for food; to "cadge," to purloin food. [= *Sc. (1844) scunge* (later *scounge*).]

SCOPIE, *sb.* *E, c.* A straw hat worn by "bondagers." [From *E. scoop*.]

SCOORIN'-CLOOT, *sb.* *c-w.* A "clout" for washing the floor. [From *E. scour v.*]

SCOOT, *sb.* *N.* A contemptible person; a boaster: "A wundy scoot." [*Sc. (1822).*]

SCOOT, *v.* *G. int.* and *tr.* To squirt (out). [So earlier *Sc. (1805).*]

SCOOTER, *sb.* *I.* A squirt, syringe. *G.* Also *scoot-gun* (N). ‡2. A scattering of money among children waiting outside at a wedding. *NE.* 3. A shooting-tube, or a shooter formed of a hemlock-stem. Frequently *pea-*, *haw-scooter*. *NE.*

†SCOTCH, *sb.* *Rxb.* An ant or emmet.

SCOTCHBOLT, *sb.* *G.* Also *scotchbol* (c), *scotchbald* (w); and *Scotchie* (w). An earwig. [From SCODGEBELL. § 3 A.]

SCOTCH NETTLE. *w.* A white-flowered stingless nettle.

§SCOUB (skaub), *sb.* *NE.* A thatching-rod. [= s.w. *Sc. (1824) scowb*. From *Sc. scob*:—Gaelic *sgolb*.]

†SCOUGE, *sb.* "A sharp singe or touch of burning" (Hilson). [Related to next.]

SCOWDER, *sb.* *w-s.* A scorch or burn.

SCOWDER, *v.* *I. tr.* To scorch, singe, or burn slightly. *w-s.* {Also *scowther* (N, s).} ‡2. *Scowderdoup*, "a ludicrous designation for a smith" (Jam.). *Rxb.* [med. *Sc. scowder* = *I.*]

SCOWF, *sb.* ‡1. A base, mean, or despicable person. *Td., N.* ‡2. A blusterer: "He's naithing but a scowf" (Jam.). *Td.* ‡3. Empty blustering. *Td., NE.* [Cf. earlier *Sc. skuff*, *scoff*, an object of scorn, etc.]

§SCOWF, *v.* *w-s. int.* To steal or 'pinch'; to sponge.

SCOWTHER, *sb.* *s.* A slight shower (*of* rain or snow).

SCOWTHER, *v.* *s. int.* To drizzle. [Cf. *Sc. scowdering* blighting, chilling.]

SCOWTHERIN', *vbl. sb.* *s.* A sprinkling of newly fallen snow.

SCOWTHERY, *a.* *s.* Beginning to rain or snow; threatening such.

SCRAESBROUGH-PEAT, *sb.* *i.* Peat obtained from Scraesbrough moss (Oxnam valley): "Sic shoon... 're waur than ony Scraesbrough peat I ever saw" (1824 W. Wilson *Poems*). †2. Badly-made boots or shoes: "The term... was one very often used in former days by the Jedburgh shoemakers" (*Jethart Worthies* 11).

SCRAFFLE, *sb.* *s.* A scramble; a struggle (of any kind).

SCRAFFLE, *v.* *N, s. int.* To struggle; to scuffle. [*n. E.* (1790).]

SCRAG, *sb.* *NE, W.* Also *scrag-aipple*. = SCROG 1, 2.

§SCRAIGH O' DAY. Also *skraigh o' day*. *Rxb., G.* Daybreak. [Cf. *Sc. scream, skriek o' day*, SKREIGH 3.]

†SCRAN, *sb.* *Rxb.* Energy, ability, or means of effecting something: "I'll blaw them north, as far as Fife, If I had scan" (Hogg 44). [Cf. *Sc. scan* food, victuals, etc.]

SCRAPIE, *sb.* *NE.* A disease in sheep; = SCRATCHIE *sb.* [From *E. scrape v.*]

†SCRAPLE, *sb.* *Rxb., NW.* An instrument for cleaning the kneading-board. [*med. n. E. scrapill* a tool for scraping.]

§SCRATCHIE, *sb.* *G.* A disease in sheep, characterised by their scratching or rubbing themselves overmuch.

SCRECK (*skræk*), *sb.* *NE, C.* A discordant sound, as by geese, etc.; a screech. [Cf. *Forfar skraik*, *E. dialect skrike*.]

SCRECK (*skræk*), *v.* *NE. int.* To emit a discordant sound: "The geese's screckin'." [Cf. *E. scream*, *Old N. skrækja* to screech.]

SCREEDGE, *v.* *N, NW. tr.* To rend or tear (linen, etc.). [*Selkirk* (1825) *screeedge*, from *Sc. screed* same. § 23 A.]

†SCREEK, *sb.* An empty-headed, presumptuous person: "The shallow-minded, self-conceited screek" (*Halliday* 131).

SCREENGE, *v.* *N. int.* To shrink. [Cf. *E. dialect* (1825) *scringe* to cringe.]

†SCRETHY HOLE. ? A burrow: "The todde he came frae the screthye holes" (*Telfer* 44). [Probably from *Scraithy-holes* (a hill-side fox-harbour between Carter Fell and Carlin Tooth):—*Old N. skriða* (= *Norw. skrida, skri'a, skre'a*) landslip.]

SCRIEVE, *sb.* *i.* An abrasion or abrading of the skin. *w.* 2. A grating sound: "A hard a scribe on the wire fence." *w-s.*

†SCRIEVE, *v.*¹ Also *skrieve*. *Rxb., NW. int.* To move or glide swiftly along. [*Sc. scrieve*, ? from *Old N. skrefa* to stride.]

SCRIEVE (*skri:v*), *v.*² *i. tr.* To abrade (the skin, etc.): "A've scriev'd ma knuckles again the dyke." *w.* 2. To scrub (a table, floor, etc.). *NW, w.* 3. To play (a violin, etc.) gratingly. *w.* 4.

int. To work vigorously. w-s. [Cf. n. Sc. (1808) *scrieve*, n. E. (1829) *scrive*, to scratch (wood, etc.).]

SCRIEVER, *sb.* w-s. A vigorous or active worker.

SCRIEVIN', *ppl. a.* w. Vigorous, active: "A scrievin' hizzie."

†SCRIMGER, *sb.* Td., nw. One who is avaricious beyond his needs. [? For E. *cringer*. Cf. § 7 c, and Clydesdale (1882) *scringer* a pryer or sponger.]

SCROG (skrog), *sb.* G. 1. The wild or crab apple. Also *scroggie* (N). 2. *Scrog-aipple*, same. 3. *Scrog-jeely*, jelly made of these. [From med. n. E. (and Sc.) *scrog* stunted bush.]

SCROGGY, *a.* 1. Stunted or dwarfed in growth: "Scroggy bushes" (1851 *Competing Poems* 38). G. 2. That is a "scrog" or crab: "A scroggy aipple." N.

SCROONGE, *v.* N. *tr.* To squeeze or crush (together); to press or compress. [= E. dialect *scrounge*, *scrunge*, ? from E. *scrouge* same.]

‡SCROW, *sb.* N. A heavy shower. [Cf. n. Sc. (1808) *skrow* slight shower.]

SCRUIFF, *sb.* c-w. 1. Scurf; dandruff. 2. Filth, dirt: "Gang an' wesh the scruiiff off eer hands." [E. (1597) *scruff* = 1.]

SCRUIFFY, *a.* c-w. 1. Scurfy. 2. Filthy. 3. Mean, stingy; grasping.

SCRUNT, *sb.* 1. A shrivelled apple, etc. N, c. 2. A person withered, wrinkled, or shrivelled with age: "Withered scrunts" (Halliday 175). c-w. 3. A mean or niggardly person. c-w. [med. Sc. *scrunt* stunted thing.]

SCRUNTIT, *ppl. a.* Also *scrunted*. c-w. Stunted, shrivelled, withered. [Cf. Sw. dialect *skrinta* to be dry, thin, etc.]

SCRUNTY, *a.* G. 1. = SCRUNTIT: "Scruntly thorn" (A. Scott³ 59). 2. Near, mean, niggardly: "A scruntly body." "A scruntly pennyworth o' milk."

SCUD, *v.* 1. *tr.* To propel (a thin flat stone) skipingly across water. NE, s. {2. To slap or drub (a person). G.} [From E. *scud* to move briskly; to dart.]

SCUDDING, *vbl. sb.* 1. The skipping of stones across water. NE, s. 2. *Scuddin'-stane*, a thin flat stone suitable for this; *pl.*, the sport "Ducks and drakes." Rxb., NE, s. {3. A beating or slapping. G.}

SCUDDY, *a.* §1. *Scuddy-nakit*, stark-naked. N. Also *scud-nakit* (N), and *scuddy* (N). †2. *Scuddievaig*, = SCURRYVAIG *sb.* Rxb.

†SCUDLAY, *a.* Adapted for, used when, washing or scrubbing: "She had on her Scudlay brat" (*Jedburgh MS. Session Records* 17 June 1751). [From earlier Sc. *scuddle* to wash, cleanse.]

SCUFF, *sb.* †1. = SCUIF *sb.* 2. Rxb. 2. A blacksmith's "scartle" (q.v.). w. 3. A hasty wipe: "Gie'd a scuff owre." NE, w. [Cf. next and SCUIF *sb.*]

SCUFF, *v.* {1. *tr.* To touch (a person, etc.) lightly in passing; to graze. G.} 2. *int.* To go *past* or pass over in this way. G. 3. *tr.*

To propel or drive (a ball) through the air with the flat of the hand. c. [Sc. (1595) *scuffe* = 1.]

SCUFFIN', *vbl. sb.* 1. The action of SCUFF *v.* G. 2. *Scuffin'-hails*, a boys' street-game, played by two sides, each of which endeavours to "scuff" an indiarubber or paper ball to their "hail" or goal. c.

SCUIF, *sb.* 1. A scoop as used by grocers, etc. w. ‡2. A bat used by boys at tennis, ball, etc. NE. Also *scufe* (Td.). [Cf. SCOOF *sb.*, and Da. *skuffe* shovel.]

‡SCUIT, *v.* Rxb., N. *int.* = SKLUIT *v.*

SCUITTIE-FU', *sb.* w. The fill of a drinking-cup; a "dram": "Hei's gotten a bit scuittie-fu'." [From s. Sc. *skutie* (cf. CUITTIE *sb.*), *scuit*, *scoot* wooden cup.]

‡SCULDUDDERY, *sb.* N, w. Low or obscene talk. Cf. [She can] "trim Sculduddery" (A. Scott¹ 15). [Sc. (1713) *sculduddery* fornication.]

SCULL, *sb.* N, w-s. = SKEEL *sb.* [Sc. (1816).]

SCULT, *sb.* N. A blow with the flat of the hand. [Sc. (1766).]

SCULT, *v.* N. *tr.* To strike with or on the palm of the hand.

SCUM, *sb.* G. A darkening gloom overspreading the sky. [So n.e. E.]

SCUNCHEON, *sb.* †1. A square dole or piece of bread, cheese, etc. Rxb. ‡2. A labourer's forenoon "piece" or snack. N. [Cf. earlier E. *nuncheon* a luncheon.]

SCUR, *v.* N. *int.* = SCURRY *v.* [Cf. E. *scur* to skirr.]

SCURL, *sb.* G; Sibbald. The scab which forms over a wound or sore. [Related to E. *scurf*.]

SCURL, *v.* w-s. *int.* To form scab: "The sair's scurlin'."

SCURRY, *sb.* N-C. A prolonged mark or rut made on somewhat soft ground by a slipping or sliding person's boot.

SCURRY, *v.* N-C. *int.* To make such a mark: "He scurried doon the sker-fit." [E. *scurry* to move rapidly.]

‡SCURRYVAIG, *sb.* Rxb., NE, c. 1. A dirty, ragged vagrant or ne'er-do-well. 2. A scullion; a slovenly person. [med. Sc. *scurre-vage* vagabond.]

SEAM, *sb.* w. 1. A work entrusted to one; a commission, or piece of work. 2. An appointment or "tryst" (as between lovers). [Cf. Sc. *seam* piece of sewing.]

SEED, *v.* Td.; NE, c, s. *int.* Of a cow or mare: To give indications of pregnancy by swelling of the udders: "She'll no be lang o' caavin' now, for I see she's seedin'" (Jam.). [med. E. *sede*, *seed* to produce seed, etc.]

SEED-BIRD, *sb.* NE. One or other species of sea-bird which frequents fields when being ploughed or sown.—"Sea fowls appear here [i.e. Sprouston parish] in great numbers in the spring, about seed-time; they follow the plough, and are thence called *seed-birds*" (1791 *Stat. Acc. Scotl.* 1. 67).

SEEK (*sik*), *a.* 1. Sick; also nauseated. *g.* Frequently "seek an' sorry." 2. Used with adverbial force (= "to a degree of sickness") in *seek-laith* (*g.*), = very loath; ‡*seek-sorry* (*nw, c.*); *seek-staw'd* = overtired of a thing (*NE, c, s.*). [*med. E. seek*:—A.S. *séoc*.]

SEEM, *v.* *w-s. tr.* To look becomingly in: "Div A seem this new bonnet?"

‡SEG, *v. N. tr.* Of sour fruit, etc.: To set (the teeth) on edge: "Slaes segs the teeth." [*s. Sc. (1824) and n.w. E.*]

SEGG, *sb.*¹ *N, s.* The yellow iris or flag, *Iris Pseudacorus*; also, a stalk or flower of this. Often *segg-flower* (-fluir). [*med. E. seg, segg*:—A.S. *secg* sedge.]

‡SEGG, *sb.*² *rare.* Upper Jedwater (*c. 1840*); Sibbald. = BULL-SEGG. [*E. (1788) seg*:—*E. (1600) sagge*.]

SEISSLE, *v.* 1. *int.* To misspend time, as by being unhandy or inactive; to dawdle, dally: "A seisslin' body" (*Jam.*). "Meg's aye seisslin'." *Rxb., N, w.* 2. *tr.* To trifle away or misspend (time). *N, w.* 3. To confuse, disorder, or intermix (different sorts): "He seissl't a' the tickets." *Rxb., N.* [*Cf. n.w. E. sizle* to saunter, loiter.]

SEISSLER ('seislər), *sb.* *Rxb., N, w.* One who dallies or idles; a dawdler.

SEL, *pronoun* and *sb.* 1. Self: "Hei did it his ain sel." "Yin canna dae that yin's sel." "That's duist him; sel first, an' a'budy fer eftir." "Come ti denner eer twae sels." *g.* 2. That and no other: "He cam hyim glaur's sel: duist kiver't frae heid ti fit." "That bass [= door-mat] is duist stoor's sel." "The bairn's been ill-nature's sel the nicht." *g.* ‡3. *The sel o'd, o't*, that identical thing: "The burd hurt the sel o't," etc. (*Murray 197*). *w-s.*

SELDOM, *adv. w.* In scant quantity: "His hair's gey seldom."

SELF CORN, *sb. N, w.* A blackhead. [= *E. (1681) selkhorn*.]

‡SELLIE, *a.* *Rxb., g.* Selfish. [*s. Sc. (1824)*, from *SEL*.]

SENNENT, *sb. g.* Also *sennet* (*N, c.*), *sennen* (*N.*). A sinew: "Bairns tearin' at banes an' sennents" (*Younger 102*). [*med. Sc. senon*, etc.]

SERK, *sb. g. c.* A shirt. [*Old N. serker*, or A.S. *serc*. Cf. *Sc. sark*.]

SERKIN', *sb.* 1. Coarse linen shirting. *w.* 2. Felting used for roofing. *c-w.* [*Sc. sarking*.]

SERVICE, *sb.* "A provincial phrase for labourers, to dig away earth from the foundation of a house, prepare mortar, and assist in rearing scaffolds, carrying stones, joists, &c." (*Douglas 28*): [In erecting new farm-buildings] "most commonly the landlord pays the materials and workmen, and the tenant carries the one, and furnishes meat and service to the other" (*Ibid.*).

SET, *sb.* 1. An act of escorting: "Jock gae'z a set hyim." *g.* 2. A frolic, joke, or do: "Sic a set it was!" *c-w.* 3. = SET-STANE. *Rxb.*

SET, *v.* 1. *tr.* Of dress, actions, etc.: To become or fit (a person). *g.* 2. To escort (a person) to a place. *g.* 3. To make or prepare (dough, etc., for baking). *w.* 4. *int.* To coquet or flirt. *c-w.*

SET-ON, *ppl. phrase*. Td., NW, C-S. Of broth, rice, etc.: Singed in or burnt to the pot, pan, etc.

SET-STANE, *sb. N-C*. A hone for setting a razor, etc.

SETTEN-ON, *ppl. phrase*. Td., C. = SET-ON.

SEUCH, *sb. N*. A furrow. [med. Sc. *seuch*:—med. E. *sough*.]

SEUCH (*sjux*), *v. I. tr.* To cut, trench, or furrow ground. W. 2. To insert (plants, etc.) temporarily in a furrow, so as to keep them fresh. N-W. [med. Sc. Cf. SHEUCH *v.*]

SEVEN (*si:vɪn; si:vɪn*), *a. I.* The number 7. G. ‡2. *Seven Sisters*, the Pleiades. C-S.

‡SEVENDLE (*si'vændl*), *a. I.* Trustworthy, dependable. Rxb., NE. 2. Securely built, placed, or fixed; strong, firm: "Is the scaffold (wa', etc.) sevendle?" NE, W. 3. Thorough: "He got a sevendle weetin' [= soaking]." E. [From Sc. *silvendy*, *solvendy*:—E. (1684) *solvendo* (:—L. *solvēre*) solvent. Cf. SAVENDLE.]

SHABBY, *a. G. c.* Poorly in health. [So n.e. E.]

SHADDIT, *a. s.* Of blood: Coagulated. [Selkirk (1825) *shud* coagulation.]

SHAIKLE, *sb. I.* An icicle. E. 2. = SHOGGLE *sb.*¹ N. [= n. E. *ise-shackle*.]

SHAIRN, *sb. G.* Cow-dung (*cow-shairn*). §Also horse-dung. [Sc. *sharn*:—A.S. *scearn*.]

SHAIRNY, *a. I.* Of the nature of cow-dung; bedaubed with *shairn*. 2. *Shairny fly* (*flei*), a cow-dung fly, as *Scatophaga stercoraria*. N-W.

SHAIRP, *v. I. tr.* To sharpen (anything). G. 2. Hence †*Shairp-ing-corn*, an annual grant of corn to a smith for sharpening farmers' implements (1663, 1666 in *Stitchill Records* 26, 41). 3. *Shairpin'-stane*, a whetstone. C. 4. To rough (a horse) with frost-nails. C-W. [med. Sc. *schairp*:—A.S. *scirpan*.]

SHAKERS, *sb. pl. N*. The quaking-grass. [So earlier E. (1597).]

‡SHAMMEL-SHANKIT, *a. Td., NW*. Having crooked legs. [After earlier E. *shamble-legged*, etc.]

SHAN (*ʃan*), *a. I.* Of bad behaviour: "A shan manishee." E. 2. *Shan gadgee*: see GADGEE 2. NE. 3. Angry; offended: "She was fair shan about it." E, NE. 4. In poor health: "She's gey shan the day." E. 5. Afraid. E. [Cant *shan*, *shâhn* bad. Cf. Sc. (1714) *shan* paltry, etc.]

‡SHAN, *v. int. ?* To protrude the under-jaw: "Auld toothless Nance...girms and laughs, and winks, and shans, Her sugar cleavin'" (Ruickbie² 59). See also SHILE *v.* [Cf. SHAN-MOW'D.]

SHANGIE, *sb. ‡I.* A stick, cleft at one end, for attaching to the tail of a dog, especially in order to frighten it. NE, C; Sibbald. 2. A practical joke. W. 3. An uproar or disturbance. N. [Sc. (1786) *shangan* (:—Gaelic *seangan*) = I.]

‡SHANK, *sb. NE, C-S*. The snout or projecting part of a hill, or a narrow ridge-like offshoot, which slopes down to the level ground. [So Sc. *schank* (1602).]

SHANK, *v.* 1. *tr.* To walk or proceed along: "A shankit every bit o' the road." NE, C-S. 2. To send (*off*), especially on foot: "A'll shank ee off ti service, ye lazy limmer." NE, W-S. [From E. *shank* leg.]

SHANKY PAN. C-S. A pan having a somewhat long handle. [So n.w. E.]

SHAN-MOW'D, *a.* Also *shawn-mow'd.* W. Having a protruding under-jaw. [Cf. SHAN *v.*]

SHANN'D, *ppl. a.* NE. Sorry, disappointed. [From SHAN *a.*]

SHAPE, *sb.* {1. An odd or droll figure; a guy: "Sic a shape she lookit!" G.} 2. A scene, commotion, etc.: "What a shape it was!" C-W. 3. One's ordinary indoor dress: "Ti be in yin's shape." W.

SHAPIN'S, *sb.* C-W. Tailor's or dressmaker's cuttings when making clothes.

SHATH, *sb.* A ploughshare: (Douglas 49). Also *sheath* (Ibid. 49).

SHAUCHLE (ʃaʊxl), *sb.* 1. A shuffling gait. G. 2. An old well-worn slipper, especially for fireside use. N.

SHAUCHLE, *v.* G. *int.* To walk with a shuffling or shambling gait, as with the boots down at the heels. [Sc. (1721) *shochel.*]

SHAUCHLIN', *ppl. a.* 1. = SHAUCHL'T 1. NE, S. 2. Of persons: That shuffles or shambles. G. See Appendix I. H. 3. Of gait, etc.: = SHAUCHL'T 3. N, W.

SHAUCHL'T, *ppl. a.* 1. Of boots: Misshapen or down-heeled; contorted: "Her shauchelt shue" (1866 *S. Counties' Register*, p. vii). N. 2. Wearing such boots; shuffling or shambling in consequence. G. 3. Of gait: Characterised by shuffling. N.

†SHAVIE, *sb.* A shindy: "[The fowls] kick up an awfu' shavie" (Halliday 135). [Cf. Sc. *shavie* a trick.]

†SHAVITER, *sb.* W. A miserly-looking person.

SHEARS, *sb. pl.* {1. Scissors. G.} 2. *The lang shears*, the period of travail: "She's come throw the lang shears." W. 3. The "straps" (socket) of a garden-fork. G.

SHED, *v.* 1. *tr.* To separate or divide (any mixture of sheep): "To shed...lambs from their dams; a pastoral term" (Jam.). Rxb., G. {2. To part (the hair). G.} [med. E. *sched* (= 1-2):—A.S. *scedādan* (= 1).]

SHEELIN', *sb.* NE, W. The husks of grain: (see KILL 4). Usually *pl.* [So Sc. (1597) *scheiling*:—*sheel* to shell.]

SHEEP, *sb.* 1. *Sheep-eik*, = EIK *sb.* Rxb., G. 2. *Sheep-rake*, a sheep-walk. G. 3. *Sheep-rape*, a rope of yarn for securing a sheep's legs on its being clipped. S. 4. *Sheep-ree*, = REE *sb.*² N. †5. *Sheep-root*, = CLOWNS (q.v.); "when turned up by the plough, the sheep greedily feed on it" (Jam.). Rxb. 6. *Sheep-rot*, marsh pennywort. S. †7. *Sheep's cheese*, the root of the dog-grass, *Triticum repens*. Rxb., NE. 8. *Sheep's gowan*, the white clover or trefoil, *Trifolium repens*. W. 9. *Sheep-stell*, a round-walled enclosure for sheltering sheep. G.

†SHETH, *sb.* NE. One of the lighter cross-bars of a harrow. [med. Sc. *scheth* bar.]

SHEUCH, *sb.* 1. A muddy ditch or drain. N-W. 2. A trench or furrow. G. [Sc. (1786) *sheugh*, for earlier SEUCH.]

SHEUCH, *v.* †1. *tr.* = SEUCH *v.* 1: "Sic sheughin pranks we dinna need to fear" (A. Scott² 34). {2. = SEUCH *v.* 2. N-C.}

SHEW, *sb.* 1. A sew; a stitching. C-W. 2. *Shew-up*, the closure or shutting-down of a business, etc. W. [From Sc. *shew* to sew.]

SHILBLEEN, *sb.* Also †*shillableen*. W. A chilblain. [§ 20 D.]

†SHILE, *v.* Also †*sheyle*. S. To make wry faces: "[Fools] shan' an' shile, and leering blink, At povertie" (Halliday 151). [So Galwegian (1824) *shyle*; from Sc. (1725) *shevel* to distort, etc. Cf. med. Sc. *schewill* a., distorted.]

†SHILL, *a.* W. Shrill. [med. E. *shille*:—A.S. *scill*.]

SHILLIN'-SHAKERS, *sb. pl.* G. Also §*shiller-shakers* (W). Quaking-grass. [From SILLER *a.* 3. Cf. § 20 A.]

†SHILLY-WALLY, *sb.* C. Three sheaves shocked without the hood-sheaf, for speedy drying.

SHILMENT, *sb.* G. A frame for laying on an ordinary farm-cart, to increase its carrying capacity. [From Sc. *shelvment*.]

SHILPIT, *a.* Rxb. "Cold and comfortless; ungenial" (Jam.). [From (if not identical with) Sc. *shilpit* pale and sickly-looking.]

†SHIN, *sb.* NE, C, S. The slope of a hill. *Shin-end*, the lower end of such. [Sc. (1817), from E. *shin*.]

SHINE, *v.* C-W. 1. *tr.* To fling or throw: "She shined the ashet doon on the fluir." 2. To slam (a door). [Cf. E. *shy* *v.* = 1.]

SHININ'-GLESS, *sb.* N-W. A piece of mirror as used by youngsters for reflecting. [From E. *shining*; but cf. earlier SYNING-GLASS.]

†SHIRE, *a.* Also †*shyre*. Td. Of measure: Exact, bare: "Shire measure." [med. E. *schir*, etc., complete, perfect:—A.S. *scír* bright.]

SHIRE, *v.* NE. 1. *tr.* To pour off the thinner or lighter part of (any liquid). 2. To shed (surplus corn) from off a measure. [s. Sc. and n. E. *shire*, s. Sc. *share*, = 1.]

SHIRIN'S, *sb.* NE, W-S. Any liquid poured off or out.

SHIRREW, *sb.* N-C. Also †*shirrow* (Rxb.). A field-mouse or shrew. [Cf. § 41 C, and E. (1538) *shyrewwe*.]

†SHIRT, *sb.* "Wild mustard, *Brassica Napus*" (Sibbald).

SHITHER, *v.* E. *int.* To shiver. Hence *Shitherin'-bite* (NE), {also *shiverin'-bite* (N-C)}, = CHITTERIN'-bite.

SHIVE (ʃɛɪv), *sb.* Also *sheive*. G. A slice (of bread, etc.): "A sheive o' curnie-banna" (Smith 4). [So E. dialect.]

SHODDIE, *sb.* N, W. Nursery term for: A baby's shoe.

SHOG-BOG, *sb.* G. Also (short) *shog* (G), *shoog* (S). A quaking morass or bog. [Sc. *shog* shake, jolt.]

†SHOGGLE, *sb.*¹ C-S. A large piece of floating ice. [Cf. s. Sc. and

n.e. E. *shoggle* icicle:—Sc. (1596) *schokle* lump of ice:—med. Sc. *isch schokle*, med. E. *ise-yokel* icicle:—Old N. (*ís-*)*jökull*.]

†SHOGGLE, *sb.*² Rxb. A clot of blood. [? From preceding.]

SHOODER, *sb.* {1. The shoulder.} Also *shooter*. G. 2. *Shooder-boy*, a stout branch carried home on the shoulder for firewood. c. 3. *Shooder-cleek*, the hook on the cart-shaft to which a supporting chain is attached. NE. [§45 E, §17 C. With 2 cf. F. *bois* wood.]

†SHOO-GLED'S-WYLIE, *sb.* Td., w. A children's game in which the "mother" with a string of children (representing a brood of birds) behind, *shoos* or wards off another acting as the *gled* or kite, who endeavours to capture successively the last of the tail. [= s.w. Sc. (1824) *gled wylie*.]

SHOGLY, *a.* N. *Shoogly-bed*, = SHOG-BOG. [See SHUGGLE *v.*]

SHOOR (*ʃu:r*), *sb.* {1. A shower (of rain, etc.). G.} 2. Ludicrously: A flow of tears, especially by a peevish child. w. [med. E. *shour*, *shur*:—A.S. *scúr*. §56 E.]

SHOOR, *v.* w-s. Also *shuir* (w), *shore* (NE). 1. *tr.* To drive (a dog, etc.) off or *away* by shouting. 2. To scold (a child). [med. Sc. *shore* to threaten.]

§SHOOS (*ʃo:z*), *sb. pl.* Also *shoas* (Hogg 84; A. Scott² 122). The refuse of the stems of flax or hemp broken off in "scutching": "Amang the shoos" (A. Scott¹ 17). "A fire of the blazing shoos" (1868 *H.A.S.T.* 7). [Sc. *shows*:—E. *shoves* same.]

SHOOT, *v.* G. Also *shout* (Rxb.). *int.* To give birth; "to be in the act of parturition" (Jam.).

SHOOTIN', *vbl. sb.* 1. Parturition or child-bearing. Also *shuitin'*. G. †2. *Shootin'-cheese*, a cheese presented by the father to the gossips (Wilkie 86).

SHORT-CAIRT. NE, s. A common farm-cart with fixed shafts.

†SHORTS, *sb. pl.* Td., N, c. The refuse of hay, straw, etc. [So in Yorks. dialect.]

SHOT, *sb.* G. 1. A young weaned pig. 2. An ill-grown ewe. (Cf. DRAUGHT EWE.) [Sc. (1598) *shot* = 1.]

SHOUTIN', *vbl. sb.* Rxb., NE. = SHOOTIN' 1: "*Schouting*,...child-bearing" (Sibbald). "Were ye at Becka's shoutin', Sucky?" (Hogg 82).

SHOW-BUIK, *sb.* c-w. A child's picture-book.

†SHRIEGH, *sb.* Rxb. A shriek. [Cf. Sc. (1599) *shraich* and SKREIGH.]

†SHUD, *sb.* 1. A large piece of ice broken off from the main sheet. N, w-s. 2. A large segment or slice of anything, as bread, etc. w. [s. Sc. (1825) *shud* (= 1), related to SHED *v.*]

†SHUGGLE, *sb.* c. = SHOGGLE *sb.*¹

SHUGGLE, *v.* NE. *tr.* To shake. [From E. (1577) *shoggle*:—med. E. *shog* to shake, jolt, etc.]

SHUGGY, *sb.* G. Also *shoogy* (NE), *shuggy-shoo* (E). 1. An act of swinging. 2. A swing (as a swing-rope, etc.)

SHUGGY, *v.* G. Also *shoogy* (NE). *int.* and *tr.* To swing: "Skelpin' blythely along wi' ma airms shuggiein' lowse frae ma oxters" (Smith 3). [Earlier E. *shug* to shog.]

SHUGGY-BOAT, *sb.* G. Also *shoogy-boat* (NE). A swing-boat.

SHUI (fɔː; feɪ), *sb.* 1. A boot, or shoe. G. 2. *Shui-heid*, an upper of a boot. c-w. 3. *Shuin*, boots. G. c. [A.S. *scóh*, *scó*, pl. *scós* (med. E. and Sc. *shoon*).]

SHUIL, *sb.* G. Also *shil* (NE). 1. A labourer's shovel. 2. An act of shovelling. 3. A shuffling gait: "He walks wi' a shuil." [med. Sc. *schule* (Sc. *shool*, *shule*):—med. E. *shovell*:—A.S. *scoft* = 1.]

SHUIL, *v.* 1. *tr.* (and *int.*) To shovel. G. §2. *int.* To walk with a shuffling gait. G. 3. *tr.* To drag (one's feet). G. §4. To traverse shufflingly: "Day efter day I shule the road" (1922 Miss Thomson 42). G. ‡5. *Ti be shuil'd*, to be deprived of all one's marbles or "paips" in play. w. (Cf. SHULOCK *v.*) 6. *Shuil-the-board*, *-buird* (N-w), *Shool-the-board* (Rxb.), a form of the game of draughts, in which he wins who first loses all his men. [med. Sc. *shuil* (Sc. *shool*, *shule*):—med. E. *shovell*.]

SHUIL-FIT, *sb.* N, s. One who walks shufflingly. Hence *Shuilly-fittit*.

SHUIT, *sb.* 1. A shoot, push, thrust. G. 2. *Shuit-thegether*, a hastily-arranged marriage. w.

†SHULOCK, *v.* Rxb. *tr.* To sweep (the stakes) in a game. Hence †*Shulocker*, one who does this. [See SHUIL *v.* 5.]

SHUNDER, *sb.* 1. A cinder. G. 2. Spirits (as put in tea): "She pat a shunder in't." NW, w-s. [§ 20 A.]

SHUNG'D, *past pple.* w. = next: "A'm shung'd." [Cf. next.]

SHUNKER'T, *past pple.* w. That has lost all one's marbles in play; *rooked*: "Ir ee shunker't?" [Cf. Yorks. *shonk'd* (same) and *shonker* to be at an end of one's means.]

†SHURF, *sb.* Rxb., G. Also *shurf* (c). A puny, dwarfish, or insignificant person: "Ye singit-like shurf" (1868 *H.A.S.T.* 32). [Cf. URF, WURF.]

†SHURLING, *sb.* 1. A newly-shorn sheep. Hence *Shurling-skin*, = next. Td. 2. "*Schurling*,...the skin of a sheep that has been lately shorn or clipped" (Sibbald). [med. E. *shorlyng* wool shorn from a sheep.]

SHUTTLE, *sb.* c-w. Also *shottle* (NE). A small drawer in a trunk. [Earlier Sc. (and Devonshire) *shuttle*, *shottle*:—E. *shut* v.]

SHUTTLE-GOBBIT, *a.* E. Having a misshapen mouth.

†SIB, *a.* 1. Related by blood. G. 2. Closely akin to something: "To catch and keep...Seems unco sib to nature" (Riddell 12). w. 3. Bound by ties of affection; friendly. w. [A.S. *sibb* = 1.]

SIC, *a.* {1. Such: "Sic a callant he was!" "Sic maister, sic man." G.} 2. *Sic-an'-sae*, similar; such another. c-w. 3. *Sic-like*, such-like: "Sic an' sic-like." G. [med. Sc. *sic*, *swyk*:—med. E. *swyk*, *swilk*.]

SICC'N (sɪkn), *a.* Also *siccan*. *G.* {1. Such a, such an: "Siccan yin." "Sicc'n nonsense."} 2. Such (followed by *a*, *an*): "Sicc'n a body." "Siccan a like yin tell'd 'er." [med. *Sc. sikkin*:—*Sic* + med. *E. kin* class.]

SICK-LAITH, *a.* *Rxb.*, *N-W.* Very unwilling: "I'll be sick-laith to do 't" (*Jam.*). [See *SEEK a. 2.*]

‡SIDDERNWUD, *sb.* *w.* = SUDDRENWUD *sb.*

SIDLINS, *sb.* *N, C, S.* A sloping piece of ground. [*Sc.* (1808) *sidlings*, *sidelins*, = *E. sidelings*.]

‡SIDLINS, *a.* *s.* Sidelong: "A sidlins look" (*Younger* 98). [From *Sc. sidelins*:—med. *E. sidelings* *adv.*, sideways, etc.]

SIE (si), *adv.* *NE, C-W.* With *advs.* or *adjs.*, = *So*: "Where ha'ee been sie lang?" [From *Sc. sae so*.]

SIEGE, *v.* *w. tr.* To pester or bother (a person), especially with questions or requests: "Thae bairns fair sieged 'im wi' their speerin'." [*E. siege* to besiege.]

‡SIGH (sɪx), *sb.* *Rxb.* "A seer; one who pretends to predict future events" (*Jam.*).

SILE, *sb.* Also *syle*. 1. A couple for supporting a roof: "A pair o' siles" (*Jam.*). *Rxb.* 2. "*Cyle*, the foot, or lower part, of a couple or rafter; synonymous with *spire*" (*Jam.*): "Ye didna ken but syle o' kipple...Might be your fate" (*A. Scott*¹ 22). *Rxb.* Cf. *BOUGAR sb. 2.* 3. A large horizontal beam to the ends of which the lower extremities of the couples are nailed; a tie-beam. *NE.* [med. *n. E. syle* = 1.]

SILE, *v.* 1. *tr.* To strain (milk). *G.* 2. To squirt (water) *through* the teeth. *N.* [med. *E. syle* (*Norw. sile*) = 1.]

SILER, *sb.* *N, w.* A milk-strainer; more usually MILSIE.

SILLER, *a.* 1. Made of, resembling, or like silver. *G.* 2. *Siller Seturday*, the silvery seed-tops of certain wayside or meadow grasses. *w.* 3. *Siller-shakers*, quaking-grass, = JINGLERS. *w-S.* Also *silver shakers* (*N-C, S*), *silver jinglers* (*NE*). [med. *Sc. syller*, *siller*:—*A.S. seolfor*, *silofr* silver.]

SILLY, *a.* †1. In interjectional use, = Regarded with kindness or compassion: "Silly man!" (*Jam.*). *Rxb.* 2. Of persons: In delicate health; poorly, weak. *G.* †3. Good, worthy; "a sense peculiar to Liddesdale" (*Jam.*). *s.* [med. *E. silly* deserving of sympathy (cf. 1).]

SIMMER, *sb.* {1. Summer. *G.*} 2. *Simmer-eild*, of sheep, = that has not been nursed during a particular summer. *s.* [med. *Sc. symmer* = 1.]

SINGIT (sɪŋɪt), *ppl. a.* *N-W.* Stunted in growth; shrivelled, puny. Often in disparaging use, as "ye singit thing"; also, "ye singit-lookin' wasp, shurf," etc. [From *Sc. sing* to singe.]

‡SINGLES, *sb. pl.* *NE, C.* A handful or pleated bunch of gleanings. (Also called *a single*.) [med. *Sc.*]

†SINGLIN'S, *sb. pl.* NW, W-S. Gleaned corn; gleanings.

SINNEN, *sb. N, S.* = SENNENT. [Sc. (1596) *synnoun*.]

SINNY-LEAF, *sb. C.* Also *sunny-leaves* (NE). Senna. [§ 39 B.]

SIRPLE, *v. N, W. int. and tr.* To sip slowly. [n. E. (1781).]

§SISTA, *v. imperative.* Mid- and lower Liddesdale for: Look! See! ["Seest thou!"]

SITFAST, *sb. s.* 1. A hardened piece in a suppuration. 2. An earthfast stone. [After E. (1611) *sit-fast*.]

§SITHE, *sb. NE.* The chive or cive. Usually plural. [E. (1573), by alteration of *cive*, earlier form of "chive."]

†SITTEN-ON, *ppl. phrase.* Rxb., N. = SET-ON.

†SKADDOW, *sb. s.* Shadow: (Sibbald; Riddell *Psalms* xxiii. 4, xlv. 19, etc.). Also *skaddaw* (Riddell *Song* ii. 3, 17, *Matt.* iv. 16). [= s. Sc. (1818-25) *scaddow*:—med. E. *scadewe*:—A.S. *sceadu*.]

SKAIL, *sb.* Also *skale*. Td.; N-W; Sibbald. A thin shallow saucer-like vessel of tin or wood, for skimming the cream off milk. [med. E. *scale* drinking-bowl, balance-pan, etc.]

SKAILIE, *sb. s.* A slate-pencil. [= Sc. (1808) *skailly*, from med. Sc. *scailyie* blue roofing-slate.]

†SKAIL-WATER, *sb.* Rxb. "The water that is let off by a sluice before it reaches the mill, as being in too great quantity for the proper motion of the mill" (Jam.). [From Sc. *skail* to disperse, spill, etc.]

SKAITCH, *sb. I.* A sketch. G. 2. A brief period; a term or spell. W. [§ 37 G.]

†SKAITHIE, *sb.* Also †*skathie*. Rxb. 1. A fence of roped stakes, or of roped bunches of straw, erected outside the door, to ward off or break the force of the wind. 2. A wall of stone or turf, or sometimes of boards, so erected for this purpose.

SKANES (skenz), *sb. pl.* Rxb., W. Dandruff. [Icelandic *skán* skin, thin membrane.]

SKATE, *sb.* Also *skait*. Td., C. A paper kite; a *dragon*. [? From E. *kite*. Cf. § 18 B.]

SKECH (skæx), *v. I. int. and tr.* To seek or endeavour to obtain (a favour, gift, etc.) by craft or wheedling: "A speered...if there was a male o' meat tae be skeched" (Smith 4). W. ‡2. *tr.* To steal or filch (a thing). N, S. [n. Sc. *scaigh* to roam or pry about: to filch.]

SKEECHAN, *sb. C* (c. 1890-). A kind of light treacle-beer.

SKEEL, *sb. E.* A shallow basket for carrying seed from the sack to the sower. [med. Sc. *skeil* (med. n. E. *skele*) wooden bucket, etc.:—Old N. *skjóla* pail.]

SKEELIE, *sb.* {1. A slate-pencil: "Skrauchin' leike a scartin' skeelie on a skuil sklate" (Smith 2). G.} 2. *Quarry-skeelie*, slate-pencil of softish stone found in quarries, cliffs, etc. W. †3. *Skeelie-pen*, a slate-pencil. Rxb., NW. [See SKAILIE *sb.*]

SKELLY, *sb.*¹ *s. C.* The chub, *Cyprinus cephalus*: "Skelly or chub" (1795 *Stat. Acc., Castletown*, XVI. 75).

SKELLY, *sb.*² *G.* A squint; a side-look.

SKELLY, *v.* *G. c. int.* To squint; to look sideways. [Sc. (1816) *skelly* (= Sc. (1776) *scalie*):—Old N. *skelgja* (to come askew), whence Norw. dialect *skjegla* to squint.]

SKELLY, *a.* *G.* Of the eye: Squint, cross. Hence *Skelly-ei'd* (*c-s*), *Skelly-ee'd* (*N*), also *Skellit-ee'd* (*N*).

SKELLY-HANDIT, *a.* *E, w.* Left-handed. [Cf. preceding and SKERRY-HANDIT.]

SKEMMEL, *v.* *I. int.* To walk shamblingly. *Rxb., w-s.* †2. "To climb or walk over slight or loose obstructions" (*Jam.*). *Rxb.* †3. "To climb over rocks or walls" (*Jam.*). *Rxb.* 4. To work or do anything in a clumsy or left-handed fashion. *w.* †5. *tr.* To throw (things) about in a slovenly and careless manner. *Rxb.* [From *E.* (16th c.) *scamble* to scramble; to stumble along.]

SKEMMEL, *a.* *w-s.* Lean and overgrown. [As *sb.* in *w.* Sc. (1825).]

SKEMP, *sb.* *Rxb., G. c.* A scamp, worthless fellow. [§ 34 A.]

SKEMPIE, *sb.* *Rxb., N.* = SKEMP. [Sc. *-ie.*]

SKEP, *sb.* {1. A bee-hive. *G.*} 2. A kind of ladle or scoop for lifting flour, etc. *NE.*

SKER (*skær*), *sb.*¹ †1. A ridge of rock. *Rxb., w.* 2. A precipitous bare bank, especially one left in the red sandstone series by or as by a landslip; a cliff: (see SAICY 2). *Rxb., G. c.* 3. *The red sker*, the gullet or throat: "It's owre the red sker" (said of swallowed food). *c.* [med. *E.* *skerre* rock, crag:—Old N. *sker* a skerry.]

SKER, *sb.*² *N, w.* A mark left on imperfectly-washed clothes.

SKER, *v.* *w. tr.* To mark (clothes, etc.) by faulty washing.

†SKER-HANDIT, *a.* *Rxb., N-w.* = KER-HANDIT. Hence *Skerry-handit*. [§ 18 B.]

†SKEW, *v.*¹ *Rxb., NW. tr.* To take shelter from (rain, etc.): "To skew a shower" (*Jam.*). [Cf. Old F. *eschever*, *eschiver* to avoid an inconvenience; to shun.]

†SKEW *v.*² *s. tr.* To cover (a thatched-house gable) with sods. [Cf. Sc. *skew* line of coping on a gable.]

SKEWL, *sb.* *s.* A turning askew: "Gie the stane a bit skewl." [= *E. skew.*]

SKEWL, *v.* *s.* 1. *tr.* To skew or turn aside (a stone, etc.). 2. *int.* To turn obliquely: "It skewl'd roond." [= *E. skew.*]

SKIDDLE, *v.* *w. int.* To move, rapidly and lightly; to flit away. [So *Yorks. skiddle*. Cf. *E.* (1815) *skid* same.]

SKIFF, *sb.* {1. A slight gust of wind. *N.*} 2. A very thin slice of anything, as bread, cheese, etc. *NE.* [From Sc. (1725) *skiff* to move lightly.]

SKIFT, *sb.* *w.* An imperfect or hurried dust, wipe, or sweep. [Cf. Sc. *skift* light graze, touch, etc.]

SKIFTING, *sb.*¹ *NE, c.* = SKIRVING: "A skifting o' snaw." [Cf. *n.* Sc. *skift* passing shower.]

·SKIFTING, *sb.*² 1. The washboard or skirting-board of an apartment. NE, C, S. 2. *Skifting-board*, = preceding. C-S. [From E. *skirting*.]

SKILT, *v.* W. 1. *int.* To flaunt; to gad *about*. 2. To skip or hop. [Sc. (a. 1689).]

SKINCH, *v.* 1. *tr.* To purloin, KINSH. W. 2. To win (marbles) at play, by hitting several in rapid succession: "Jock's fairly skinchin' thae bools." NE. [E. dialect *skinch* to stint (a person); to be stingy.]

SKINNYFLINT, *sb.* E, C. A skinflint. [So in Yorks. Cf. E. *skinny* stingy.]

SKINNYMALINK, *sb.* G. A thin, slender, or emaciated person.

†SKIPE, *sb.* C, S. A low-born, ill-mannered boy: "Cannigate skipes" (Hilson). [From S. Sc. (1808) *skibe* mean person. § 1 B.]

†SKIRG, *v.* *int.* = SCARG *v.*: "Sin' days I skirg'd about a foal" (A. Scott² 42). [Cf. E. *skirr*.]

SKIRL-NAKIT, *a.* Rxb., G. Stark naked.

SKIRVIN', *sb.* 1. A mere sprinkling of (new-fallen) snow. G. 2. = SCAIRGIN' *sb.*: "A mere skirvin' o' butter." C-W. 3. A piece abraded off: "Duist the least bit skirvin' o' skin." C-S. [Cf. N. Sc. (1808) *scrufan*, *scroofan* thin covering of ice. N.E. Sc. *scriffan* = 1; Stirling *scriffin* = 2.]

SKITE, *sb.* §1. An act of slipping or sliding. G. {2. A sudden buffet or blow, esp. one delivered sidewise, and so as to glance off. G.}

SKITE, *v.* {1. *int.* To slide suddenly on a slippery surface: "Ma feet skitit on the ice." G. C. 2. To fly off in a slanting direction: "The hail skitit off the ruif." G.} §3. *tr.* To slip, slide, or glance off (a surface): "He strack at iz wi' his nibbie, but it duist skitit ma shooder." G. 4. To cause (a stone) to skip over a still surface of water: "The callants were skitin' skleff stanes across the pownd." G. [Sc. (1721) *skyt* to move quickly, especially obliquely.]

†SKIVET, *sb.*¹ Rxb. "An instrument for mending the fire in a smith's forge" (Jam.). [Cf. Aberdeen (1825) *scuffet* (= SCUFF *sb.* 2).]

†SKIVET, *sb.*² S. A sharp blow.

SKLASP, *sb.* NW, W. Also *sclasp* (Rxb.). A clasp or claspings.

SKLASP, *v.* NW, W. Also *sclasp* (Rxb.). *tr.* To clasp (anything).

SKLATCH, *sb.* C-W. C. A slapping blow, as with the open palm: "A sklatch i' the jaw." [Cf. SLATCH *sb.*]

SKLATCH, *v.*¹ C-W. C. To hit or slap with a loud smacking sound, as by the hand, etc.: "A'll sklatch eer lugs." [Cf. SLATCH *sb.*]

SKLATCH, *v.*² N-W. *tr.* To bedaub: "He sklatch't the wa' wi' glaur." N-W. [Cf. CLATCH *v.*]

SKLATE, *sb.* Also *sclate*. G. C. {1. A slate.} 2. Slate collectively: "Lime and sclate" (Riddell 36). [med. Sc. *sclate*:—Old F. *esclate*.]

SKLATE, *v.* Also *sclate*. G. C. *tr.* To cover with slates. [Earlier E. *sclate*, Sc. (1637) *skleat*.]

SKLATER, *sb.* G. c. 1. A slater. 2. The sow-bug. [med. E. (and Sc.) *sclater* = 1.]

SKLEFF, *a.* Also *scleff*. 1. Of a dish: Shallow. N-W; Sibbald. 2. Flat (and occasionally connoting thinness): "As skleff as a sklate" (or "as a pancake"). "Skleff grund." G. 3. Hence "On the skleff," = on flat or level ground. G. 4. Of the feet: Flat; *plane-soled*. Hence *Skleff-fittit*. Rxb., G. †5. Of persons: Lean, thin: "She's gey skleff." Rxb., w-s. 6. Equal; even; level: "Oo're skleff now"—said when two opposing parties become quits after various gains and losses. w. 7. "That's skleff!"—the concluding emphatic words of one speaking his or her mind on a subject. w. [n.e. E. *sclafe* = 1.]

SKLEFFIE, *sb.* N. A flat thin stone, such as boys use for skimming across water. [From preceding. Cf. CLEFFIE.]

SKLENT, *sb.* and *v. int.* G. Slope; slant. [So earlier Sc. *sclent*, *sklent*.]

SKLESP, variant of SCLASP *sb.* and *v.* NW, w.

SKLICE, *sb.* Also *sclice*. N-w. A slice (of bread, etc.). [med. E. *sklice*, *sclice*:—Old F. *eschlice* splinter.]

SKLICE, *v.* Also *sclice*. N-w. *tr.* To slice (anything). [med. E. *sclice*:—Old F. *eschlicer* to splinter.]

SKLIDDER, *sb.* Also *sclider*. 1. A slide, or sliding movement. w. 2. One of a large number of loose stones, especially as disintegrated on a hill-side. (Usually plural.) "He threw a skliddier at 'im." N. 3. *pl.* A slope, or part of it, covered with such. N. (Also Murray 122.) [Cf. next.]

SKLIDDER, *v.* Also *sclider*. Td.; N, w. *int.* To slide or slip, to slide on ice, etc. [See SLIDDER.]

SKLIDDERY, *a.* c-s. Slippery: "Let thair waye be mirk an' sklydderie" (Riddell *Psalm* xxxv. 6).

SKLITHER, *sb.* 1. = SKLIDDER *sb.* 1. w. 2, 3. = SKLIDDER *sb.* 2, 3. NE, S. [Sc. *schlither* (= 2-3):—SKLIDDER *sb.*]

SKLITHER, *v.* Also *schlither*. Td., N, w-s. *int.* = SKLIDDER *v.* [med. E. *sklyther*:—SLIDDER *v.*]

SKLITHERY, *a.* c-s. That slides or causes sliding; apt to slide: "Sklithery stanes" (= SLIDDER *sb.* 2).

SKLUFF, *sb.* NE, C. A buffet or blow.

SKLUIF, *sb.* 1. A worn-out shoe used as a slipper. w-s. 2. A dull heavy tread, especially when caused by shuffling feet. w-s. 3. A blow with or as with a flat surface; a buffet. N, C, S. 4. An easy-going, untidy person. s. [= n.e. Sc. (1866) *sklouff*.]

SKLUIF, *v.* 1. *int.* To walk heavily and shufflingly. c-s. 2. *tr.* To strike with a dull heavy blow. N. [s. Sc. (1825) *sklufe* = 1.]

SKLUIFFY, *a.* *Skluiffy-feet*: (a) The feet of one who shuffles in walking; hence derisively, one who does this. NE, C. (b) Flat-feet, splay-feet. w.

SKLUIISH, *sb.* and *v. int.* w-s. = SLUIISH *sb.* and *v.*

SKLUIT, *sb. n.* A heavy shuffling tread; = SKLUIF *sb. 2.*

SKLUIT, *v. n, w-s.* Also *schuit* (Rxb.). *int.* To scuff or walk in a clumsy shuffling manner, especially with the toes turned out.

SKLY, *sb.* Also *scly. g.* 1. A sliding, especially on ice. 2. A slide on the ice. [s.w. Sc. (1824) *scly, scloy*:—Dumfries (1808) *sklyre*. Cf. next and SLY *sb.*]

SKLY, *v.* Also *scly. g*; Sibbald. *int.* To slide. [Lothian (1808) *skloy*, = Lothian and Dumfries *sklyre*. Cf. Sw. *slira* to slide, slip, and SLY *v.*]

†SKRAKLING, *ppl. a.* Emitting strident sounds: "Skrakling tongues...Like wyld geese" (Telfer 69). [Cf. E. dialect *scrak, scrawk* to scream.]

SKREIGH (*skriç*), *sb.* Also *screigh, scrich.* {1. A shriek. *g.*} ‡2. Humorously: *Skreigh-o'-laverocks* [*i.e.* larks], = next. 3. *Skreigh-o'-day* (*g*), *scrich-o'-day* (*w*), daybreak. Also (short) *skreigh* (*w*). [Sc. (1614) *skreigh* (= 1), whence 3 by alteration of earlier E. *creek, skreek*.]

SKRINK, *sb. w.* 1. A shrivelled, peevish person (especially a female). 2. A despicable fellow. [Cf. next and Sw. *skrynka* a wrinkle.]

SKRINK, *v. w. int.* To shrink. [§ 18 F.]

SKRINKIT, *ppl. a. w*; Sibbald. Wrinkled, shrivelled.

SKRINKY, *a.* Wrinkled: "A skrinky face." Td.; E, w; Sibbald. Hence *Skrinky-faced*. Td., w.

†SKUTE, *v.* Rxb. *int.* = SCUIT *v.*, SKLUIT *v.*

SKYBALD ('*skgibəld*), *sb.* Rxb., w. Also *skybalt* (*w*), *skeibalt* (Sibbald), †*skebel* (Rxb.). A mean, worthless, or contemptible person. [med. Sc. *schybold, skaybell, skybell*; Sc. (1728) *skybald*.]

§SKY-LAVEROCK, *sb. NE.* (Also Swainson 92.) The skylark.

SLABBER, *v. NW. tr.* To put on (paint) messily. [E. (c. 1575) *slabber* to beslobber, make dirty.]

SLACK, *sb.* 1. An opening, hollow, or pass between hills. *g.* ‡2. A gap or opening in a cloud: (Telfer 69). ‡3. A bog or morass. Ld., N, w. [med. Sc. and n. E. *slak* (= 1):—Old N. *slakki*.]

†SLAGG, *sb. N, w*; Sibbald (s.v. *Slogg*). A slough or quagmire. [Cf. Sc. (1824-5) *slag* moist, and Old N. *slag* wet, dampness.]

SLAIGER, *v.* 1. *int.* To walk weariedly or laggingly: (see SLORPIN' 4). NW, w. 2. To walk or waddle in mud, etc.; to work, play, etc., with or among mud. Rxb.; N, w-s; Sibbald. [E. (1622) *slagger* = 1.]

†SLAIN, *sb.*¹ Also *slane*. Rxb. A wooded ravine, or rugged slope.

†SLAIN, *sb.*² E. Blight or smut in grain. [n. E. (1703).]

SLAIP, *a.* Also *slape.* ‡1. Slippery. *s.* ‡2. Deceitful, crafty: "She's a slaip yin, thon." *s.* ‡3. *Slaip-mou'd*, ? smooth-spoken: "Fortune,...Aul' slaip-mou'd luck [=elderly woman]" (Halliday 119). [E. (1671) *slape*:—Old N. *sleipr* = 1; med. n. E. *slape* = 2.]

†SLAIPIE, *sb.* Also *slapie*. Rxb. "A mean fellow; a plate-licker" (Jam.). [Cf. preceding and next.]

†SLAIPY, *a.* Deceitful; = SLAIP *a.* 2: "Thou rows thy fibber [= fibbing tongue] i' thy slaipie cheek" (Halliday 148). [So n. E.]

SLAIRG, *sb.* G. A smeary mark; a viscid or smeary mess.

SLAIRG, *v.* G. *tr.* To smear or bedaub (anything); to put on (paint, paste, etc.) smearily. [Sc. (1776) *slairg*, (1728) *slerg*. Cf. G. dialect *schlorgen*, *schlergen*.]

SLAIRK, *v.* NE, S. *int.* and *tr.* = SLORK *v.* 1, 2. [= Dumfries (1825) *slerk*.]

SLAISTER, *sb.* {1. A sloppy mess. G.} 2. One who makes such; a slovenly, dirty worker; a slut. Rxb., G. [Sc. (c. 1770) *slaister* = 1.]

SLAISTER, *v.* {1. *int.* To make a sloppy mess; to do anything sloppily. G. 2. *tr.* To bedaub or bespatter. G.} 3. Hence *Slaister-kyte*, (*a*) A messer, sloven, or slut. c. (*b*) One who eats greedily and messily. Rxb., NE, c. 4. *Slaister-pokes*, = 3 (*a*). w. [Sc. (17th c.) *slaister* = 1-2. Sc. *kyte* = stomach.]

†SLAIT, *a.* Rxb. Slovenly and dirty. [Cf. SLATE *sb.*]

SLAKE, *sb.* †1. A smear or smearing of oil, etc.: "Soupling slakes of oil" (A. Scott¹ 145). 2. A habitual drunkard. N, NW. 3. A gourmand. w. [Sc. (1721) *slake* (= 1): see next.]

SLAKE, *v.* 1. *tr.* To lick (clean, or up) with the tongue. w. 2. To bedaub or besmear. NE, S. [med. Sc. *slaik*:—Old N. *sleikja* = 1. Sc. (1808) *slaik* = 2.]

SLAP (slap), *sb.* N-C. An opening in a wall, hedge, etc. [med. Sc.]

SLAP, *v.* NE, c. *tr.* To break an opening in (a wall, etc.). [med. Sc.]

SLATCH, *sb.*¹ C-W. A slapping blow; a slap. [E. (1611) *slat*. Cf. § 20 B.]

SLATCH, *sb.*² 1. A messy worker; a slattern. N, W-S. 2. A mire or *dub*: "A glaury slatch." w. [Cf. CLATCH *sb.*²]

SLATCH, *v.*¹ c. c. *tr.* To slap resoundingly: "A'll slatch eer jaw." [Cf. E. (1587) *slat* to beat, strike. § 20 B.]

SLATCH, *v.*² 1. *int.* To dabble or potter among mud. NE, W-S. 2. To move heavily (as along a muddy road). NE. 3. *tr.* To smear or overlay: "He slatched the wa' wi' glaur." N, W. [Cf. CLATCH *v.*]

†SLATE, *sb.* A sloven or slut: "The blether-lipped drunken slate!" (Hogg 74). [So Sc. (1715). Cf. SLAIT *a.*]

SLATER, *sb.* N-W. The sow-bug; = SKLATER 2.

SLEEK, *v.* N, c. c. *int.* *Ti sleek in*, to fawn or curry favour (*wi'* a person). [From Sc. *sleek* to flatter (a person).]

SLEEKIE, *sb.* c. c. A servile flatterer; a fawner.

SLEEKY, *a.* Rxb., G. Also †*sleekit* (N). That curries favour; fawning. [= med. Sc. *slekit*.]

SLEEPERY, *a.* G. Sleepy; drowsy. [E. (1535) *sleepery*. Cf. med. Low G. *sleperich*, Dutch *slaperig*, etc.]

SLEESH, *sb.* N-C. A lash or crack with a whip.

SLEESH, *v.* 1. *tr.* To slash or lash, with or as with a whip. *N-W.*
2. To crack (a whip). *c.* [Cf. CLEESH.]

†SLEGGY, *a.* Unctuously smooth: "The wurd's o' his mooth wer mair saft an' slegie [*sic*] nor butter" (Riddell *Ps.* lv. 21). [Cf. SLIGGY.]

SLICHT, *v.* *c-w.* *tr.* To jilt (a lover). [Cf. E. *slight*.]

SLIDDER, *sb.* 1. An ice-slide. *w.* 2. = SKLIDDER *sb.* 2. *NE.*
3. = SKLIDDER *sb.* 3: "Wearing his corduroys, up trees and down 'slidders'" (Aird 176). *NE.* [From E. *slidder* to slide, slip:—A.S. *slid(e)rian*.]

SLIDDERUM, *sb.* *w-s.* A smooth-tongued hypocrite. Also as *a.*, = wheedling.

SLIDDERY, *a.* *NE, c-w.* Slippery; = SKLIDDERY *a.*

SLIDLY ('slidli), *adv.* *E, w-s.* Slyly, cunningly: "Slee an' slidly" (Riddell *Psalm* cv. 25). [From Sc. (1719) *slid sly*.]

†SLIGGY, *a.* Insinuating; plausible: "The serpent's sliggy tongue,...When he did Eve beguile" (A. Scott¹ 83). [Cf. SLEGGY and E. *slick* plausible.]

SLING, *sb.* *G.* A walk demanding vigorous stepping or striding: "He had a ferr road ta gang....It's a lang sling" (1894 *B.N.C.P.* 177: a Rulewater anecdote). [From Sc. *sling* to go with swinging strides.]

SLIP, *sb.* *c-w.* A measure=12 "cuts": "A slipo' yairn." [E. (1647).]

SLIPSHOD, *adv.* *N-w.* With boots on but unlaced. [After E. *slipshod* wearing very loose or down-at-heels boots.]

§SLIRP, *v.* *N. int.* = SLORP *v.* 1. [= *n.e. E.* (1885) *slirp*. Cf. E. (1648) *slurp* (= Dutch *slurpen*, Fr. *slurpe*, Norw. *slurpa*).]

SLITE, *sb.* Also *slyte*. *Rxb., G.* The ripping up a sewn article, etc.

SLITE (slgit), *v.* *Rxb., G.* Also *slyte*. Past t. *slate*; past pple. *slitten*. *G. tr.* To rip up (anything sewed, etc.); to slit. [med. E. *slite* (A.S. *slitan*, Old N. *slita*).]

SLITHER, *sb.* *w.* = SKLIDDER *sb.* 1. [From SLIDDER *sb.* § 17 *c.*]

SLIVE, *sb.* *N.* A thin slice cut from anything. [E. (1577).]

SLIVE, *v.* *E. tr.* To cut a thin slice from. [med. E. *slyve* to cleave.]

†SLIVER, *sb.* *N.* Either of the top and bottom horizontal pieces of a cart's tail-board. [So in *n. E.*]

†SLOAN, *sb.* *Rxb., N. rare.* A rallying or scolding match. [Sc. (Scott) *sloan*, *n. E.* *slon*, snub, reproof.]

†SLOAT, *sb.* *Rxb., N, c.* A voracious fellow; a gourmand. [Cf. Galloway (1824) *sloat* to drink heavily.]

†SLOATCH, *sb.* Also †*slotch*. *Rxb., G.* An indolent fellow; a lazy person. [*s. Sc.* and *n. E.* *slotch*, = Selkirk (1825) *slodge*.]

SLOATCH, *v.* Also *slotch*. *Rxb., G. int.* To go about in a lazy, slovenly manner; to slouch. [As preceding.]

SLOBBER, *v.* 1. *int.* To blubber, sob. *nw, c.* 2. To boil throbblingly. *nw, w.* [From E. dialect *slobber* to sob, slop, slaver.]

†SLOCHAN (sloxn), *sb.* *Rxb.* "A lubberly sort of fellow" (Jam.). [Cf. SLUCHEN.]

‡SLOGGER, *sb.* *N.* A dirtily or untidily dressed person. [See next.]

‡SLOGGERIN', *ppl. a.* *Rxb., N.* Wearing dirty or slovenly attire: "A sloggerin' hash" (*Jam.*). [*n. E.* (1825) *slogger* to hang loosely; *med. Sc.* *loggerand* loosely built.]

‡SLOGY, *a.* *Rxb., NE. rare.* 1. Short for 2. 2. *Slogy riddle*, a wide-meshed riddle, as for riddling onions, etc. [So in *Ettrick Forest* (1818).]

‡SLOOP, *v.* *Rxb., NE. int.* To descend in an oblique direction: "To sloop down" (*Jam.*). [Cf. *rare E.* (17th c.) *sloop* to slope.]

SLORK, *sb.* *NW, C, S.* A disagreeable sucking noise (as) when taking liquid food.

SLORK, *v.* 1. *int.* To sup or swallow liquid food with a disagreeable sucking sound. *N-C, S.* 2. = CHORK *v.* 1: "Ma buits were juist slorkin'." *N, NW.* 3. *tr.* To take (spoon-food) by "slorping." *N-C, S.* [Cf. next and SLAIRK.]

SLORP, *sb.* ‡1. A spoonful of liquid taken hastily with a "slorping" sound. *Rxb., G.* 2. An act of taking liquid food in this way. *G.* 3. = SLORK *sb.*: "He drain'd the brose-bowl wi' sic a slorp." *G.*

SLORP, *v.* 1. *int.* To make a disagreeable sucking sound when sipping spoon-food, etc. Hence *tr.*, to sup or take (food) coarsely and greedily. *G; Sibbald.* ‡2. *Ti slorp an' greet*, to sob convulsively. *Rxb., C-S.* [Cf. *Fl.* and *Dutch* *slorpen* (= 1), and *SLIRP v.*]

SLORPIN', *ppl. a.* ‡1. Untidy. *Slorping hussie*, "a girl who is sluggishly dressed" (*Sibbald*). 2. Of persons: That sips noisily. *G.* 3. Of sounds: Of the nature of a loud sip. *G.* 4. Causing or emitting a squeaking sound: "Wi' slorpin' feet, I platch an' slaiger hame" (*Rulewater poem in Border Mag.* 1904, p. 140).

SLOTTER, *sb.* 1. One who works sloppily. *N.* 2. The act of working, eating, or walking in a slatternly way. *NE, C.* 3. One who sips noisily when taking food. *N.* 4. = SLORK *sb.* *Rxb., N.* ‡5. *Slotterhodge*, an uncouth, slovenly person (= *E.* "hodge"), who eats in a slatternly manner. *Rxb.*

SLOTTER, *v.* *Rxb., Td., N-W.* Also ‡*slouter* (*NE*). *int.* To take (especially liquid food) sloppily or with a loud sipping sound. [From *med. Sc.* *slotter* to be slothful or slovenly.]

‡SLOUAN, *sb.* Also ‡*sluan.* *Rxb.; Sibbald.* A bloodhound.

‡SLOUGHEN ('slauxən), *sb.* *NE, N.* A gourmand or glutton. [*SLOWAN* 2. § 25 B.]

SLOUM (slaum), *sb.* *Rxb., N.* Green scum on stagnant pools.

SLOUNGE, *sb.* Also *sloonge, slunge.* 1. A sneaking, skulking, or lounging person. *Rxb., N-C, S.* 2. A greedy person or animal usually prying about to obtain or pilfer food: "A great slounge for his guts" (*Jam.*). *Rxb., G.*

SLOUNGE, *v.* Also *sloonge.* 1. *int.* To lounge idly or indolently.

c, s. 2. To hang or pry about in expectation of food. nw, c. [Sc. (1680) *slunge* to move slouchingly. Cf. E. *lounge*, and § 18 B.]

†SLOUPE, *sb.* "A silly person" (Leyden 372).

SLOWAN, *sb.* †1. A sloven. Rxb., c-w. 2. A greedy gourmand. c-s. [§ 27 H.]

‡SLOW-THOOMS, *sb.* nw, c. Also ‡*slow-thumbs* (Td.). One who works or moves slowly.

‡SLUBBER, *sb.* Also ‡*slobber*. Td., NE. Half-twined or badly twined woollen thread; slubbing. [From E. *slub* v.]

SLUCHEN (slaxn), *sb.* NE, N, S. Also *slugban* (Rxb.). An idle or lazy person; a ne'er-do-well: "Or ca' me sluchun" (Halliday 91). [Cf. SLOUGHEN and SLOWAN.]

†SLUCKEN, *ppl. a.* Td., NE. = SLUNKEN. [§ 8 B.]

SLUIGGER, *sb.* w. A sluggard. [§ 4 C, § 48 F.]

SLUIGGER, *v.* w. *int.* To act the sluggard.

SLUISH, *sb.* w. 1. A heavy awkward person. §2. A shuffling gait.

SLUISH, *v.* g. *int.* To walk with shuffling or dragging footsteps, as if weary or careless: "Jock cam sluishin' along the cassa." [Cf. n. E. *slush* to walk through mud, etc.; and SKLUISH.]

†SLUIST, *sb.* Td. = SLUISH *sb.* 1. [= Aberdeen *shluist*.]

SLUITTER, *sb.* 1. SLOTTER *sb.* 1. NE, c-s. 2. = SLOTTER *sb.* 3. NE. 3, 4. = SLOTTER *sb.* 2, 4. w. 5. Semi-liquid messy matter; puddle; a sloppy mess on a table, etc. w-s.

SLUITTER, *v.* 1. *int.* = SLOTTER *v.* w. 2. To do anything in a messy or sloppy manner. NE, w-s. 3. To walk in a slovenly manner. NE, w.

SLUITTERY, *a.* w-s. Of the nature of puddle; sloppy, messy.

SLUMP, *sb.* †1. The plop of an object as when falling into a hole, water, etc. Rxb., nw. ‡2. A marsh or bog. N.

SLUMP, *v.* Rxb., g. *int.* To sink through ice (or ice-covered snow), which suddenly yields to the tread. [From E. *slump* to sink into a bog, etc.]

SLUMPY, *a.* †1. Marshy, swampy. Rxb., nw. §2. Of ice, etc.: Apt to give way to a person's tread. G.

SLUNGE, *sb.* c. A plunge; a dashing in or splashing with water.

SLUNGE, *v.* c. Also *sloonge* (N). *int.* To plunge; to wash with copious water. [s. Sc. (1790). Cf. E. *plunge*.]

SLUNK, *sb.* †1. "The veal of a calf cut out of the mother" (Jam.). Td. ‡2. The veal of a badly nourished calf. Also ‡*slunk veal*. c. [Sc. (1808) *slink* = 1.]

‡SLUNKEN, *ppl. a.* Td., NE. Having a very lank and empty appearance, as a jaded horse. [Da. *slunken* lank, lean.]

†SLUSHRY, *a.* Weak, sloppy: "The cook o' slushrie...stews" (Halliday 144). [Cf. E. *slushy* and § 13 A.]

†SLUTCH, *sb.* Rxb. A hanger-on; a parasite. [See SLOATCH.]

SLUTHER, *sb.* w. Also *slither* (E). A slut. [= Dutch *slodder*.]

‡SLUTHER, *v.* NE, W-S. *tr.* To gulp or swallow (food) noisily. [E. dialect *sluther* to gulp down.]

SLUTTER, *v.* I. = SLUITTER *v.* I. N. 2. = SLUITTER *v.* 2. N-C.

SLUTTERY, *a.* C, S. Sluttish, slovenly.

SLY, *sb.* and *v. int.* G. C. Slide; = SKLY.

‡SLYPE, *v.* Rxb., N, W. I. *tr.* To slip or strip off (the barbs of a feather or quill, a twig from a tree, etc.). 2. To make (a leech) part with the blood by gentle downward pressure. [med. E. *slype* to strip, peel, skin.]

‡SLYPIES, *sb. pl.* Rxb. "Roasted pease, eaten with butter" (Jam.).

‡SMAIK, *sb. N.* A rascal, a mean fellow. [med. Sc.]

SMAIRG, *v.* I. *tr.* To bedaub, besmear, smudge: "Wi' soot an' grease...smairgit black" (A. Scott⁴ 39). "Theye smaairg iniquitie apon me" (Riddell *Ps.* lv. 3). Rxb., G. 2. To smear (sheep). Rxb., W. [Cf. SMERG *v.*]

SMALLY, *a.* G. Under-sized; small: "A smally bairn," etc.

SMATTER, *sb.* W-S. *pl.* Small pieces; smithereens: "Hei broke it inti smatters." [Sc. (1766).]

SMATTER, *v.* W. *tr.* To break into fragments: "The pane he smattered wi' a pelt" (Riddell I. 4).

‡SMEEG, *sb.* Rxb. A kiss. [= E. dialect *smudge*.]

SMEEK, *v.* †I. *int.* = SMUIK *v.* I. NW. 2. = SMUIK *v.* 2. N, NW. 3. = SMUIK *v.* 3. N. 4. = SMUIK *v.* 4. N. ‡5. To tarnish (as) by smoke or smoking: "Tho' her fair iv'ry teeth thou [= tobacco] smeeks" (A. Scott¹ 31). "An inside smeekit like a chumlie." E. [med. E. *smeke*:—A.S. *sméocan*.]

SMEEKY, *a.* †I. Accompanied by smoke: "Smeekie flame" (A. Scott¹ 144). ‡2. Of smells: Suggestive of smoke. N, NW. [med. Sc. *smeikie* emitting smoke.]

SMERG, *v.* Rxb., N. *tr.* = SMAIRG *v.* I, 2.

SMIRN, *sb.* W. A smug, officious person, especially one of insignificant appearance.

SMIZZLE, *v.* W-S. *int.* To drizzle: "It's smizzlin' on o' rain." [From E. dialect *mizzle*, by erroneous analysis of *it's mizzlin'*.]

§SMOCH (smox), *sb.* Rxb., NE, W-S. A stifling smoke, such as arises on burning wet rotten wood. [§ 25 C. Cf. Aberdeen *smeuch* smoke.]

§SMOCH, *v.* Rxb., NE, S. *int.* To emit such a stifling smoke. [= Banff *smeuch*.]

SMOOCH (smutf), *v.* NE. *int.* and *tr.* To pilfer or purloin. [E. (1826) *smouch*.]

‡SMOOK, *v.* Td. *tr.* = SMUIK *v.* 3. [E. (1570) *smooke*.]

SMOOL, *v.* N. Also *smuil* (W). Of a child: To snuggle or nestle: "What wi' that an' the bairn smooling in at me [= its mother]" (Dibdin 83). [Sc. (1825) *smule in* (to curry favour):—*mule* MUIL.]

SMOUCH, *sb.* Also *smowch*. NE. = SMOCH *sb.* [§ 62.]

†SMOWE, *v. int.* To stink: "My wuunds smowe" (Riddell *Ps.* xxxviii. 5).

SMUDGE, *sb.* Rxb., G. A slight indication of a laugh: "A smudge o' a laugh" (Jam.).

SMUDGE, *v.* Rxb., G. *int.* To laugh in a suppressed, concealed, or quiet manner. [s. Sc. (1784), *smudge*, related to Middle High G. *smutzen*, *smotzen* (G. dialect *schmutzen*), to smirk, smile.]

SMUGGLE, *sb.* N, C-W. In handball, a scrimmage or struggle for possession of the ball, held by one or more in the centre of the throng. [Cf. next.]

SMUGGLE, *v.* 1. *tr.* To effect the secret disappearance of (a handball) from a "smuggle"; to obtain in this way, with a view to "hailing" it. N, C-W. 2. Of boys: To dispose of (the *geg*, = an agreed-upon article) to one of their side unknown to the pursuers. Hence *Smuggle-the-geg*, name of a boys' game. N-W. [From E. *smuggle*.]

SMUIK (*smyk*), *sb.* Rxb., G. Also *smuke* (Rxb.). Smoke, *reek*; especially stifling smoke. [med. Sc. *smuik*. Cf. older Fl. *smuik*.]

SMUIK, *v.* 1. *int.* To smoke: "The chumlay's smuikin'." G. 2. *tr.* To fumigate (anything). G. 3. To suffocate (bees or wasps), to smoke (their nests) with sulphur, so as to get the comb. Td., G. Also *smuke* (Rxb.). 4. To drive out (bees, persons, etc.) by smoky fumes. G. [Sc. *smuik*, *smook* (med. Sc. *smewk*). Cf. older Fl. *smuiken*.]

SMUIKY, *a.* G. Smoky, fummy; *reeky*.

SMUIST, *sb.* Rxb., NE, W-S. Also *smoost* (Rxb.). 1. The action of smouldering away. 2. A suffocating smelly smoke; fumes (of brimstone, etc.): "Reekin' lums and chowkin' smuists" (Smith 2). [s.w. Sc. *smuist* = 2.]

SMUIST, *v.* G. Also *smoost* (Rxb.). *int.* To smoulder (*away*). [s. Sc. (1824).]

SMUISTERIN', *pres. pple.* Rxb., N, W. Also *smisterin'* (N). Sitting or remaining close to the fire in a drowsy, brooding, or indolent fashion.

SMUSH, *sb.* 1. Anything reduced to small pieces, powder, or pulp: "Gane to smush" (Jam.). "Coal-smush." Rxb., G. 2. Semi-liquid snow; slush. N. [n. and midland E. *smush* = 1.]

SMUSH, *v.* 1. *tr.* To pound, grind, or bruise (a substance) to fragments or powder. Rxb., N-W. †2. To devour clandestinely (anything stolen or pilfered). Rxb. [n. and midland E. *smush* = 1.]

SMUSHY, *a.* 1. Of the nature of *smush*: "Smushy coal." W. 2. Slushy: "Smushy roads." N.

SNAB, *sb.* 1. A rugged rise or rocky steep: "Yon dizzy snab" (A. Scott³ 122). N, W. 2. A short, steep ascent. C-W. [Sc. (1797) *snab* = 1.]

SNAFFLE, *v. s. int.* To sob. [E. *snaffle* to speak through the nose.]

SNAFFLIN', *ppl.* *a.* NE, S. Mean, paltry: "A snafflin' falla."

SNAKE, *sb.* G. A large grey garden-slug.

SNASH-GAB, *sb.* I. = NASH-GAB *sb.* I. N. †2. = NASH-GAB *sb.* 2. NW. [From Sc. *snash* pert talk, insolence.]

SNATTER, *sb.* N. Pert or cheeky talk. [Cf. NATTER *v.*]

SNAW, *sb.* {I. Snow. G.} 2. *Snaw-fot*: see FOT *sb.* I. W-S. 3. *Snaw-patten*, a clotted mass of snow adhering to the boot-sole. W. [A.S. *snáw* = I.]

SNECK, *sb.* G. C. {I. A door-latch.} 2. A nip of the hand, finger, etc., by sudden heavy pressure. [med. Sc. and E. *sneck* = I.]

SNECK, *v.*¹ G. C. {I. *tr.* To latch (a door or gate).} 2. To nip (the hand, finger, etc.), as by the closing of a door. [As preceding.]

SNECK, *v.*² C-W. *tr.* To cut or snip off (cloth, etc.), as with scissors. [med. Sc.]

SNECK, *v.*³ NE, C. *tr.* To steal or "pinch" (an article). [E. (1607).]

SNECKER, *sb.* Rxb., NE, C. A sharper; a pilferer.

SNED, *sb.*¹ Also *scythe-sned*. Td., G. The pole or shaft of a scythe. [E. dialect *snead*:—A.S. *snéð*.]

SNED, *sb.*² I. A lopping or pruning: "Gie this grain, hedge, etc., a bit sned." G. §2. Humorously: A hair-cut. C. [From Sc. *sned* to prune, lop off.]

†SNEEST, *sb.* NW. A taunt or jibe: "Their sneists an' sneers" (Hogg 48). [From Sc. (1725) *sniest* to scorn.]

SNEESTY, *a.* N, W. Snappy; crabbed; impertinent.

†SNEG, *v.* N, NW, W. *tr.* To cut asunder with a sharp instrument; to lop off: "Time, wi' his scythe has snegg'd aff thae [folk]" (A. Scott² 68). "He snegs the speer asinder" (Riddell *Ps.* xlv. 9). "To sneg a brainch." [Sc. (1718). Cf. SNECK *v.*²]

†SNEITH, *a.* Polished; refined: "[The wrathful dame's] words they werena sneith" (A. Scott¹ 16). [From rare med. Sc. *sneith*.]

†SNIBBIT, *sb.* Also †*snibble*, *snibbelt*. Rxb. A wooden knob or catch at the end of a tether, etc., to prevent the rope slipping through an eyehole. [Cf. Sc. *snib* catch, fastening.]

†SNIBLICH, *sb.* Rxb. A collar of plaited rushes worn by a cow "in former times" (Jam.) when bound to the stake. Cf. BAIKIE.

SNIFTER, *sb.* {I. A sniff. G. 2. *The sniffers*, a severe cold in the head. NE, C.} 3. A snub or rebuff. G. §4. A sudden reverse of fortune: "Lest ye meet with a snifter" (Hogg 112). G. [From E. *snifter* to snuffle.]

SNIFTY, *a.* C-W. Haughty, disdainful. [Earlier E. *snift* sniff.]

SNIGGLE, *v.* C. *int.* and *tr.* To draw naked hooks along a pool-bottom so as to strike against and catch (trout, etc.). [From E. *sniggle*:—dialect *snig* eel.]

SNIPE, *sb.* Also *snype*. Rxb., N, W. A fillip, smart blow.

SNIPE, *v.* Also *snype*. Rxb., N, W. *tr.* To strike (a person) smartly; to fillip. [Cf. SNITE *v.* and § 1 C.]

SNIRK, *sb.* 1. A snigger. w-s. 2. A snort. w.

SNIRK, *v.* w. *int.* To snigger. [s.w. Sc. (1824) *snirk* to sniff, snort; cf. Old N. *snerkja* to look surly.]

§SNIRL, *sb.* 1. A snigger. s. 2. A snarl. w. ‡3. An impudent youngster. NE, C, S.

SNIRL, *v.* †1. *int.* To sneeze. Rxb., NE. ‡2. To snigger. Rxb., N-C. 3. To sniff or snort, especially by way of contempt. c-w.

SNIRT, *sb.* 1. A suppressed snigger; a mild snort. G. 2. An impudent youngster; also, an upstart. NE, C, S. [n. E. *snirt* = 1.]

SNIRT, *v.* {1. *int.* To snigger. G.} 2. To breathe quietly and jerkily through the nostrils; to snort. Rxb., G. [Sc. (1724) *snirt* = 1.]

SNITE, *sb.* 1. A smart blow. N, NW. 2. A sharp reproof or retort. N.

SNITE, *v.* N. 1. *tr.* To strike. 2. To snub (a person); to "tell off." [From Sc. (and med. E.) *snite* to snuff (a candle), blow or pull (the nose).]

SNOCKER, *v.* w. *int.* To snort: (see CHAMP *v.* 1). [s. Sc. (a. 1800); = n. Sc. *snocher*.]

SNOD, *v.* ‡1. *tr.* To trim, prune: (see CAT *sb.* 2). NE, C. †2. To cut *up* (drills or furrows) with the plough: (A. Scott² 41). [Sc. (1584).]

‡SNODDIE, *sb.* Rxb., N-C. A ninny or noddie. [§ 18 B.]

SNODGE, *v.* Rxb., G. *int.* To walk deliberately or steadily: "On A snodged, burdalane" (Smith 11). [Cf. E. dialect *smudge* to walk pensively.]

SNOKER, *sb.* †1. = SNOWKER *sb.* 1. N, NW. ‡2. One who prys into others' affairs. N. †3. = SNOWKER *sb.* 2. Rxb. [From Sc. and med. E. *snoke* to snuff, smell, pry.]

SNOOK, *v.* N, NW, S. *int.* To go smelling or prying about. [E. (1570) *snooke*.]

SNOOKER, *sb.* s. One who goes smelling or prying about.

SNOOVE, *v.* Rxb. Literary form of SNUIVE *v.*: "Comin' snoovin' in late as usual!" (*Hist. Hawick* 108). [Sc. (1719) *snoove* same:—med. Sc. *snoif* to twirl.]

SNORK, *v.* 1. *int.* To snort. Rxb., G. 2. To clear one's throat when husky. N. 3. To emit explosive sounds: "A muckle hivvie motor-larrie...cam snorkin' an' rummlin' by" (Smith 11). w. [Sc. (1807) *snork* (= 1):—E. (1531) *snork* (= Dutch *snorken*) to snore.]

SNORKLE, *v.* N. *int.* To clear the nose noisily, as when colded; to snorter, snuffle. [From preceding.]

SNORPLE, *v.* N. *int.* = SNORKLE *v.* [Cf. § 1 D.]

SNOTTER, *sb.* {1. Snot hanging from a person's nose. G.} 2. *Snotter-box*, (a) A soft or stupid person. N-C. (b) The nose. E. 3. *Snotter-cap*, a dull, boorish individual. Rxb., NE. [E. and Sc. (1689) *snotter* = 1.]

SNOTTIE, *sb.* Rxb., G. A dolt or dunce; a worthless or contemptible person. [So E. dialect and Sc. *snot*. But cf. SNODDIE.]

SNOWK, *v.* NE, W-S. *int.* = SNOOK *v.*: "A dog snowkin' in an assbucket." [s. Sc. *snowk*:—E. (1624) *snouk*:—med. E. *snoke*.]

SNOWKER, *sb.* W. 1. One who smells at objects like or as a dog. 2. A worthless person; a profligate. [From prec. Cf. SNOKER.]

SNUIL, *sb.* W. A snivelling, lazy, or abject person. [Sc. (1718) *snool*.]

SNUIL, *v.* W-S. 1. *int.* To speak nasally. 2. To snivel. [Lancs. (1869).]

SNUIVE, *v.* G. Also *snuve* (Sibbald). *int.* To move or walk along in an idle, careless, yet steady manner. [From SNOOVE *v.*]

SNUIVIE, *sb.* Also *snivie* (N). 1. One who *snuives*. G. 2. An abject or cringing person. N.

SNURKLE, *v.* W. 1. *int.* Of hard-twisted thread: To run into knots; to snarl. 2. To become shrivelled: "Snurk't skin" (Halliday 138). "Ma kid gloves snurkl't wi' the wesheen'." 3. *tr.* To cause (an object) to shrivel or twist. [Ettrick Forest (1825) *snurkle* = 1.]

SNURL, *v.* Rxb., G. *int.* Of thread, string, etc.: To tangle or snarl. [Cf. Sc. (1719) *snurl* to ruffle, disturb.]

†SOAKIE, *a.* Rxb. Plump and weighty: "A soakie lassie" (Jam.). [= Lothian and Northumb. *soaky*, Devon *zokey*.]

†SOCKIN'-HOUR, *sb.* Td. "The portion of time between daylight and candle-light" (Jam.).

†SOCK-MANDRILL, *sb.* Td. A facsimile of a plough-head cast in metal.

SODGER, *sb.* {1. A soldier. G.} 2. The scarlet ladybird. N, s. Children's rhyme: "Sodger, sodger, flee away hame, Yer hoose is on fire an' yer bairns a' gane";—(then with a puff they blew the insect from their hand). s. Also *sunny sodger* (E). 3. *Sodger's button*, (*a*) The bur or flower-head of the burdock, *Arcium Lappa*: (from its readily sticking to garments); usually *pl.* w. (*b*) *pl.* The water-avens. Oxnam valley. [Sc. (1782) *sodger*, med. Sc. *sojar* = 1.]

SOFT, *a.* 1. *Soft above the gravit* (= cravat), dull in intellect; slow in apprehension. NE. 2. *Ti sit soft*, to live on peaceful terms. Usually with negative. "They canna sit soft. They're aye natterin' an' fechtin'!" w.

SOLE (so:l), *sb.*¹ Ld., W-S. Also *sool* (suəl). s. An oval potato-basket. [From *swull* (= SWILL). § 27 F.]

SOLE, *sb.*² 1. The sill of a window. Often *wunda-sole*. G. †2. *Sole-clout*, a cast-metal plate formerly attached to the sole of a plough, to preserve the wooden heel. Rxb., N. ‡3. *Sole-tree*, see RUN-TREE. Td., s. [med. n. E. *sole* = 1.]

SOMEBIT, *adv.* C-W. Somewhere.

SON-AFORE-THE-FAITHER, *sb.* N, NW. The daphne.

SOOKER, = "sucker": see (1) BLUIDY *a.* 3, (2) SOOKY-LEATHER.

SOOKIE, *sb.* 1. Contemptuously: A soft, petted, or over-indulged child. C-W. 2. *Wild sookies*, common red clover, *Trifolium pratense*. N. [As next.]

SOOK-THE-BLUID, *sb.* w. The red-coloured beetle, *Telephorus lividus*. Cf. DOCTOR 3. [Sc. *sook* to suck.]

SOOKY-LEATHER, *sb.* NE. A disk of leather, used wet by boys for lifting stones by suction; a *sooker* or sucker.

SOOM, *sb.* 1. A swim. G. c. †2. The swim-bladder of a fish. NW. (Cf. "The soam taken from the herring": Wilkie 79.) [From next. E. (1599) *swim* = 2.]

SOOM, *v.* G. *int.* To swim. [From Sc. (16th c.) *swome*, *swoom*. § 27 F.]

SOOPLE, *sb.* G. A pliant rod. [From Sc. *souple*, *supple* cudgel:—med. E. *swipple* effective end-part of a flail.]

SOOPLE, *a.* {1. Supple, pliant. G.} 2. Helpless with laughter: "A was fair soople,—hei was sic a jeeg!" C-S. [§ 45 G.]

†SORP, *v.* N, NW; Sibbald. *int.* To suffer or undergo drenching: "A'm fair sorpin'."

†SORPLE, *v.*¹ *tr.* To wash (the face) or scrub (a floor) with soapy water. Rxb., NW. Hence ‡*Sorplin's*, suddy water; soap-suds. Rxb., C-S. [Cf. SORP.]

†SORPLE, *v.*² NE. *int.* To make a sucking noise when supping or sipping. [Cf. n. E. *sirple* to sip.]

†SORROW-RAPE, *sb.* Td. A shoulder-rope or strap attached to handbarrow handles, to relieve the strain on the bearer's arms. [Sc. *rape*, *raip*:—A.S. *ráp* rope.]

†SORT, *sb.* Rxb., G. A goodly few (people or things), but not too many; a *ween*: "There was a sort (or a sort o' folk) at the kirk the day." [med. E. *sorte*.]

†SOSH, *a.* Td., NW. Sedate, sober; quiet (yet cheerful withal): "A gey sosh kind o' a body." [s. Sc. (1825) *sosh* social.]

SOSS, *sb.* N. A moist, dirty or sloppy mess. [n. E.]

SOSS, *v.* N. 1. *tr.* To make (a thing) wet and dirty. 2. *int.* To work among wet, filth, or disorder. [E. (c. 1560).]

SOTTER, *sb.* 1. A cluster or group of any small things, as scabs, pimples, etc. G. 2. A swarm (as of flies, minnows, rabbits, etc.). Rxb., G. [n.e. E. *sotter* = 1. SWATTER = 2.]

SOTTER, *v.* 1. *int.* To abound or swarm: "The troots fair sotter't in the Dunk-puil." NE, w. 2. To cluster, or form an eruptive sore: "A' sotterin'" (Jam.). Rxb., NW, C-W. [med. Sc. *swatter*.]

†SOUPIE, *sb.* Td. A sling. [E. *sweep*, *swipe*, †*swip*, each denote a sweeping or slinging motion. Cf. Sc. *soop* sweep.]

SOUR (*suir*), *a.* Also *soor*. 1. *Sour docken*, = 4. N. {2. *Sour dook*, butter-milk. G. Cf. PELL *sb.*} †3. *Sour kit*, a dish of clotted cream: (Leyden 373). Cf. Sc. *hatted kit* in similar use; and WINTER. 4. *Sour-leek*, the sorrel *Rumex acetosa* (also *R. acetosella*). NE; Brotherston 39. 5. *Sour-lick*, = prec. C-S. [§ 56 c. Sc. *sourick* = 5.]

SOW, *sb.* C-S. Also *soo* (N). 1. Applied also indiscriminately to the swine. C. 2. *Sow-hoose* (C-S), *soo-hoose* (N), a pigsty. 3. *Sow-luggit*, having long loose-hanging ears. E, w.

†SOWCE, *sb.* Rxb.; NW; Sibbald. Flummery, as "sowens," brose, or oat-meal pottage. [Sc. (*a.* 1776). Cf. Sc. *soos* flummery.]

SOWP (*saup*), *sb.* ‡1. A sup: "Gie's a sowp." G. 2. A *dirty sowp*, a quantity of water made dirty by washing. W. 3. A slight fall or shower of rain. C. [med. Sc. *sowp*:—Old N. *saup* a sup.]

†SOW-SILLER, *sb.* Rxb. Hush-money. [Jamieson suggests *sough-siller*: cf. Sc. *a calm sough* silence, etc.]

SPAIK, *sb.* {§1. A spoke, as of a wheel, ladder, etc. G.} 2. *Ti fa' off the spake*, to collapse. W. 3. A spoke of a bird-cage. C-W. {4. A pole on which a coffin is carried to the grave. G.} 5. A pale in a wooden fence. W. [med. Sc. *spaik*, *spake*:—A.S. *spáca* = 1.]

SPALDER, *v.* W. 1. *tr.* = SPELDER *v.* 2. *int.* and *refl.* To sprawl with outstretched limbs. W. 3. *int.* To stretch *across* or *owre* a surface: "Siberia spalders richt across Asia." [From med. n. E. and Sc. *spald* = 1, 2. Cf. SPELDER.]

SPALÉ, *sb.* 1. A small splinter or sliver of wood, especially as run into the finger. N. {‡2. = DEID-*spale*: (Wilkie 81). NE.} [med. Sc. *spale* = 1.]

SPANG, *sb.*¹ N, S. A spring or leap. [From SPANG *v.*¹]

SPANG, *sb.*² 1. A span, either in respect of linear distance (a span-length) or girth (a span-girth). N, C. 2. A *spang neffu'*, as much of anything as the clenched hand can hold: (Younger 99). W. [E. *span* (= 1). § 9 D.]

SPANG, *v.*¹ 1. *int.* To spring or leap. S. 2. To walk with big strides. N. [So med. Sc.]

SPANG, *v.*² 1. *tr.* To measure (a length or girth) by spans or spanning. N-C. 2. To span: "Thon bonnie brig that spangs the Tweed at Kelsae." W. [E. *span*. § 9 D.]

SPANGHEW, *v.* NE, S. *tr.* To cause (a bird or toad) to spring up in the air from a supple board. [n. E. (1781) *spangwhew*, etc. Cf. SPANG *v.*¹]

SPANKER-NEW, *a.* Span-new; quite new. Td., N. Similarly *Spank-new* (NE), †*Spankie-new* (NW).

SPARROW (*'sparɛ*), *sb.* 1. Applied to the house-sparrow (also *spug*, N; †*spurdie*, NW) and tree-sparrow. G. (Cf. DYKIE, FIELDIE.) 2. *Sparrow-drift* (Rxb., N), *-hail* (W), *-shot* (NE), shot for shooting small birds.

‡SPATCH, *sb.* NW, W. A patch, as on a garment. [§ 18 B.]

‡SPATCH, *v.* NW, W. *tr.* To patch (a garment, etc.). [§ 18 B.]

SPATRIL, *sb.* †1. A musical note as printed on the score: "Dots, and mystic spatrils" (A. Scott¹ 22). Rxb. ‡2. A spat or gaiter. Rxb., NE. [Sc. *spat* spot + E. *-rel* = 1. E. *spat* (1802) = 2.]

†SPEAR, *sb.* Ednam (*c.* 1865). Also ‡*spare* (Yetholm). A lynch-pin.

SPEEDER, *sb.* {1. A spider. G.} 2. *Speeder-jenny*, = SPINNIN' JENNY 1. W. 3. *Speeder-wab* (C, S), *-web* (G), *-wob* (C-W), a cobweb. [§ 38 I.]

SPEELER, *sb.* *G. c.* 1. One who climbs (well, ill, etc.): "A guid speeler." 2. A spiked iron cramp used to facilitate climbing trees, poles, etc.: "Boys...with speilers...on their ankles" (1869 *Brewster* 31). [From *Sc. speel* to climb.]

{**SPEER**, *sb.* and *v.* Question.} See **GUESSIN'**, **SIEGE**, **SKECH**. [*A.S. spyrian v.*]

SPELDER, *v.* 1. *tr.* To stretch apart to racking point; to extend: "Take care, callant! sklyin' wi' eer legs abreed: Ee'll gang an' spelder eersel!" *w.* {2. To cut open and spread out (a fish). Hence as *ppl. a.*: "A spelder't herrin'." *N, w.*} [So *Sc. (1710) spelder*:—*med. Sc. speld* to lay flat, etc. Cf. **SPALDER v.**]

SPELK, *sb.* 1. A surgical splint. *N, w.* 2. **SPALE** *sb.* 1: "A've gotten a spelk i' ma luif." *E, s.* 3. A thatch-rod. *E, NE, s.* ‡4. A small specimen: "A bit spelk o' a chap." *E, s.* [*med. E. spelk* (= 2-3):—*A.S. spelc* (= 1).]

SPELK, *v.* *NE, w.* Also *sperk* (*Hilson*). *tr.* To splint: "Many broken legs...hath He spelked" (*Rutherford* 199). [*med. E. spelke*:—*A.S. spilcan*.]

†**SPELL**, *v.* *Rxb. int.* "To asseverate falsely" (*Jam.*). [From *med. E. spelle*, *A.S. spellian*, to declare, relate.]

‡**SPELT**, *sb.* *NE.* Any one of the sticks on which bees build their combs. [*E. (1585) spelt* thin piece of stick. Cf. **SPELK sb.**]

SPERK, *v.* 1. *int.* To fly out (as sparks); to issue or sputter (as grease on cooking, etc.); to fly up (as spots of mud). *G.* 2. *tr.* To spatter. *G.* Cf. "Not to spark dirt...in the face" (*Rutherford* 136). 3. To bespatter (a person). *N.* [*med. Sc. sperk*:—*med. E. spark*.]

†**SPINNIERS**, *sb. pl.* A lady's cap with lappets: *Pawkie Paterson's Auld Grey Yaud* says—"Aw'll leave her ma eye-holes To be a squintin'-glass [= mirror] To set her spinniers streight, For they often stude aglei." [*Sc. pinners. § 18 B.*]

SPINNIN' JENNY. 1. The crane-fly or "daddy longlegs." *G.* 2. A home-made toy, consisting of a piece of pipe-stem, and a wooden match transfixed midway by a pin having a thread fastened under its head, and its length thrust down the bore. The match spins round by virtue of winding round the thread. *w.*

†**SPIRL**, *v.* *nw. int.* To run about in a sprightly manner; to romp. [*Ettrick Forest (1825) spirl* same. Cf. *Sc. (1821) spurl* to sprawl, scramble.]

SPIRLY, *a.* 1. Thin, slender, spindly. *G.* 2. *Spirly-leggit*, having thin legs. *Rxb., G.* [§ 13 F.]

§**SPITEFULLY**, *adv.* *E, c, s.* Despite all one's restraining efforts: "The troot A huik't tuik up the waiter spitefully."

†**SPITHER**, *sb.* Empty or frothy speech or words: "Your college spither" (*Ruickbie*¹ 189). [Cf. *Sc. spither* (1825) spume, foam.]

†**SPITTER**, *sb. pl.* Small particles of snow: (*A. Scott*² 96). [*So s. Sc. (1793).*]

†SPITTERY, *a.* 1. Of snow: Consisting of small, driving particles: "Chilling spitt'ry snaws" (A. Scott¹ 25). 2. Of a fire: Sending out sparks of flame; sputtering: "The spitterie low" (A. Scott¹ 146). [From Sc. *spitter* to snow or rain slightly.]

SPLAIRGE, *sb.* *c-w.* A splash of mud. [Cf. preceding and Sc. (1808) *sparge*.]

SPLAIRGE, *v.* 1. *tr.* To smudge, besmear, or bespatter. *NW-w.* 2. *int.* To make a splashing of water. *NE, c-w.* [s. Sc. and *n.e. E.* *splairge* = 1. Cf. Sc. (1786) *sparge* = 1-2.]

SPLATCHIN', *ppl. a. c.* Plashing-wet: "Ma feet's fair splatchin'." [Cf. PLATCH *v.*² 2 and *E. splash*.]

SPLATTERDASH, *sb. N.* An uproar or commotion; a row, noisy fracas. [Cf. Sc. *splatter* to splash noisily, to spatter.]

SPLAY, *sb.* Also *splae*. †1. A squabble: "There was a great splay in the fair" (Jam.). *Rxb., NW.* ‡2. A smart stroke: "She hat him a splae o'er the fingers" (Jam.). *Rxb., N, w.* [From Sc. *splay* show, great display:—*E. display*.]

SPLAY, *v. w. int.* To work vigorously: "She's splayin' on."

SPLEET, *v. G. int. and tr.* To split: "He's spleetin' sticks." [E. (1585) *spleete*. Cf. Low G. *spleeten*.]

SPLENGAIRY, *a. w.* "Ultra-fashionable" and "loud" in respect of dress (especially vivid-coloured dress).

SPLICE, *sb. G.* A sliver of wood, especially as run into the hand. [Cf. SKLICE and § 1 D.]

SPLOONGE, *sb. w.* One who sponges; a sponger.

SPLOONGE, *v. w. int.* To play the sycophant or parasite; to sponge. [From Sc. *spoonge*:—*E. sponge*. § 11 A.]

‡SPLUNT, *v. Rxb., G. int.* To court, especially at dusk. Also of animals: "The amorous whidding hares...in splunting paires" (A. Scott² 17). [s. Sc. (1824). From SPRUNT *v.* § 11 G.]

SPLUNTIN'. 1. The act of running after girls, by way of boisterous love-making. *Rxb., G.* 2. *The spluntin'*, the courting, courtship. *w-s.*

‡SPOACH, *sb. E, c.* A mean, prying person: "He's a complete spoach" (Hilson).

‡SPOACH, *v. Rxb., N-c.* 1. *int.* To poach for game, etc. 2. To sponge food, liquor, etc.; to pry. Hence as *ppl. a.*: "Ye spoachin' deil." [E. *poach*. § 18 B.]

‡SPOACHER, *sb. Rxb., N-c.* A poacher, a sponger.

‡SPOUTHER ('spu:ðər), *sb.* 1. An upstir or commotion: "Thae bits o' spouters" (Younger 35). *NE.* 2. A sprinkling: "A bit spouter o' rain." *s.* [E. (1661) *sputher*:—earlier *E. spudder*:—*E. (dialect) pudder pother*.]

SPRAG, *sb. G.* A brad. [E. dialect *sprag* large nail.]

‡SPRANGLE, *v. Rxb., N. int.* To struggle; to spring in order to get free. [med. E.]

SPRECKLY, *a.* G. Speckled; *spreckled*: "The spreckly mavis" (A. Scott¹ 135). [From (med.) Sc. *spreckle* a speckle. Cf. § 13 A.]

§ SPRENT, *v.* E, N. *tr.* To bespatter. [med. E. *sprent*, p. of *sprengen*.]

SPRET, *sb.* NE, W-S. Also *sprate* (s). One or other species of rush (*Juncus*, especially *J. acutifolius*); *sprat*. [med. n. E.]

†SPREWL, *sb.* Rxb. A struggle. [Cf. next.]

†SPREWL, *v.* Rxb. *int.* To sprawl, to struggle. [med. Sc. *sprewl*:—A.S. *spréawlian*.]

SPRIGOT, *sb.* Also *spigot*. G. *c.* A water-tap. [E. *spigot* faucet.]

†SPROT, *sb.* Rxb. 1. "The end of a grain, or branch blown from a growing tree, in consequence of high winds" (Jam.): "When craws begin...To pilfer sprots o' sticks" (A. Scott² 146). 2. "A chip of wood, flying from the tool of a carpenter" (Jam.). [med. E. *sprot*, *sprote*:—A.S. *sprota* a twig, sprout.]

SPRUIT, *v.* N-W. *int.* To sprout. [med. E. *sprute*, *spruit*.]

‡SPRUNT, *v.* 1. *int.* To sprint. NE. 2. To run ("among the stalks"—Jam.) after the girls at night. Hence *Spruntin'*, vbl. *sb.*, = SPLUNTIN' 1. Rxb., N. [Earlier E. *sprunt* = 1.]

†SPULP, *v.* *int.* To collect (especially by eavesdropping) and disseminate scandal: "He's a spulpin' rascal" (Jam.). Td. Hence †*Spulper*, a scandal-monger. Rxb.

SPUNG, *sb.* s. A fob. [Sc. (1728) *spung*, med. E. *pung* purse.]

SPUNK, *sb.* {1. A match or lucifer. G.} †2. *Spunk-man*, one who sells these: "He settled down as a 'spunk-man,' or, as he preferred to call himself, a wood-merchant" (1901 R. Murray *Hawick Characters* 46). c-w. Similarly †*spunk-wife* (Telfer *Lang Eaby*). 3. *Spunk-shanks*, spindle-legs. N-W. [Sc. *spunk* match, fire:—med. Sc. *sponk* spark, etc.]

†SPUNKIE, *sb.* A fire: "The cottage spunkie" (A. Scott¹ 41).

SPUR, *v.* 1. *int.* Of a hen, cock, etc.: To scrape, as when on a dung-heap. Td., G. 2. To move the feet (alternately up and down), as a restless child: "Spurrin' wi' your restless feet" (Thomson *Wee Croodlin' Doo* ii.). w.

SPURTLED, *ppl. a.* N-W. Also *spurtlit* (Rxb.). Speckled. [E. (1633) *spurtle* to besprinkle.]

SQUECK (skwæk), *sb.* and *v. int.* N-W. Squawk.

SQUEEF, *sb.* 1. A shabby-looking worthless fellow; a scamp. Rxb., G. 2. A male flirt or jilter: "A squeef amang the lasses." w. 3. A mischievous lad; an impish urchin. w. [s. Sc. (1824) *squeef* = 1.]

‡STAB, *a.* Rxb., E, NW. Short and thick: "Stab callant" (Jam.). [Cf. med. Sc. *stob* stumpy:—Sc. *stob* (*stab*), †*stobbe* a stake.]

†STAFFISH, *a.* Rxb.; Sibbald. Dry to the taste; difficult to eat or swallow. [From med. Sc. (and E.) *stafische*, etc., stiff, hard:—E. *staff*.]

†STAGGERIN' BOB, *sb.* Td. A newly dropped calf; or the veal of this. Cf. SLUNK. [So in Anglo-Irish (1776) and Cheshire (1818) dialect, with allusion to the calf's unsteady legs.]

STAIG, *sb.* G. A young horse (especially an unbroken one). [= med. Sc. *staig*, med. E. *stagge*, from A.S. *stag*- *stag*.]

†STAIRGE, *v.* Rxb., NW, W-S. *int.* To walk magisterially, or firmly and erectly: "To stairge down, or away" (Jam.). "Stairgin' as if the hail place belang'd ti 'im."

†STAIRN (stern), *sb.* Bowden. A star. (Rimes of *starn* in A. Scott³ 11, 164, etc., with *bairn*, *hairn*, etc., corroborate this pronunciation.)

STAITHEL, *sb.* N, W. The lower, upright-sided part of a stack. [med. E. *stadle* same:—A.S. *staþol* foundation.]

†STAIVELT, *sb.* Rxb. A dolt. [? From STAVEL *v.* § 3 A.]

STALE, *sb.* NE. The base of a stack of straw, etc. [Sc. (1825) ? from Old N. *stål* inside of a stack; or from STAITHEL.]

STAM, *v.* W. *int.* To walk stumblingly; to stagger: "Hamewards they gae stammin'" (Halliday 196). [= Sc. and N. E. *stammer*. Cf. s. Sc. (1825) *stam* to walk with heavy tread.]

†STAMFISH, *a.* Also *stamphish*. Rxb., N, NW. Of persons: Strong, robust, coarse.

STAMMLE, *v.* W-S. *int.* To walk with a stumbling or hobbling gait. [Cf. STAM *v.*, STAMPLE *v.*]

STAMP-COLE, *sb.* N. A small rick of hay. [So in Dumfries (1825).]

†STAMPLE, *v.* = STAMMLE *v.*: "The auld gudeman came stampin ben" (Telfer 55). [s. Sc. (1818). Cf. STUMPLE, E. *stamp* *v.*]

STANCHEL, *sb.* NE, C, S. Also *stainchel* (W). An upright iron bar to guard a window, a stanchion: "Stanchel iron taken out of thieves' hole window" (1787 in Wilson² 80). [med. Sc.]

STAND, *v.* Rxb. †*Stand up*, (a) To hesitate, stickle. (b) To trifle, idle.

STANE, *sb.* 1. A stone. G. †2. *Stane-bark*, liverwort. Rxb. 3. *Stane-chacker*, the stonechat. N-C. (So s.w. Sc. (1824). Cf. § 5 E.) †4. *Stane-clod*, a stone-cast. Rxb. 5. *Stane-knapper*, a stone-breaker. W. [A.S. *stán* = 1.]

STANE, *adv.* As a stone: *stane-blind*, -*deef* (G), †*stane-dumb* (Hogg 72), *stane-tired*, -*tir't*, (W) = indolent (see REED-WUD); also, very tired.

STANG, *sb.*¹ §1. A pole or post. N. †2. A pole as thrust by two persons between the legs of a third, so as to lift and bear him aloft: "He's ridin' the stang." NE. 3. A cart-shaft. NE. [med. E. *stang* (= 1):—Old N. *stōng*.]

STANG, *sb.*² {1. A sting. G.} 2. *pl.* A fit of passion: "She's ta'en the stangs." NE. [med. Sc. and E. *stang* (= 1):—*stang* *v.*, to sting:—Old N. *stanga* to prick.]

STANIERAW, *sb.* s. The lichen *Parmelia saxatilis*. [= Sc. *staneraw*:—A.S. *stán* stone + *ragu* lichen.]

STANK, *sb.*¹ G. {1. An open wide ditch, pool, or pond.} 2. *Stank-hen*, = STANKIE. [med. E. *stank*:—Old F. *estanc*.]

STANK, *sb.*² W. A deep gasping breath, suggestive of suffocation. [Norse dialect *stank* deep sigh, groan.]

STANK, *v.* *w. int.* To fetch the breath deeply, as when ill or over exerted. [Norse dialect *stanka*, Sw. *stänka*.]

STANKIE, *sb.* *s.* The water-hen or moor-hen.

§STANKISH, *a.* *g.* Of a "*stank*"; somewhat stagnant: "Stankish water."

STANNYEL, *sb.* †1. A stallion. Rxb., *n.* 2. A clumsy, heavy-footed person. *w.* [§ 77.]

STAP (*stap*), *sb.* §1. A stave of a cask. *g.* 2. *Ti take a stap oot o' yin's bicker*, to humble him. *g.* 3. Of persons or things: *Ti gang, be*, etc., *a' ti staps*, to fall into a ruinous condition; to become worthless; to deteriorate or degenerate: (Aird 10). *NE, W-S.* [Sc. (1808) *stap* (= 1):—med. Sc. *steppe*.]

STAP, *v.* 1. *tr.* To choke, fill up (a pipe, hole, etc.): "The offie pipe's stappit." "The brander's stappit up." *N-W.* 2. To push or thrust: "Stap the letter in ablow the door." *N-W.* 3. *int.* To gormandise: "Ryvin' an' stechin' an' stappin' an' eatin'" (*Kelso Chronicle* 16 Feb. 1917). [E. *stop*. § 33 F.]

STAPPLE, *sb.* Rxb., *N-W.* The stalk of a clay tobacco-pipe. [STOPPLE.]

†STAPPLICK, *sb.* Rxb. = STAPPLE, STOPPLE. [*ock*, p. 35.]

STAR, *sb.* *E, w.* *Star o' the ee* (or *eie*), the pupil.

STARKIN', *ppl. a.* *E, w.* Rapid: "A starkin' pace." [So *n.e. E.*]

STAUP, *sb.* 1. A long awkward step. Rxb., *g.* †2. A tall awkward person: "Ye muckle lang staup" (*Jam.*). Rxb., *NW.* [Sc. *stap* step.]

STAUP, *v.* Also *stawp*. Rxb., *g. int.* To walk with long awkward strides. [*n. E.* (1788) *staup* to walk with high heavy steps. Cf. med. *E.* *stap* to step, etc.]

STAUPIN', *ppl. a.* 1. Striding clumsily. Rxb., *g.* †2. Awkwardly tall. Rxb., *NW.*

STAVE, *v.* 1. *tr.* To sprain or benumb (the thumb). *C-S. c.* 2. *int.* To walk heedlessly. *w*; Murray 208. [From *E.* *stave* to push, drive, etc.]

STAVEL, *v.* Also *staivel*. *w. int.* To stagger; to stumble in walking. [*s.e. Sc.* (1808) *staivell*. Cf. preceding and STEVEL *v.*]

STAW (*stax*), *sb.* *g.* 1. A surfeit: "A've gotten a fair staw at it." 2. A pest or bore; a nuisance of a thing. [Sc. (1782) *staw* (= 1): cf. next.]

STAWED, *ppl. a.* *g.* Surfeited *with*, tired of, something: "A'm staw'd o' kail every day." (See THROPPLY *a.*) [From earlier *E.* *staul*, *stall* to take away the appetite.]

STEAL-. †1. *Steal-bonnets*, = 3. *Td.* 2. *Steal-thief*, a thief. *g.* *c.* (especially with schoolboys). †3. *Steal-wads*, a game (resembling "Scotch and English") played by two equal sides, who place an equal number of "bonnets" at each end of a field—that side winning which "steals" the most bonnets. *Td.* (Sc. *wad* = pledge.)

STECH, *sb.* *N-W.* A gasp or deep pant, resulting from bodily exertion. [STEIGH *sb.*]

STECH (*stæx*), *v.* *Rxb., G.* Also *stegh* (*Rxb.*). *int.* To pant (as) with exertion; to *pech*: "He cam stechin' up the brae." [Cf. *Sc.* (1724) *stech* to cram (the stomach).]

STEEK, *v.* 1. *tr.* To gore: "The nowt steekit 'im." "Tam glower'd like a steekin' bull." *E, C-W.* 2. *int.* Of a cow or bullock: To push, to butt, with its horns. *Td., G.* [med. *E.* *steke* to stick, stab.]

STEEK-HAUD. *N-W.* A call to a dog, inciting it either (*a*) to fight or snap, or (*b*) to round up sheep. [Apparently = 's take haud (*HAUD sb.* 1); but cf. *s. Sc.* *far yaud* (= *b*).]

†STEEK-LACE, *sb.* *NE.* A woman's stay-lace. [*Sc.* *steek* stitch.]

†STEEL, *sb.*¹ *G.* Also *steil* (*Sibbald*). A handle of a barrow, plough, or the like. [med. *E.* *stele* same:—*A.S.* *stela* stalk.]

STEEL, *sb.*² *Rxb., G.* A stall for a cut or sore finger or thumb. Cf. *finger-, thoom-steel.* [*s. Sc.* (1802) *steil*; = med. *E.* *stalle*.]

†STEENGE, *sb.* *G.* A sharp pain. [= *Yorks.* *stunge*.]

†STEENGE, *v.* *N, C.* *int.* To pain smartly; to *stoond*: "It did steenge." [As preceding.]

STEERIE, *sb.* †1. Stir, commotion, bustle. *N-W.* †2. A tumultuous assembly. *Rxb.* †3. A mixture. *Rxb., NE.* 4. *Cowd steerie*, cold-water gruel. *E.* [*Sc.* (*a.* 1776) *steery* = 1.]

†STEEVE, *v.* *E, N.* *tr.* To stuff or cram: "To steeve ye'r guts" (*Halliday* 104). [Cf. med. *E.* *steve*, *stive* to pack (a cargo) tightly:—*Old F.* *estiver*.]

STEG, *sb.* *s.* A gander. [= med. *n. E.* *stegge*:—*Old N.* *steggr* male bird.]

†STEIGH, *sb.* *Rxb.* A stifled groan, from or as from one in distress, or bearing a heavy load. [Cf. *STECH sb.*]

†STEIGH, *v.* 1. *int.* To look "big" or important: "Nae doubt ye'll steigh, and cock your nose" (*Ruickbie*¹ 182). 2. "To groan or pant from violent exertion" (*Jam.*). *Rxb.* [Cf. *STECH v.*]

STEITER (*'stɛɪtər*), *v.* {1. *int.* To stagger; to walk unsteadily. *G.*} 2. To wobble: "His bicycle steitered aneth um." (*Smith* 6). *w.* [Variant of *Sc.* *stoiter*:—*Sc.* *stoit* to bounce, etc.]

†STELL, *v.* 1. *tr.* To fix or place firmly: "A got my feet stelled." *s.* 2. *int.* To stop: "The horse stelled on the road." *s.* 3. To appear to start out: "His een stelled [*also*, were fair stelled] in his heid." *NW, s.* [med. *Sc.* *stell* to place:—*A.S.* *stellan* to establish, etc.]

STER, *sb.* *N-C.* 1. A star. 2. = STERN 2. [med. *E.* *sterre*:—*A.S.* *steorra*.]

†STERN, *sb.* 1. A star. *G.* 2. *Stern o' the eye*, the pupil. *N, s.* 3. *Stern-licht*, starlight. *NW, w.* 4. Hence *Sternless* (*w*), starless; *Sterny* (*G*), starry. [med. *E.* *sterne*:—*Old N.* *stjarna*.]

STERTLE, *v.* *G.* 1. *int.* To (begin to) rush about for no apparent reason: "The nowt's stertlin'." 2. *tr.* and *int.* To startle. [med. *E.* *stertle* to rush, caper.]

STERTLIN'-STOVY, *sb.* Also *stertlin'-stoogy*, *stertle-a-stoogy*, *stertle-ma-stookie*. *s.* = JACK *sb.* 3; MERRY DANCERS. [Cf. STOVY *sb.*]

‡STEVEL, *sb.* 1. A stumble: "Mony a stoit an' stevel" (A. Scott² 164). 2. A strong buffet, especially a blow causing one to stagger. *NW, w.*

‡STEVEL, *v.* 1. *int.* = STAVEL *v.* *N.* 2. *spec.* To stagger into a place where one ought not to go; to walk onwards as one about to stumble: "Mang Russian dales where winter girns, Did Bonnie rashly stevel" (A. Scott⁴ 130). *Rxb.* [*s. Sc.* (1820) and *n. E.*]

‡STIBBLEWIN, *v.* *Rxb. tr.* "Applied to a ridge of corn cut down before another, between it and the standing corn" (Jam.). [In Northumberland, *stubblewin* = CAPPILOWE *v.* 1. Cf. WIN *sb.*]

STICKERS, *sb. pl. w.* The goose-grass, *Galium aparine*. Also *Sticky grass*, *gress* (*c*); *Sticky Tam* (*w*), *Tammy* (*c*), *Willie* (*N*).

STIFE, *sb. N, w.* A close, stifling atmosphere; a suffocating fume: "Sourest reek, an' waefu' styfe, Haunt the house" (A. Scott² 135). [*E.* (1636).]

STIFIN', *ppl. a. s.* Stifling: "A stifin' sort o' day."

STIFLE-BACK, *sb. E.* A deformed back; abusively, a person having or regarded as having such.

STIFLE-BACKIT, *a. E.* Of horses (or persons): Having a deformed back. [From *E. stifle* the middle joint of a horse's hind-leg; an affection in this joint.]

STILT, *sb.* 1. A plough-handle. *G.* 2. A crutch. *N-w.* [*med. E. stilt* = 1.]

STILT, *v.* 1. *int.* To go on stilts. *G.* 2. *tr.* To cross (a river, etc.) on stilts: "To stilt the water" (Jam.). *Rxb., G.* 3. *int.* To go on crutches. *G.*

‡STING, *v.* Past *t. stinged*, past *ppl. stung*. *NE. tr.* To fasten (thatch), as by means of bent wands, in a thatched roof. [*s. Sc.* (1707) and *n. E.*]

‡STINGER, *sb. NE, N.* A thatching-fork.

STINKIN', *ppl. a.* 1. *Stinkin' nettle*, dead-nettle. *c.* 2. *Stinkin' puppy*, wild scarlet poppy. *c-w.* 3. *Stinkin' Tam*, *Tammy*, the common tansy; also applied to certain plants of evil odour. *G.*

‡STIRRAH, *sb.* 1. A stripling: "A stirrah at the age fifteen" (A. Scott³ 31). *N.* 2. A stout boy or male child: (A. Scott² 172, ³ 177). *N*; Sibbald. 3. A rough or unmannerly boy. *NE.* [*Sc.* (1665) *stirrow* = 1.]

‡STIVET, *sb.* 1. A stupid, obstinate, self-willed person. *Rxb., w.* 2. A short, stout, unbendsome person: "He's an auld stivet!" *Rxb., c-w.* [*n.e. E.* (1795) *stivet* (= 1), from *Sc. steeve* or *E. stiff* obstinate + *head*. Cf. Low *G. stif kop* ("stiff head") = 1.]

STOB, *sb.* {1. A stake or post. *G.*} 2. A coarse nail. *w.* [See STAB *a.*]

STODGE, *v. N, w. int.* To trudge; = STOG *v.*

STOG, *v.* w. *int.* To walk doggedly; to stride sturdily. [s. Sc. (1818).]
 STOIT, *sb.* †1. A stumble: (see STEVEL *sb.* 1). †2. A buffet.
 NW. §3. A bounce or rebound by a ball, etc. w.

STOIT, *v.* {1. *int.* To stagger. *N.*} †2. = STOT *v.* 1. NW. [Sc. (1710) *stoit* to lurch.]

†STOLTUM, *sb.* Rxb., NW. A goodly slice or cut (as of bread and cheese). [Cf. STOW.]

†STOORKEN, *v.* NW, s. *tr.* To strengthen: "Take some yill ti stoorken ee." [From STURKEN *v.*]

STOOTHE, *v.* NE. *int.* and *tr.* To lath and plaster (a wall): (Younger 365). [From med. E. *stothē*, *stuthe* an upright lath.]

†STOOTIN', *ppl. a.* Stuttering: "Quo' stooten Beaty" (Hogg 76). [STUT *v.*]

STOOTRIFE, *a.* s. Strongly-built: "A stootrife chap." [Sc. *stoot* stout.]

STOPPLE, *sb.* w. = STAPPLE *sb.*, PIPE-stapple. [Sc. (1681) *stople*.]

STOPPLET, *sb.* w. = STOPPLE. [From preceding. Cf. STAPPLICK.]

STORE, *sb.* †1. Sheep, cattle; live stock. *N*, s; Sibbald. 2. *Store ferm* (or *farm*), a sheep-farm. *G*; Sibbald. [med. E. *store* = 1.]

†STORFULLY, *adv.* Excitably, noisily: "If she carries on storfully" (1868 *H.A.S.T.* 40/2). [From s.w. Sc. *stourful* stirring:—Sc. *stour* quarrel.]

†STORM, *sb.* NW, s. A spell of frost. [So E. dialects.]

STOT, *sb.* {1. A rebound or bounce. *G.*} 2. A buffet: "A stot i' the mooth." *C.* 3. *Off the stot*, (*a*) Out of the method of a thing: "He pat iz off the stot," *i.e.* in counting. *N-C.* (*b*) Unusual; out of the ordinary run. *w.* [Sc. (1801) *stot* (= 1), from next.]

STOT, *v.* *G.* 1. *int.* To rebound or recoil. 2. *tr.* To cause to rebound: "Stottin' a bool, ba', etc." [med. Sc. *stot* = 1.]

STOUR (*stuir*), *sb.* 1. Strife, tumult, commotion. *w-s.* {2. Dust in (or settled after being in) motion. *G.* See Appendix I. *H.*} [med. E. *store* (= 1); med. Sc. *stour* (= 2).]

STOUR (*stuir*), *v.* *N*, *w.* *int.* To be wind-driven through the air as or after the manner of dust: "The aipples stour'd off the stance." (See Appendix I. *D.*)

STOVE, *v.* *s.* = STOOTHE *v.*

STOVY, *sb.* *s.* = STERTLIN'-STOVY *sb.* [? From med. Sc. *stove* steam; mist rising from ground.]

†STOW, *sb.* Rxb. "A cut or slice; pron[ounced] *stoo*" (Jam.). [= Sc. (1715) *stou*.]

†STOW, *v.* NW. Also †*stou* (Sibbald). *tr.* To crop or cut: "The gaird'ner's stowin' the busses." [med. Sc. *stow* to cut (off).]

†STOWEN, *sb.* Td., NW. A glutton: "He's a great stowen for his guts" (Jam.).

†STOWIN'S, *sb. pl.* NW. Also *stouings* (Sibbald). Branches, etc., cropped or lopped off; loppings.

‡STOWLINS, *adv.* N, NW. Stealthily: "Wat stowlins harks in Lizzie's lug, The signal for the fray" (A. Scott² 98). "He met his joe stowlins." [From Sc. (1786) *stownlins*:—Sc. *stown* stolen.]

‡STOWP, *sb.* N. A wooden pail for carrying milk, water, etc., often having a half-cover to prevent splashing on the bearer's legs. [med. n. E. *stowp*:—Old N. *staup* "stoup."]

STRAE (*strè*), *sb.* 1. A straw. G. 2. A thin person. G. 3. *Straes in a tanker* (= tankard), ludicrous for: Thin legs. W. 4. *Straes*, the caddis-worm. NE. (Cf. WUD 3.)

STRAIK, *sb.* ‡1. A straight, flat piece of wood for levelling grain in a measure. NE, S. 2. A strickle for whetting scythes, hooks, etc. G. Also *scythe-straik* (Td., G). (Cf. CAULD *a.* 5, KAIL *sb.*)

STRAIK, *v.* ‡1. *tr.* To level (corn, etc.) flush with the rim of the measure by means of a "straik," or the hand. NE, C, S. Hence *Straiked*, ppl. a.: "Two straiked caps of wheat, and two heaped capfuls of flour" (1843 *Report of Trial* 43). 2. To sharpen (a scythe, etc.) with a strickle. G. [med. Sc. *straik* (= 1), variant of E. *stroke* v.]

STRAMOOSH, *sb.* C-W. A commotion, tumult, or uproar. [= Sc. *stramash*.]

STRAMP, *sb.* N-W. A stamp of the foot; a trampling upon something. [med. Sc.]

STRAMP, *v.* G. 1. *int.* To tread energetically: "Strampin' up an' doon the stairs." 2. To trample *on* something. 3. *tr.* To tread on (something): see PLATCH *sb.*² [med. Sc. *stramp*. § 18 B.]

STRAMPER, *sb.* Td., G. One who tramples; a treader.

STRAMPLE, *v.* N, C. *int.* and *tr.* To trample. [Sc. (*a.* 1610). § 18 B.]

STRAP, *sb.* 1. A string of beads, chestnuts, onions, etc. E, C. 2. A bunch or cluster of red-currants, etc. N. [From E. *strap* leather band, etc.]

STRAP, *v.*¹ E, C. *tr.* To string (beads, trout, etc.). [From prec.]

STRAP, *v.*² N, W. *int.* and *tr.* = STOOTHE *v.* [From E. (1588) *strap* strip of timber, etc.]

STRAVAGUERIES, *sb. pl.* NE, C. Idle amusements: "Wrestlings, racings, with other vain *stravagueries*" (Younger 17). [Cf. Sc. *stravaig* to wander aimlessly.]

STREAMER, *sb.* N-C. c. The male minnow on its assuming particular colours in midsummer, when it shows a marked disposition to ascend rapid gravelly streams in a river: "The reddish minnows, commonly called 'streamers'" (Younger *Angling* 149).

STRECHT, *sb.* 1. A straight part. G. 2. *Strechts!* = STRECHTIN'S. C.

STRECHT, *a.* G. Straight, in various senses: "Her mooth is never strecht" (= she is always grumbling). [med. E. *streghte*.]

STRECHT, *adv.* G. c. Straight: "Gang strecht forrit." "That 'll keep oo strecht" (= tide us over difficulties). [From A.S. *streht*, past pple. of *streccan* to stretch.]

STRECHTEN, *v.* Also *strechen*. *G. tr.* and *int.* To straighten.

STRECHTIN'S, *sb. w.* *Everything's strechtin's*, a call in the game of GUINEA claiming a square throw. (Cf. EENDIN'S.)

STREEK, *v.* 1. *tr.* and *int.* To stretch, in various senses. *G.* 2. *tr. esp.* To lay out (a corpse). *G.* 3. To cross-question. *w.* [med. *E. streke* = 1-2.]

‡STREEKIN', *ppl. a.* NW, W-S. Also *streikin'* (Td.). Tall, agile and active: "A streikin' huzzie" (Jam.).

STREETCHER, *sb.* 1. A stretcher, in various senses. *G.* 2. A clothes-prop. *w.* 3. One who "lays out" corpses. *E.* [§ 38 D.]

STREIND (strind), *sb.* Rxb., *G.* A sprain. [From next.]

STREIND (strind), *v.* Rxb., *G.* Also *streen* (*G.*) *tr.* To sprain or strain (a muscle, the ankle, etc.). [From med. *E. streyn'd*, *strened* (strained), regarded as an infinitive.]

STRIDDLE, *sb.* 1. The gait of a person walking with the legs wide apart: (A. Scott⁴ 3). *c.* 2. A standing with the legs straddle-wise. *c.* [§ 39 A.]

STRIDDLE, *v.* 1. *int.* To part the legs widely, to stand (or walk) in this way; to straddle: "[To] gar them striddle" (A. Scott¹ 55). *c-w.* 2. To pass the sheaves to the stacker. See STRIDDLER. *N-w.* 3. *tr.* To sit astride of (a horse, etc.); to compass by straddling: "Can ee striddle that burn?" *c-w.* [*E.* (1530) *strydle* = 1.]

STRIDDLE-LEGS, *adv.* *N, c-s.* Also *striddlie-leg, -legs* (*c-w*), {*stride-legs* (*NE, c*)}. With legs straddle-wise. Hence *Striddle-leggit* (*N, c-w*), straddle-legged.

STRIDDLER, *sb.* *G.* One who "striddles"; esp., a lad who passes sheaves from the centre of the stack to the stacker.

‡STRINGS, *sb. pl.* Rxb., *N.* = LIVERCRUIK (*q.v.*).

STRINKLE, *sb.* *N.* 1. A sprinkle (*of* rain; also of ink-drops). 2. A small quantity, a mere "sprinkling," of salt, tea, whisky, etc.

‡STRINKLE, *v.* NE. *tr.* To sprinkle [med. *Sc. strinkle*:—med. *E. strenkill*.]

STRIP, *sb.* Rxb., *G.* A somewhat long, narrow plantation.

STRIVE, *sb. w.* A scattering of or scramble for money at a wedding.

STRIVE, *v.* Past *t. strave*; past *ppl. striven*. *w-s. tr.* To scatter (money) among children at a wedding. Hence *Striving*, = STRIVE *sb.* [§ 15 G.]

STROAN, *sb.* *G.* An act of passing water. [*Sc.* (1825).]

STROAN, *v.* 1. *int.* To urinate. *G.* 2. Of water: To gush. *c-w*; Sibbald. [*s. Sc. (a. 1730) strone* = 1.]

‡STROD, *v.* *N.* = STRODGE *v.* 1. [*s. Sc.* (1820).]

STRODGE, *v.* 1. *int.* To strut or stride along. *N, c.* 2. "To walk fast without speaking" (Jam.). Rxb. [*Selkirk* (1820) *strod* = 1. Cf. § 23 A, and TRODGE *v.*]

‡STRODS, *sb. pl.* Rxb. A pet, a fit of ill-humour.

†STROKIN'S, *sb. pl. N.* Strippings; = COMINGS *sb.*² [E. dialect (1602).]

STROONGE, *v. N, NW.* Also *strounge* (Rxb.). *int.* To be sulky; to take the pet.

STROONGE, *a.* Also *strounge*. ‡1. Of persons: Gruff, brusque, sour. *N, W-S.* ‡2. Sour, bitter: "Slaes hae a stroonge taste." E; Sibbald.

‡STROONGENESS, *sb. W.* Gruffness; harshness: (Halliday 120, 131).

STROOSHIE, *sb. Rxb., G.* Also *struishie* (C-S), *strowshie* (W). 1. A disturbance, squabble, or quarrel. 2. A commotion or hurly-burly, as formed by a body of (excited) people.

†STROOSSIE, *sb.* Also †*stroussie*. Rxb., NW. = STROOSHIE *sb.*

STROP, *sb. W.* = STRAP *sb.* 1-2.

STROP, *v. W. tr.* To string (beads, etc.). [STRAP *v.*¹]

‡STROW, *sb.* 1. A bustle or excited activity: (A. Scott² 98; Ruickbie² 219). *N, W.* (Cf. HOW-STROW.) 2. A confusion or litter. *W.*

‡STROW (strau), *v.* 1. *tr.* To strew: "The strae was strown." *W.* 2. *int.* To commix, as a busy crowd: "They were strowin' away." *N.* [med. E. *strowe*:—A.S. *stréowian* to strew.]

§STRUISHLE, *sb. and v. int. G.* Struggle, toil.

†STRUMMEL, *sb. Rxb.* The residue left in a tobacco-pipe after smoking. [Cf. E. slang *strummel* straw, hair.]

STRUMPS, *sb. pl. NE.* = STRUNT *sb.* 1: "He's taen the strumps." [So Sc. (1788-1818) *strum, strums*. § 1 A.]

STRUNT, *sb.* 1. *The strunts*, the huff or pet. *G.* 2. As singular: "He's taen the strunt." *NE, W-S.* [Sc. (1721).]

STRUNT, *v.*¹ *NE, W-S. int.* To walk with (real or affected) dignity, strut: (Halliday 190). [Sc. (18th c.). Cf. Norw. *strunta* to walk stiffly.]

STRUNT, *v.*² *Td., NW, W. tr.* To affront or offend (a person). Hence *Struntit*, offended, huffed.

STRUNTY, *a. NW, W.* Pettish, huffy.

STRUSH, *sb. NE.* = STROOSHIE 1, 2.

STRUSHIE, *sb.* 1. = STROOSHIE 1, 2. *G.* Also *struishie* (*N, W.*). 2. A confusion because of hurry. *N.*

STRUSHIN', *sb. N, NW.* Also *strushan* (Rxb.). = STROOSHIE 1, 2: "Some bit strushin'...takes place" (Younger 35). [? From *n. E.* (1691) *strushion* ravage, ruin, from E. *destruction*.]

‡STUBBLIN', *ppl. a. Rxb., C.* Stubby, stumpy: "He's a little stubblin' fellow" (Jam.). [Cf. rare E. (c. 1520) *stubbled* stubby.]

STUCKIN', *sb. Td., G. c.* Also †*stuchin* (Td.). A stake, as for a fence, etc.

STUG, *sb.* †1. A stab or thrust with a sickle: (A. Scott² 98). ‡2. *pl.* Stubble of unequal height, so left by hasty cutting: (see Appendix I. c). *NE.* ‡3. A stump of a bush or tree protruding from the ground. *N.* [Sc. (1587) *stog* = 1.]

STUIL-BENT, *sb.* Also (especially literary) *stool-bent*. *N, s.* The heath-rush, *Juncus squarrosus*.

STUIR (stø:r; steir), *a. G.* 1. Gruff, harsh: "A stuir voice." 2. Austere: "A stuir chap." "A stuir-lookin' falla." [From *Sc.* (1785) *stoor*, *stuir*, (1722) *sture* (= 1):—*A.S.* *stór* strong, etc.]

STUMP, *sb.* *Rxb.*, *c-w.* A dolt or dullard. [Cf. *E.* *stump* stumpy person.]

STUMPISH, *a.* *Rxb.*, *N, s.* Blockish; dull-witted.

†STUMPLE, *v. int.* To walk with a stiff hobbling motion: "Syne aff in a fury he stumped" (*A. Scott*¹ 192). "He stumped in to John" (*Younger* 84). [From *Sc.* *stump* to hobble.]

STUNKS. *w.* The cry of a boy when filching the stakes or "bools" of others playing marbles. {*Stakes!* *c.*} [*Linlithgow* (1825) *stunk*, *Yorks.* *stonk*, = stake in playing marbles.]

†STUNKUS, *sb.* *Rxb.* A stubborn girl. [Cf. *Sc.* *stonkerd*, *stunkard* sullen.]

†STURKEN, *v.* *Rxb. int.* "To become stout after an illness; generally applied to females recovering from child-birth" (*Jam.*). [*n. E.* *storken*, *sturken*:—*med. Sc.* *storken* to grow, thrive. Cf. *Old N.* *storkna* to congeal, and *STOORKEN*.]

STUT (stat; sty), *v.* Also *stuit* (*c-w*), *stit* (*N*). 1. *int.* To stutter. *Rxb.*, *G.* §2. *tr.* To sing or say stutteringly: "Robbie tried tae stutt a lilt" (*Laidlaw* 48). *G.* [*med. E.* *stut* = 1.]

STUTTER, *sb.* *Rxb.*, *G.* A stutterer. [*E.* (1529).]

STYMALT, *sb. w.* A short-sighted, blundering, or stupid person: "A blind stymalt." [= *Clydesdale* (1825) *stymel*, *n. Sc.* *stymie*, from *styme* to peer. Cf. *Sc.* *styme* a glimpse, gleam.]

†SUCKER ('sʌkər), *sb. N.* Sugar. [Cf. *F.* *sucré*.]

†SUDDRENWUD, *sb. w-s.* Southernwood. [*med. Sc.* *suddrone* southern.]

†SUGGAR ('sʌgər), *sb. s.* Sugar. [Cf. *SUCKER*.]

SUISS, *v. w. int.* To speak sibilantly; to hiss, especially in speaking.

†SUNKET, *sb.* *Rxb.* A lazy fellow. [Cf. *Sc.* (1728) *sunk* to sulk.]

†SUNKIE, *sb. NW, s.* A low stool. [*Sc.* *sunk*, *med. Sc.* *sonk*, a seat of turf.]

†SUNK-POCKS, *sb. pl.* *Rxb.* Bags tied to the "sunks" or sods on the back of an ass, etc. [*Sc.* and *n. E.* *sunk* straw pad used as a saddle:—*med. Sc.* *sonk*: see preceding.]

SUNWAYS ABOOT, *adv. phrase. N, s.* To the right in respect of motion.

†SUNYIE, *sb.* Also *sunzie*. *Rxb.* An excuse: "Ye mak aye sae mony sunyies" (*Jam.*). [*med. Sc.* *sonyie*, etc.:—*med. E.* and *Old F.* *soigne* excuse, plea.]

SUPERANNUATE, *a. N, w.* Mentally deranged; "daft." [From earlier *E.* *superannuate* old and infirm.]

SUTTEN, *past pple.* 1. *Sat. G.* 2. Of bird's eggs: = *HARD-*

SUTTEN. *w.* 3. *Sutten-on*, (*a*) = SET-ON. *G.* (*b*) Stunted, dwarfed: "Thae bairns, thae lambs, etc., are sutten-on" (NE, S). Also "a *sutten-on lookin'* cratur" (S). [From E. ‡*sitten*, past pple. of *SIT* *v.*]

SWAB, *sb.* *s.* A pea-pod, = PEA 6. [E. (1659).]

SWABBLE, *sb.* NW, *w.* A supple stick.

SWABBLE, *v.* 1. *tr.* To beat with or as with a (pliant) rod. Rxb., N-W. (See Appendix I. E.) 2. To chastise with a belt, etc.: N-W. [Cf. med. E. *swable* to sway.]

SWABBLIN', *vbl. sb.* 1. A drubbing; a beating (with a stick). Rxb., N-W. ‡2. *Swabblin'-stick*, a chastising-rod: "Wi' swablin sticks" (A. Scott¹ 54). Rxb., NW, *w.*

§SWABBLY, *a.* *G.* Of trees, etc.: Pliant. [med. E. *swable* to sway.]

SWACK, *sb.*¹ NE. A deep draught of liquor or liquid; a "swig."

‡SWACK, *sb.*² NE, *s.* Also *suak* (Leyden 375). A buffet or blow. [med. Sc. *swak*.]

SWACK, *v.* †1. *tr.* To throw forcibly: (Leyden 375). 2. To beat: "A swack't his lugs for 'im." NE. [med. Sc. *swak* = 1. Cf. Icel. *svakka* to riot.]

‡SWAGGIE, *sb.* Rxb. 1. The act of swaying. 2. The game of meritot. [Sc. (c. 1680); from E. dialect *swag* to sway.]

SWAIBBLE, *v.* *w.* *tr.* To mop up, to swab or wash out, with some degree of vigour. [Cf. earlier E. *swab*.]

SWAIP, *sb.* Also *swape*. 1. A slanting or oblique course: "The dyke rins wi' a swaip owre the face o' the Law." *w.* 2. A slanting incline or ascent: "It's easier ti gang owre be the swaip o' the hill." *G.* 3. The oblique cut or hang of a dress, garment, etc.: "The swaip o' a wumman's skirt." "The swaip o' a cut-away coat." *w.* 4. An angle-bar (in joinery). NE. [From SWAIP *v.*, or Old N. *sveipr*.]

SWAIP, *a.* Also *swape*. 1. Slanting; sloping: "A swaip piece o' grund." *c.* 2. Oblique; cut-away: "A swaip-away coat." *w.* [Ettrick Forest (1825) *swaip* = 1.]

SWAIP, *v.* Also *swape*. 1. *int.* To pursue a slanting or oblique course: "The auld fail-dyke swaips up owre the braeface." "Ee maun swaip across (*or* up, along, etc.) the Fell ti wun ti the tap easy." "The road swaips doon ti the Teiot." *c-s.* 2. *tr.* To ascend slantingly: "Ee maun swaip the Rig ti get ti the cantle." *c, s.* 3. To cut or shape (the tails of a coat, etc.) obliquely. *w.* [From Old N. *sveipa* to sweep, swoop.]

‡SWAIPELT, *sb.* Rxb., NE. A piece of wood, resembling a crosier-head in form, put loosely round the fetlock of a horse's foreleg when turning it out to graze, to impede its progress should it run off.

SWAIPIT, *ppl. a.* *w.* = SWAIP *a.* 2: "A swaipit (*also*, swaipit-away) coat."

SWALLOW ('swalɛ), *sb.* NE; also "Roxburgh" (Swainson 56). The martin.

†SWANKIE, *sb.* NE. A smart, strapping young man: "Nae swankeys are roaming" (Jean Elliot *Flowers* iv.: Herd's version). A. Scott¹ 16. [med. Sc. *swanky*.]

†SWAP, *sb.*¹ Rxb. A slap, blow. [med. E. *swap* stroke.]

†SWAP, *sb.*² G. The shell or pod of an unripe or immature pea, bean, etc. Often *pei-swap*, *bean-swap*. [= Dumfries and Yorks. *swab*:—E. (1659) *swab*: cf. next.]

†SWAP, *v.* 1. Of peas, etc.: To form pods. NW. 2. Of young animals: To grow, wax, assume mature shape. Rxb. [Sc. (1743) *swap* and n. Sc. *whaup* = 1.]

†SWARTH, *sb.* Rxb. "In *swarth o'*, in exchange for" (Jam.).

SWATTER, *sb.* S. Also *swotter* (N, NW). A crowd or swarm (of people, etc.). [So Lothian (1818) and Ayr. Cf. SOTTER *sb.* 2.]

†SAW, *sb.* Rxb. 1. A wave. 2. "The slight movement or undulation on the surface of water, caused by a fish swimming, [or]... by any body thrown into the water" (Jam.).

†SAW, *v.* Rxb. *tr.* and *int.* To produce slight waves: "Swawing o' the water" (Jam.). [med. E. *swayue*, *sweyue* to move to and fro (said of water, etc.), whence Cumb. *swave*, *swayve*. Cf. Norw. dialect *sweiva* to swing, and § 50 M.]

†SWEARNESS, *sb.* = SWEI-DRAW, "a trial of strength" (Hilson).

SWEE, *sb.* N. Also *swei* (C-W). 1. An act of swaying or being swayed. N-W. 2. A chimney-crane, from which the pot is suspended over the fire. Rxb., N-W. [med. E. *sweigh* = 1.]

SWEE, *v.* Rxb., N. Also *swei* (C-W). 1. *int.* To move backwards and forwards; to swing or sway (e.g. as a see-saw, tree moved by the wind, etc.). 2. To be irresolute or hesitating. 3. *tr.* To cause (an object) to sway. [med. E. *swey*, *sweze* to move, sink, etc.]

†SWEEG, *sb.* Also *sweig*. Rxb. = WATER-WADER. [? From n.e. Sc. (1804) *swig* to sway, rock, etc.]

SWEEM-PAD, *sb.* NE. A game in which a blindfolded boy crawls about (in imitation of a *padda* (= frog) swimming on a pool-bottom) searching for a cap whose owner he tries to identify.

SWEI-DRAW, *sb.* W-S. A sport in which two, sitting on the ground or floor feet to feet, grasp a stick between them, by which the one endeavours to pull up the other. [= Tweeddale (1825) *sweir-drauchs*, Moray (1921) *soor-draw*, s.w. Sc. (1824) *sweer-tree*.]

SWEIR (*swi:r*), *a.* Also *sweer*. {1. Reluctant or loath to do something. G.} 2. *Sweir-drawn*, disinclined, hesitating, reluctant. Rxb., C-W. †3. *Sweir-tree*, an instrument for winding yarn. Td. [med. Sc. and E. *swere* (= 1):—A.S. *swær* inactive, etc.]

†SWIFF, *v.* Rxb. *int.* Of the wind: To make a hollow melancholy sound; to *sough*. [From Sc. §*swoof*:—med. Sc. *suoufe*:—med. E. *swogh*, *swough*.]

SWILL, *sb.* E, N, C. Also *swull* (E), *sweel* (S). A large shallow oval basket, as for holding potatoes, or clothes. [med. E. *swille*. Cf. SOLE *sb.* 1]

SWINE, *sb.* 1. Often regarded as the plural of "sow." c.
 ‡2. *Swine-thistle*, the sow- or milk-thistle. N, NW.

SWING-. (E. *swing* to sway, used in combinations, as:) †1. *Swing-bat*, a swingle for breaking flax. Rxb. (Jam. s.v. *Cogster*). †2. *Swing-lind*, same: "The swinglinds gaed like horse-men's swords" (Hogg 72). †3. *Swing-lint*, same. Rxb. 4. *Swing-swang*, a swing-fence of two or more suspended poles over a brook or river. NE. [In sense 2, perhaps from n. Sc. (1808) *swingle-wand*. Sense 3 probably from sense 2, influenced by Sc. *lint* flax.]

SWINGLING. †1. *Swingling-hand*, a sharp-edged wooden lath or sword for dressing flax. Rxb. †2. *Swingling-stock*, "an upright board...mortised into a foot or stock, over which flax is held while it is beaten" (Jam.). Rxb. [From E. *swingle* to scutch (flax, etc.). Sense 1 perhaps from an unrecorded *swingle'-and*: see preceding 2 and note.]

SWITCHBELL, *sb.* s. The earwig. [= n. E. *twitchbell*.]

SWITHER, *sb.* †1. A severe brush, especially one causing a person to be giddy or to reel: "A swither On cuttie stool" (A. Scott¹ 43). Rxb. †2. A trial of strength, genius, etc.; a competitive effort of any kind: "Then we'll at crambo ha'e a swither In hame-spun dress" (Ruickbie¹ 184). "Daring swither" (A. Scott² 69). Rxb. {§3. A state of deliberation, hesitation,* or perplexity in respect of a choice. G.} [From older Sc. *swither* flurry, fluster, doubt.]

SWITHER, *v.* {§1. *int.* To hesitate or deliberate, to be perplexed, in making a choice. G.} †2. To exert oneself, especially in competitive effort: "To wark they fell, what they coud swither" (Hogg 71). Rxb. †3. To swagger. Rxb. [med. Sc. *swidder* to falter, hesitate.]

SWUTHER, *sb.* and *v.* G. c. = Usual for: SWITHER *sb.* 3, and *v.* 1.

SYBIES, *sb. pl.* c. Scummings.

SYBOW (sɛibɔ), *sb.* 1. A young onion. G. §2. The savoy. c. [med. Sc. *sybbow* stone-leek:—central F. *ciboule*.]

SYE, *sb.* Also *sie*. w-s. †The least drop or particle, the slightest hint or sign: "There's no a sye o' cream i' the poorie." "Every sye o' milk." "No a sye o' butter." [n. E. (1781) *sye* drop (of milk):—med. E. *syhe* sieve, strainer.]

†SYNING-GLASS, *sb.* Rxb. A looking-glass or mirror. [Cf. Yorks. *seening-glass*, and E. (1565) *seeing-glass*. Cf. SHININ'-GLESS.]

TABER, *v.*, TABERING, *vbl. sb.* NE. = TOOBER, TOOBERING.

†TADDY-BOX, *sb.* N. A snuff-box. [Sc. *taddy* snuff.]

TAE (tè), *sb.* 1. The toe. N-W. Also *tee* (s). See THOW *v.* 2. *Tae-lenth*, the length of one's toe; a very short distance: "He wadna gang a tae-lenth." N. [A.S. *tá* = 1.]

TAE (tè), *a.* {1. *The tae*, the one: "Yow take the tae half an' A'll hae the tother." G.} ‡2. *Tae-eie* (literally, "one eye"), one who is doted on; a pet or fondling: "Hey's hys muther's teae ey" (Murray 176). Also ‡*tae-ee* (N). [med. E. and Sc. *ta*, shortening of *tane* TANE.]

†TAFFEREL, *a.* NW. Thoughtless, giddy. [See NAFFEREL *sb.*]

TAFFIE, *sb.* Also *taffy*. 1. Toffee. G. ‡2. *Taffy-join* (also *taffy-shine*), a social evening, the principal feature being the making a panful of treacly toffee—each guest contributing to defray the cost thereof: (1854 Murray in *Oxford Dict.*). W. [§ 33 F.]

TAID, *sb.* G. C. {1. A toad. 2. A repulsive person.} 3. *Taid-stuil*, a toadstool. [med. Sc. *taid* (= 1, 2):—A.S. *tádde*, *tádige* = 1.]

TAIDIE, *sb.* Rxb.; N, NW. Also †*teddie* (Rxb.). A fondly-regarded child: “A bonnie wee taidie.”

TAIGLE, *sb.* N, C. A ruffle, so as to make untidy: “He gae ’er a bit taigle.”

TAIGLE, *v.* 1. *tr.* To entangle: “Ee’ve taigl’t the raip.” N. 2. To confuse, perplex, or harass (a person). N. 3. *int.* To tarry, loiter, or delay: “A whuff o’ reek taigled flaffin’ aboot.” “Dinna taigle.” N, W. (Also Riddell *Matthew* xxv. 5.) [Earlier Sc. *teagle* = 1. Cf. med. n. E. *tagil*, same.]

TAIGLESOME, *a.* E, S. Causing fatigue: “A taiglesome road, or walk.”

†TAIL, *v.* *int.* Of a shearer: To push forward and outdistance his partner or partners on the same “rig”: (A Scott² 99). [From E. *tail* v.]

†TAILYE (‘tɛɪljɛ), *sb.* NE (c. 1870). A cut or slice of meat; especially a cut from the carcase of a pig. [From Old F. *tailliee*, *taillie*, etc.]

TAILYIR (‘tɛɪljər), *sb.* 1. A tailor. C-S. Also *tealyir* (s). 2. (Cf. LANG *a.* 5.) 3. = TAM TAILEOR. S. [med. Sc. *tailyour*, etc.]

TAINGLE, *sb.* Also *tangle*. W. A long, lank specimen: “A lang taingle o’ a chap.” [Earlier Sc. *tangle* tall person.]

TAIRGE, *v.*¹ N, W. Also *targe* (Rxb.). *tr.* To rate or scold severely. Hence *Tairgin’* (N, W), *targing* (Rxb.), a sharp scolding. [From Sc. (1786) *tairge* to question closely.]

TAIRGE, *v.*² 1. *int.* To hurry (as if on important business). N-W. 2. To push, e.g. so as to get through a crowd. E. [n. E. (1896) *targe* = 1.]

TAIRGER, *sb.* 1. One who hastens. N-W. 2. An unusually large specimen of the kind. G. “J—the Tairger” (applied c. 1860 and later to a big Yetholmite).

TAIRGETS (‘teɪrgəts), *sb. pl.* Also *targets*. C-W. Tatters. [Sc. (1773) *targets*.]

†TAIRGLET, *sb.* W. An icicle.

†TAISTREL, *sb.* 1. A slovenly woman; an unmethodical person; “often applied to a girl who from carelessness tears her clothes” (Jam.). W-S. Also *taistrill* (Rxb.). Cf. HASTREL 2. 2. A scoundrel. E. 3. A mischievous boy. E. [n. E. *taistrel*, *tastrill*, etc., = 2.]

TAKE, *sb.* 1. A companion of the opposite sex, especially a partner in a short flirtation. C-W. ‡2. (Irate) state of mind;

passion: "He's in an unco take the day" (Jam.). Rxb., *N*, *w*. [E. *take* catch (of fish, etc.).]

{TALE-PYET, *sb.* *G.*} Also *tell-pyet* (*c*). A tell-tale. Popular rhyme: "Tale-pyet, tale-pyet, sits on the midden, Cleans my shoes, an' diz my biddin'." [Sc. *pyet* = magpie.]

†TAMMIL, *v.* Rxb. *tr.* To scatter or strew (money amongst a crowd) "as candidates often do at an election" (Jam.). [s.e. Sc. (1825) *tammil* to strew.]

TAMMY, *sb.* {1. = Tom; Tommy. *G.*} 2. *Tammy Cossar*, a large (shawl-) pin. *NE*, *C.* 3. *Tammy nid-nod*, the chrysalis of the butterfly. *NE.* 4. *Tammy noddie*, a species of moth. *C-w.* 5. *Tammy noddie-heid*, (*a*) The crane-fly. *w.* (*b*) The tadpole. Borthwick-water. (*c*) = sense 3. *G.*

TAMMY-REEKIE, *sb.* 1. A cabbage-stock having the pith scraped out, and filled with tow, which when ignited emits smoke on being puffed. *N-w.* 2. A small tin filled with ignited or smouldering flax or tow and having the lid closed, sometimes used by children as a "comforter" in cold weather. *w.* [Sc. *reek* smoke.]

TAM-THOOM, *sb.* 1. The wood-wren, *Phylloscopus sibilatrix*. *NE*, *C.* §2. The willow wren or warbler. *N.* Also (literary) *Tom-thumb*; "Roxburgh" (Swainson 26). [After E. *Tom Thumb*.]

TAM-TIT, *sb.* *N-w.* The wood-wren. [From E. *Tom-tit* blue titmouse, etc.]

‡TAM-TROT, *sb.* 1. Candy; also, toffee: "Sticks of tam-trot" (1825 R. Wilson 192). Rxb., *NW*, *w.* 2. *Tam-trot join*, a social gathering for making this; cf. *TAFFIE-join*. *w.* (The custom was common *c.* 1850: see *H.A.S.T.* 1909, p. 78/2.) [Cf. E. (1844) *tom-trot* toffee drawn out as it cools.]

TANE, *pron.* *G.* One: "Naither the tane nor the tother" (= neither the one nor the other). [med. *n.* E. *the tan* (for earlier *thet an*, *that on*, etc.).]

TANG, *sb.* 1. A fork-prong. *NE.* 2. The tongue of a Jew's-harp: "The tang o' the trump." *N-w.* [med. E. *tange* projecting point:—Old *N.* *tangi* point, etc.]

TANGS, *sb. pl.* *NE.* {Also *taings* (*C-w.*).} Fire-tongs. [med. *n.* E. *tangs*:—A.S. *tange*. Cf. Sc. (1595) *tayngs*.]

TAP, *sb.* {1. The top, summit, etc. *G.*} 2. A projecting lock of hair, as on a child's head. *N.* 3. A fir-cone. *N.* 4. *Ti take yin's tap in yin's lap (an' set off)*, to pack up (and depart). Rxb., *N*, *w.* (From the former custom of spinning flax at a neighbour's house; Sc. *tap* = "distaff-ful of flax.") [Sc. (16th c.) *tap* (= 1). § 33 F.]

TAPER, *v.*¹ *NW*, *C*, *s.* *tr.* and *int.* To use (a commodity) sparingly so as to last out: "Taper thae scones oot, hinnies." "Make the coals taper oot." [= Sc. *tape*.]

TAPER, *v.*² *w.* *tr.* Of two or more speakers: To "finish" or

"polish *off*" (an absent person), as by a scathing summing up. [From E. *taper* v.]

TAPSIE-TEERIE, *adv.* Rxb., *N.* w. Topsy-turvy; upside down: "Tapsee-teerie lie the sheaves" (A. Scott² 100). [Earlier Sc. *tap-salteeirie*, *topsoltiria*.]

TAR-BUIST, *sb.* 1. The box for holding tar to mark sheep. Rxb., *N.* 2. = BUIST *sb.* 1. c-s. [med. E. *tar-boyst* = 1. Cf. BUIST.]

†TARETATHERS, *sb. pl.* Td. Tatters; shreds: "Tam got...his coat into taretathers" (Jam.). Cf. TAIRGETS. [?E. *tear* + *tatters*.]

†TARRAN, *sb.* Rxb. Also †*terrane* (Sibbald). A peevish, ill-humoured person; a brawling child. [n.e. E. (1703) *tarrant*:—med. E. *tyraun* tyrant, villain, etc. Cf. med. Sc. *tirrane*, *terain*.]

†TARSIE-VERSIE, *adv.* Rxb. "A term applied to walking backwards" (Jam.). [Cf. TERSY-VERSY.]

†TARTLE, *v.* 1. *int.* To hesitate: "I tartle not to say" (Riddell II. 338). 2. *tr.* To recognise, to observe: "He never tartled me" (Jam.). Rxb. [Sc. (c. 1680) *tartle* = 1.]

‡TASH, *sb.* E. Saucy or pert speech; "cheek": "Gie's nane o' eer tash." "[The poor man] daresna weel set up his tash" (Ruickbie² 70). [From Sc. (1735) *tash* stain, affront.]

TASHY, *a. N.* = TATCHY *a.* 1. [Cf. Sc. *tash*:—older F. *tascher* to soil.]

TATAE ('tatɛ), *sb.* Also *tatie* (*N.*) 1. A potato. G. "Tataes an' point" (= potatoes without "kitchen"). G. 2. *The verra tatae*, the very thing! w. 3. *He isna the tatae*, he is not straightforward or trustworthy. G. Also "He's no the clean tatae" (*N.* s). 4. *Tatae-bannie*, a "bannock," or bread, baked of potatoes and flour. NE. 5. *Tatae-bloom*, the potato-flower. c-w. 6. *Tatae-bogle* (G), -boogle (c-s), a scarecrow. 7. *Tatae-claw*, potato-soup. NE, c. 8. *Tatae-creel*, a potato-basket. G. 9. *Tatae-ploom* (= plum), a potato-apple. *N.* 10. *Tatae-scone*, a "scone" made of potatoes and flour. w. 11. *Tatae-sole*, -sweel, an oblong, two-handled potato-basket. s. 12. *Tatae-steppin'*, walking with long springy steps, as though pacing potato-drills. w.

‡TATCHY, *a.* 1. Having a tattered or slovenly appearance. NW, c, s. Also *tatshie* (Rxb.). 2. *Tatchy-lookin'*, tattered. NW, s. [Cf. TASHY.]

TATH (tɑθ), *sb.* G; Sibbald. Coarse or luxuriant grass (properly such as grows in tufts where cattle- or sheep-droppings have fallen). [So earlier Sc. *tath*, from med. Sc. and E. *tathe*:—Old N. *tað* dung.]

TATHY, *a.* NE. Of the nature of *tath*: "Tathy gress."

‡TATTREL, *sb.* Rxb., NE, s. A tatter, as of a garment: "The wind gars a' thy tattrels wallop" (A. Scott¹ 105). [From E. *tatter*.]

‡TAW, *v.* 1. *tr.* To pull: "Ti taw roset or taffie." NW, w. 2. To tumble about; to spoil in this way. *N*; Sibbald. 3. *int.* To suck greedily and long, as a hungry child at the breast. Rxb., w. 4. To

use the hands in doing this: "The bairn was tawin' an' sookin'." w. [med. E. *taw*, A.S. *táwian*, to prepare.]

†TAZIE, *sb.* Rxb. "A romping, foolish girl" (Jam.): "An' up Parnassus, wi' a tazie, Ye'll leg, an' lean" (A. Scott¹ 133). [= Yorks. and Lancs. *tazzy*, *tassey*.]

TEAR (tí:r), *sb.* G. A jovial, jolly, or boisterous time, occasion, or incident.

TEASE, *sb.* w. A tiring or trying spell (*of* work).

TEEDY, *a. n.* Wearying; tryingly peevish: "A teedy bairn." [n. E. (1847) *tedy*. Cf. E. *tedious*.]

†TEEK, *sb.* ? A base or churlish fellow: "I hate the tattling, narrow-minded teek" (Halliday 131). [Cf. E. *tike*, *tyke*, same, and § 38 1.]

TEEM, *sb.* G. An outpouring: "The rain cam doon in a perfec' teem."

TEEM, *v.* 1. *tr.* To empty (a vessel or the contained liquid): "Teem the kit." "Teem oot the yill." w. "[To] teem my stamach on him" (A. Scott¹ 141). §2. = DREEP *v.* 2. w. 3. *int.* To pour: "It's teemin' o' rain." G. [med. n. E. and Sc. *teme*:—Old N. *tæma* to empty.]

TEENGs, *sb. pl. s.* Also *teings* (w). Fire-tongs. [From TINGs.]

TEESIC, *sb.* w. A spell of illness, due to overwork, fatigue, etc. [Cf. Sc. (c. 1600) *teasick*:—med. E. *tysyk* consumption.]

†TEICHER, *v.* Rxb. *int.* Of a sore: = TICKER *v.* [= s.e. Sc. *teicher*, *ticher*:—Old E. *tæherian* to shed tears. Cf. med. Sc. *teicheris* tears.]

†TEINDER. *Teinder and thirder*, one who occupied arable land at a rental equal to about two-fifths of the produce (cf. THRID *sb.* 2): "[They] paid the damage to the teinder and the thirder" (1767 in *Hawick Tradition* 248). [From Sc. *teind*:—Old N. *tíund* tithe, tenth part.]

†TEISTRELL, *sb.* w. Also †*tystrell* (Rxb.). = TAISTRELL *sb.* 2.

TERI ('ti:ri), *sb.* Also *Teerie*. 1. A native or inhabitant of Hawick. G. 2. *Teribus*, a call to attract the attention of, inspire, or rally Hawick men (and regarded as being the ancient slogan). G. 3. *Teribus an' teriodin*, same: "Tiribus and Tiriodin, We are up to guard the common" (c. 1800 A. Balbirnie *Common-Riding Song*, Chorus). "Teeribus and Teeriodin...is still shouted by the inhabitants of the borough, when they annually ride the marches" (Jam.). The song or the tune bears the same name, or shortly *Teribus*. A century ago it was termed "Drumlanrig's March; or Tiriodin" (R. Wilson 343). 4. "Teerie buss and teerie heather, Aye the ewe lap o'er the heather" (Ruickbie² 104): perhaps with punning allusion to 3. [Cf. the tune-name (in sense 3), the origin of which is uncertain.]

†TERSY-VERSY, *adv. n. w.* Topsy-turvy; in confusion. [= Selkirk and Cumberland *tersy-versy*, E. dialect *arsy-varsy*.]

†TERTLE, *v.* Rxb. *tr.* = TARTLE *v.*: "He never tertled me" (Jam.).

TETHERY, *a.* w-s. 1. In an untidy, unkempt, or confused state. Also *tether't*. 2. *Tethery-methery*, = 1. [Cf. rare E. *tethery* apt to become tangled.]

†TETTIE, *a.* Rxb. Irascible, bad-tempered. [Earlier E. (17th c.).]

TEUCH (tjux), *a.* Also *teugh*. G. c. Tough: "As teuch as the wire" (A. Scott² 220). [med. Sc. *teuch*, *tewch*, etc.]

†TEUK, *sb.* Rxb., NW. *rare*. A nasty taste: "That meal has a teuk;...it has a vile muisty teuk" (Jam.). [Cf. Took *sb.*²]

†TEW-ARNE, *sb.* 1. The perforated iron plate into which a smith's bellows-nozzle fits, to prevent its wasting. Also *to-airn*. Rxb. 2. More correctly, the nozzle through which the blast passes into a smithy-fire: "Thro' pipe and tew arne bore" (A. Scott¹ 144). [Earlier E. *tuiron*, med. E. *tew-ireon*, *towiren*, representing Old F. *toire*, etc., *tuyère*.]

TEW'D, *pl. a.* G. c. Of fruit or vegetables: Shrivelled and sapless.

THACK, *sb.* {1. Thatch. G.} ‡2. *Thack an' raip*, the thatching of a stack of corn, etc., as secured by straw ropes: "The jovial kirk in the barn when the stooks were all under thack and raip" (1919 *Kelso Chron.* 22 Aug.). ‡3. *Thack-gate*, the sloping edge of a gable-top, when covered with thatch. Rxb., NE. ‡4. *Thack-raik*, occasional mispronunciation of THRAW-CRUIK. C. [med. E. *thak*:—A.S. *þæc*.]

§THAE (θæ). c-w. 1. *prep.* From. 2. *conj.* = THRAE *adv.* [Variant of FAE.]

THAPSKULL, *sb.* w. A numskull or dolt; a stupid fellow.

THEE (θi:), *sb.* N, C, S. Also *thei* (c-w). The thigh. (See CLYRE 2.) [med. Sc. and n. E. *thee*:—Old E. *þēgh*, A.S. *þēoh*.]

THEH (θæ), *adv.* c-s. Though, however, notwithstanding: "Jethart's aulder be Ha'ick, theh!" [med. E. *theh*, *thech*:—A.S. *þēh*, *þēah*.]

‡THERM, *sb.* 1. Gut. s; Sibbald. 2. A violin-string. s. [E. (1545) *therm*:—A.S. *þearm* an intestine.]

THIMMLE, *sb.* G. {1. A thimble.} 2. A flower of the foxglove. 3. *pl.* The foxglove. [med. E. *thymelle*, etc. = 1.]

THING, *sb.* 1. Matters; work, etc.: "A've other thing adae!" G. 2. Kind or sort: "Mask iz a pickle new thing" [sc. tea]. c-w. (Similarly in Murray 198.)

THING-A-BEE, *sb.* c-s. Also *thing-a-beet* (c-w). "What's-his-name." [From E. *thingummy*.]

THIR (ðɪr). G. 1. *pron.* and *a.* These. 2. *sb. pl.* These: "Thirs is mine, thae's (= those are) yours, but whae's aucht thon yins?" [med. n. E. *thir*.]

THOCHT, *sb.* {1. A thought. G.} ‡2. A subject or source of (anxious) thought: "That callant was aye a sair thocht ti me." c-s. {3. A pinch or small quantity: "Gie's a thocht o' saut." w.}

4. A moment: "Wait a thoct." *N*, *w*. [med. *Sc. thoct*:—A.S. *þóht* (= *ī*).]

‡THOCK, *v. s. int.* To pant or breathe heavily, as with exertion: "He thockyt and he blew" (Telfer 61). [So *n.e. E.* (1850).]

THOLEMUIDDY, *a. w. ī*. Patient; long-suffering. 2. Gloomily thoughtful. [*Sc.* (1710) *tholemoody*:—med. *Sc. tholemude*:—A.S. *þolemód* = *ī*.]

THOOM, *sb.* {*ī*. The thumb. *G.*} 2. *Thoom-piece*, a piece of bread on which the butter has been spread by the thumb. *N.* 3. *Thoom-steel*, a thumb-stall or covering. *G.* Also *thoom-stuil* (*c*), *-stil* (*N*), *thumb-stil* (*Rxb.*), *-steil* (*Sibbald*). [med. *E. thoume*:—A.S. *þūma* = *ī*.]

THORLE, *sb.* †*ī*. The whorl or fly of a spinning-rock. *Rxb.* ‡2. *Thorle-pippin*, a variety of apple. *Rxb.*, *NW*, *c.* †3. *Thorle-pear*, a variety of pear: (Douglas 117). [§ 16 F.]

THORTER, *a. and adv.* †*ī*. That lies across; cross, transverse: "To go to the thorter dykes to cast divots" (1666 in *Hawick Tradition* 132). (Now only as a place-name.) 2. *Thorter-ill*, a paralysis distorting the necks of sheep. *G.* †3. "*Thorter-ower*, *prep.*, across" (*Jam.*). *Rxb.* †4. *Thorter-throw*, *v. a.*, "to pass (an object) backwards and forwards" (*Jam.*). *Rxb.* [From med. *Sc. thortoure*:—med. *E. thwart-over*, etc.]

THOUGHTISH ('θoʊxtɪf), *a. w.* Gravely thoughtful, serious.

‡THOUGHTY, *a. w-s.* Thoughtful, serious, morose. [med. *Sc. thocty*.]

THOW (θau), *sb. G.* A thaw; a state of thaw. [med. *E. thowe*.]

THOW (θau), *v. G. int. and tr.* To thaw: "Down he sat to thow his taes" (A. Scott¹ 64). [med. *E. thowe*.]

THOWLESS, *a. G.* Listless; spiritless; lethargic. See *DUD*. [med. *Sc.*]

‡THOWS, *sb. pl. N-w.* Muscles, sinews, as evidence of strength; thews.

THRAE (θræ). Also *threh*, *hrae* (*NE*, *c*); †*thra*. *ī. prep.* From, in various senses: "The plough and harrow, Commend me thra the; The frail it is a flinging fiend: Kit, cap, and can, Commend me to the; For thou's been aye my stannin friend" (? *a.* 1688 in *Leyden* 373).

N-w. 2. *conj.* = *FRAE conj.* [§ 16 H.]

THRAPPLE, *v. N. tr.* = *THROPPLE v.*² [Cf. *RAPPLE v.* § 16 G.]

THRAW, *a. c.* = *THRAWN* 2: "He's a thraw boody." [So local *Sc.*]

THRAW, *v. ī. tr.* To twist (anything); especially to twist (a neck). *G.* 2. To distort (the mouth), especially so as to denote dissatisfaction. *G.* 3. *int. and tr.* To throw, in various senses. *G.* 4. *Ti thraw yin's leg owre the traces*, to behave inordinately. *N.* 5. To shake (one's fist): "Ti thraw the nieve." *w.* 6. *int.* To vomit: "She's thrawn up." *G.* [med. *Sc. thraw*:—A.S. *þráwan* to twist, throw.]

THRAWART, *a. n.* Perverse, unruly: (Hogg 73). [med. Sc. *thraward*.]

THRAW-CRUIK, *sb. g.* An instrument for twisting or turning bands of straw or hay. [med. Sc. *thraw-cruk*:—THRAW *v.*]

THRAWN, *ppl. a.* 1. Deformed; distorted. *w.* {2. Perverse; wayward: "A thrawn buckie." *g.* 3. Peevish; ill-tempered. *n, w.*}
‡4. *Thrawn-gabbit*, = preceding. *Rxb., n-c. rare.* [med. Sc. *thrawin* crooked.]

THREAP, *sb. n, w.* Also *threep* (*Rxb.*). A traditionary belief or superstition: "It's an auld threap, that!"

THREAP, *v.* 1. *int.* To assert persistently: "He threapit at iz (or doon throw me) that [etc.]." *g.* §Also "He threapit doon ma throat that [etc.]." *n.* 2. *tr.* To tell, aver, or repeat pertinaciously: "He threapit a lie in ma face." *nw, w-s.* [med. Sc. *threip* (= 1):—A.S. *þréapian* to rebuke.]

THRESH, *sb. ne, c, s.* (Also Riddell II. 127.) One or other species of rush, *Juncus*. [Sc. *thrash, thrush.* § 16 *g.*]

THRESH-STANE, *sb. ne.* The threshold. Cf. DOOR 4.

THRESHY, *a. ne, c, s.* Full of rushes: "A threshy sike."

THRID, *sb.* ‡1. A third part. *ne, w.* †2. *Thrid and tein*, a former method of letting arable ground for the *third* plus the *tenth*, i.e. about two-fifths of the produce. *Rxb.; ne; Sibbald.* [med. E. *thrid, thriddle*:—A.S. *þrida* third.]

THRIFTIE, *sb. c-w.* A juvenile's savings-box; a lucky-box.

THRIMMLE, *v.* 1. *tr.* To finger (an article) awkwardly or overmuch. *w.* 2. To hurt by undue handling: "A bairn thrimmlin' a kittlin'." *s.* 3. To strum on (a musical instrument). *n-w.* †4. To cause (the feet) to patter, as in dancing: (Halliday 285). [Sc. (1789) *thrimmle* (= 1):—med. Sc. *thrimble* to squeeze.]

THRISLE, *sb. g.* {1. A thistle.} 2. *Milk, Milky thrissle*, the milk-thistle. [med. Sc. *thrissill.* Cf. § 13 A.]

THRIVE, *v. n-w.* Past t. *thrive. tr.* To throw (anything). [§ 15 *g.*]

†THROCK, *sb.* A throng or multitude (of people, etc.): (Riddell *Psalms* xxxiii. 16, lxviii. 30). [Tweeddale (1825) *throck* *sb.* and *v.*, throng, crowd. Cf. med. Dutch *droc* press, and Icel. (1683) *þrok* pressure.]

THROPPLÉ, *v.*¹ 1. *tr.* To draw the edges of (a hole in a sack, sock, etc.) coarsely together, instead of proper darning. Often *ti thropple up*. *ne, w.* 2. To tangle (wool, etc.). *w.* [Cf. ROPPLE *v.*¹]

‡THROPPLÉ, *v.*² *Td., c-w.* = ROPPLE *v.*² [§ 16 *g.*]

THROPPLY, *a. w.* Uttered or coming from the throat; throaty: "Whan ma lugs are stawed o' thropplie havers" (Smith 10). [From *thropple* throat.]

THROW (θραυ). 1. *adv.* and *prep.* Through. *g.* 2. *prep.* In: "He speaks throw his sleep." *n.* 3. *Throw-band*, a through-stone.

N-W. 4. *Throwgang*, a thoroughfare: (Riddell *Ps.* lv. 11, cxliv. 13; *Song* iii. 2, *Matt.* vi. 2). §5. *Throw-gangin'*, = 8. w. 6. *Throw-gate*, progress, headway. w. 7. *Throw-gaun'*, a rating or reprimand. N-W. 8. *Throw-gaun'*, (of persons), pushing, active. N, w. 9. *Throw-hand*, -hands, under treatment, discussion, or arrangement. N, w. 10. *Throw-pit*, capacity for accomplishing work. N, w. 11. *Throw-the-wud-laddie*, a severe scolding: "She gae 'er man throw-the-wud-laddie." C-W. [med. Sc. *throw*, etc., = 1.]

THROW-OTHER. 1. *adv.* In a state of confusion or disorder; intermixed: (see WAUPIT). G. 2. *adj.* (a) Of persons: Unmethodical; not orderly. G. (b) Of things or places: Confused, disarranged. N, w-s. §3. *sb.* One whose house or affairs are in constant confusion an unmethodical person. C-W. [med. Sc. *throuch-vther* = 1.]

THRUFF, *sb.* s. A bond-stone. [Earlier Sc. *through*, short for E. *through-stone*.]

THRUMMLE, *v.* w. *tr.* = THRIMMLE *v.*¹ 1, 2.

†THRUMP, *sb.* Rxb. The action of THRUMP *v.* 1.

†THRUMP, *v.* 1. *tr.* "To push; especially applied to school-boys, when they push all before them from the one end of a form to another" (Jam.). Rxb. 2. Of supposed attendant spirits: To take the life of (their protégé): (Wilkie 112). [w. Sc. and n.e. E. *thrimp* (= 1), med. Sc. *thrymp*.]

THRUMPLE, *v.* w. *tr.* To crumple (*up*): "See him thrumple up the dirty papers" (Halliday 141). [E. *frumple*. § 16 H.]

†THRUNTER, *sb.* Rxb. A ewe in her fourth year. [med. E. *thrunter*, *thrinter* (a sheep of three winters):—A.S. *þri-wintre* of three winters. Cf. FRUNTER.]

THUNNER, *sb.* {1. Thunder. G.} 2. *Thunner-cup*, the field-poppy. E, NE, †C. [§ 4 D.]

THWANG, *sb.* 1. A thong, whip-lash. w. †2. A bootlace: (Murray 147). [med. E.:—A.S. *þwang* thong, etc. See WHAING, WHING.]

†THWRICKEN, *v.* Td. *tr.* "To choke from the influence of thick smouldering smoke" (Jam.). [? Error for *thwircken*: see WHIRKEN.]

TI (tɛ; tə), *prep.* Also (less correctly) *tae*. 1. = To, in many senses: "Here's ti ee (*also* ty'e)." G. 2. = By: "He's a sclater ti tredd." G. 3. = For: "She weshes ti folk" (= she goes out washing). w. [Shortened form of E. *to*. The form *ti* adopted in this work follows occasional Northumb. usage, and is more warranted than *tae*, which suggests (tè), as in TAE.]

TI (tɛ; tə), *conj.* G. Until: "Haud this ti A come back." "Come here ti A scud ee, ye deil's buckie!" [So med. E. *to*. Cf. preceding.]

TICHT, *a.* and *adv.* {1. Tight. G.} 2. *Ticht-hauden*, (a) Held tightly. G. (b) Hard-pressed: "Hei was ticht-hauden for time ti write." w. [med. Sc.]

†TICKER, *v. s. int.* Of a sore: To exude very slight blood when fretted or abraded; also, to run, as a sore. [Variant of TEICHER *v.*]

TICKLE-BANY, *sb. NE.* = BANY-TICKLE *sb.* [§ 77.]

TIED, *past pple. G.* Bound, certain, sure from the nature of things, to do something: "He's tied ti come by here." [E. *tie* to bind, oblige.]

TIE-IN, *sb. c-s.* A small rope for tying the head of one horse to another.

TIFT, *sb. 1.* Mood, humour; frame of mind: "What'n tift ir ee in the day?" *w.* 2. A fit of sulks or peevishness. *c-w.* [Sc. (1717) *tift* condition, order. With 2 cf. E. *tiff*.]

†TIFTER, *sb. Rxb.* A quandary: "He's in an unco tifter the day" (Jam.)

TIFTY, *a. 1.* Quarrelsome, touchy. *Rxb., N-w.* Cf. "[Her] soople tongue and tifty" (A. Scott¹ 16). 2. Moody. *w.* [Cf. TIFR and E. *tiffy*.]

TIKE-TIRED, *a. w.* Tired as a "tike" or dog after coursing. [s. Sc. (1803) *tyke-tyrit*.]

TILL, *prep. 1.* Towards; up to: "Gang strecht up till 'im." "A'm gaun till Gala." See BE *conj. G.* 2. To: "What did ee cast up till 'im?" "Herk till 'er." "A hoose withoot a ruif till't." "Take some saut till't." *G.* "It was a case o' he till't an' she till't" (= all hands to the pump). *NW, w.* (See CHAMMER, PUT *v.*² 5, YOKE *v.* 2.) 3. In addition to: "Hei'll need mair till't" (enviously said of a prosperous person). *c-w.* §4. Used (especially rurally) before the infinitive mood: "Hei was sweerin' at the men till work." *G.* [Old E. *til* (= 1):—Old N. *til*. With 2 cf. the name of the Sc. tune "He till't an' she till't."]

TIME, *sb. §1.* Time for feeding: "It's horse-time, cow-time," etc. *G.* 2. *The time that* (also *the time*), conjunctive phrase, = while. *N-w.*

TIMMER, *sb. {§1. Timber. N.} †2. Timmer-breeks, (a) A coffin: (J. Hogg 50). (b) A coward. c, s. 3. Timmer-tuned, having no ear or voice for music. N, w. (Cf. Sc. timber tones.)*

TIMMER, *a. w.* Bashful, afraid. [= Sc. *timmersome*. Cf. E. *timorous, timid*.]

TINGS, *sb. pl. N-w.* Fire-tongs. [= Dumfr. *tings*. Cf. TEENGs.]

†TINK, *v. Rxb. tr.* "To rivet, as including the idea of the noise made" (Jam.). [From med. E. *tink* to tinkle, clink.]

TINKLER. {1. A tinker. G.} Also as attribute: "Your tinkler tongue" (A. Scott¹ 15). 2. *Tinkler-fog*, a species of moss characterised by a small graceful flower. *s.* [med. Sc. *tinkler* = 1.]

TIPPENY-NIPPENY, *sb. NE, s.* The game of leapfrog: "Do the youngsters now, as their predecessors did, go in for...tippeny-nippeny, fit-an-a-half,...and bays?" (1921 *Kelso Chronicle* 4th Feb.)

TIRL, *v.*¹ 1. To strip or denude (a bed, roof, etc.) by removing the covering: (see Appendix I. D). *G.* 2. To uncover (a peat-bed,

quarry-stone, etc.) by removing the surface-soil, etc.: "Tirlin' the tatae-pit." c-s. §3. *int.* To undress. Also *refl.*, to undress (oneself). w. [med. Sc. *tirl* = 1.]

TIRL, *v.*² w. *tr.* To turn over on its other side. [Earlier E. *tirl* to turn, rotate.]

TIRLIE-WIRLIE, *sb.* NE. 1. A flourish or ornament in penmanship. 2. A circular tin or zinc plate which children whirl or spin by means of a string extended between their hands. [Sc. (1776) *tirlie-wirlie* a whirled figure, etc.]

TIRR, *sb.* NE, c. A passion.

TIRR, *v.* N, NW. *int.* To speak crabbedly. [Sc. (1825). Cf. Da. *tirre* to tease.]

TIRT, *v.* w. *tr.* To twist: "He tirtit his tie." "His gravat's tirtit."

‡TIRWIRIN', *ppl. a.* Also ‡*turwurrin'*. N. Snarling, growling, as a dog. [Sc. (1808), from *tirr* to snarl. Cf. TIRR *v.*]

TIT, *pron.* c. It: "A wull gie him tit" (= I will give him it, = E. give it him). [Cf. DIR *pron.* and § 80.]

‡TITTERMAIST, *a.* or *adv.* Also *tittermost*. NE. Nearest, foremost. [From med. E. *titter* sooner, earlier.]

†TITTIE-BILLIE, *sb.* Rxb. An equal or match: "Tam's a great thief, but Will's tittie-billie wi' him" (Jam.). [Sc. *tittie* sister + *billie* brother.]

TOALT (tolt), *sb.* c-w. Variant of TWOLT *sb.*

TODDIE, *sb.* Rxb.; G. Also *toodie* (s), †*tod* (Rxb.). A small round cake or "scone."

†TO-DRAW, *sb.* Td. "A resource, a refuge, something to stand one in stead, to which one can *draw* in danger or straitening circumstances" (Jam.). [Cf. med. n. E. *to-draght* a resort.]

TOD-TAILS, *sb.* s. The foxglove. [From Sc. (and E.) *tod* a fox.]

TOME, *v.* Rxb., N, w. Also †*toom* (Rxb., NW). 1. *tr.* To draw out (any viscous substance) into a filament, thread, or line: "Tommin' the taffie." 2. *int.* To undergo drawing out in this way; to "rope." [Variant of TOWM *v.*]

TOMMY-TEI, *sb.* s. The blue titmouse. [E. *tom-tit*.]

TOM TAILEOR, *sb.* Also *Tom tealyir*. s. The water spider, *Argyroneta aquatica*. [Cf. E. *tom-tailor* crane-fly.]

TONGUE-TACKIT, *a.* {1. Tongue-tied. G.} 2. Mumbling; not articulating clearly, as due to something in one's mouth, the influence of drink, etc. Rxb., G. [Sc. (1727) = 1.]

TOOBER, *v.* NE, s. *tr.* To beat, drub, or trounce (a person). Hence *Tooberin'*, a drubbing. [Cf. TABER *v.* and E. *taber* to strike lightly and often.]

TOOCH, *sb.* N-w. The sound of, or imitation of, a gun or pop-gun shot.

†TOOG, *sb.* A halter: "Ilk ane's toog" (A. Scott⁵ 41). [= Lothian (1808) *teug* rope:—med. E. *teug* a trace, 'tug'.]

TOOK, *sb.*¹ 1. A tuck in a garment. NE, W. 2. A part of a garment temporarily tucked up and held (as by a pin). W. 3. A tug; a gentle pull (as e.g. a fish at a fishing-line). G. (Cf. TUKE.) 4. More than enough of food; a "tuck in." W. 5. An excess of work. W. ‡6. A sudden pain. G. 7. = COWLOCK. W. [§ 45 G. med. Sc. *touk* = 3.]

†TOOK, *sb.*² Rxb., W-S. Also †*twik* (Rxb.). A disagreeable taste. [= TEUK *sb.* and E. dialect *tack*.]

TOOK, *v.* W. *tr.* To tuck (a garment, etc.). [§ 45 G. Cf. med. Sc. *towk*.]

†TOOTHRIFE, *a.* Rxb. Also *teethrife* (Td.). Toothsome, palatable.

TOP-LOOKIN', *a.* W. Stalwart, erect in bearing.

†TOPPER-TAILS, *adv.* S. = TOP-TAILS *adv.* 1. [From E. *top-o'er-tails*, med. E. and Sc. *top-over-tail* upside-down, topsy-turvy.]

TOPPIN', *sb.* W. A tuft or crest on the top of anything; especially a curl or tuft of hair on the head.

TOP-TAILS, *adv.* †1. Head over heels: "He turned top-tails doon the brae." NW. ‡2. With the heads alternately at opposite ends (said of several lying together alternately reversed). S. [See TOPPER-TAILS.]

†TORCHEL, *v.* *int.* "To pine away, to die" (Sibbald). [TORFLE *v.* § 25 B.]

†TORFLE, *sb.* Also †*torfel*. Rxb. "The state of being unwell; a declining state of health" (Jam.).

*TORFLE, *v.* Also *torfel* (Rxb.), *toorfel* (S). 1. *int.* To decline in health; to languish or pine away. Rxb., Sibbald. ‡2. To be overcome (as by snow, sickness, etc.) and die. S; Sibbald. "I'se rād he'll toorfel": (said in Liddesdale, c. 1860). †3. "To draw back from a design or purpose" (Jam.). Rxb. ‡4. *tr.* To toss about, as by wind: "Ringlets...torfelled wi' the weather" (Riddell 40). NW, W. [n. E. (16th c.) *torfle* to go lame.]

†TORK, *v.* Also *torque*. Rxb. *tr.* "To torture, or give pain, by the continued infliction of punctures, pinching, nipping, or scratching" (Jam.). [Cf. F. (1611) *torquer* to writhe.]

†TORWODY, *sb.* NE (c. 1870). A rope for connecting a harrow with the swingle-tree. [n. Sc. (c. 1689) *trodwiddie* (later *treadwiddie*).]

TOSH, *a.* N. Neat. [Sc. (1710).]

TOSSEL, *sb.* 1. A tassel. C. 2. *pl.* The yellow pendent flowers of the laburnum. C. Also *tassels* (NE, C). [E. (1718) *tossel* = 1. With 2 cf. E. *tassels* pendent catkins, etc.]

†TOTCH, *sb.* Rxb. "A sudden jerk" (Jam.). Corroborated by: "I hope ye will not put your hand to the ark to give it a wrong totch, and to overturn it" (Rutherford *Letter to J. R.* 16 June 1637).

†TOTCH, *v.* Rxb. *int.* To move with short, somewhat quick steps: "A totchin' pony" (Jam.). Cf. also †*Totchy*, name of a collie-dog (Hall 14).

TOTHER, *a.* and *pron.* G. *c.* Other: (see TANE). [= med. E. *the tother* (for earlier *thet other*).]

TOTTLE, *v.* w. *int.* To boil with a gentle poppling sound; to simmer throbbingly. [Sc. (1739).]

TOUCH, *v.* E. *tr.* To trounce (a person). Hence *Touchin'* vbl. sb.

†TOUCH-SPALE, *sb.* Rxb. The earwig. [n. E. *twitchbell*. § 27 F.]

†TOUK, *sb.* Rxb. = HUTCH *sb.* 2.

†TOUM (t_{lum}), *sb.* Rxb. The gossamer. [From TOWM *sb.*]

†TOUMS, *a.* Rxb. "Ropy, glutinous" (Jam.). [? for *toumy*.]

TOUN (tun), *sb.* Also *toon*. 1. A farmstead or homestead. G. *c.* 2. *Toun-raw*, (*a*) A row of farm-cottages. N. (*b*) The privileges of such: "To thraw one's self out o' a toun-raw" (Jam.). Rxb. {3. A town. G.} 4. *Tounheid*, -*fit*, the upper, or lower, end of such. G. *c.* Hence *Tounheider*, -*fitter*, one who dwells there. G. 5. *Toun's-speak*, a scandal: "It's a perfec' toun's-speak." G. *c.* Also *toon's-talk* (E). [med. E *toun*:—A.S. *tún* = 1, 3.]

TOUR (tu_r), *sb.* c-w. Turn or sequence: "It's ma tour now. "Tour about's fair play." [med. E. and F. *tour*.]

TOUT (tut), *v.* Also *toot*. w. 1. *int.* To drink; to tipple. 2. *tr.* To drain: "Let tipplers toot the glass" (Halliday 86). [Earlier E. *tout* = 1.]

TOUTY ('t_{auti}), *a.* NE, W-S. Irritable, touchy. [Sc. *tout* ill-humour.]

‡TOVE, *sb.* 1. A smoke, especially one accompanied by a chat. E, w. 2. Hence, a chat. w.

TOVE, *v.*¹ w. *int.* To converse (*with* another); to talk familiarly, chat. [So in Dumfries.]

TOVE, *v.*² 1. *int.* To emit, to ascend or issue as, smoke: "To tove and reek" (Jam.). "The pipe's tovin'." "The reek cam tovin' oot." Rxb., G. Also *toove* (s). 2. To smoke: "The twaesome were tovin' an' crackin'." E, w. Also *toove* (s). 3. Of a fire: To burn *up*. w. 4. Of persons or things: To issue as a mass: "[Troopers] tove abroad by hill and glen" (Riddell 1. 218). "The lava toved oot o' Vesuvius." w.

TOVY, *a.* NE. Increasing in smoke and flame: "A tovy fire."

TOW (t_{au}), *sb.* 1. Phrase: "Ee've other tow ti tease," = You have other work to attend to. N, w. 2. *Jumpin'-tow*, a skipping-rope. w. 3. "To jump the tow" (= to skip with a rope). w. [E. *tow* a tow-rope, tow-line.]

†TOWCHER, *sb.* A wedding-dowry: (Murray 149). [n. E. (1569) *towcher*, = Sc. *tocher*.]

†TOWERICK, *sb.* 1. = next 1: "Like towericks o' reek" (Riddell *Song* iii. 6). 2. = next 2. Rxb. [-*ick* = -*ock*.]

TOWERICKIE, *sb.* Usually *toorockie*. 1. A small tower; especially a turret. NE, c-w. ‡2. A distinct projection or apex on an eminence. Rxb., NE.

TOWERIE ('tu_{ri}), *sb.* †1. = DUNTER *sb.* 2 (q.v.): "When the

ellere'ed are clumpherin', And the toweries hard are thumpin'" (Wilkie 112). §2. The top-knot of a tam-o'-shanter, etc. Usually *toorie*. w. ‡3. A mutch. Also *toorie*. c. [E. *tower* + Sc. -ie.]

TOWLT (tault), *sb.* c-s. A coverlet or quilt; also, a blanket. [See TOALT.]

TOWM, *sb.* ‡1. A fishing-line. s. ‡2. A rope: (Sibbald). [Sc. (1670) *toume* fishing-line. Old N. *taumr* bridle, rein, cord (= Da. *tömmе*, Sw. *töm*).]

†TOWM, *v.* Also *toum*. Rxb. = TOME *v.* 1, 2: "It cam towmin' out." "To hing towmin' down" (Jam.). [From preceding.]

‡TOWMOND, *sb.* Also *towmont*. §1. A year. g; A. Scott¹ 190, etc. 2. A wether in his second year. n, c. [Earlier Sc. *towmond*:—med. E. *towlmonyth*:—A.S. *twēolf mōnth* = 1.]

TOY, *v.* w. *tr.* To tell off or deal summarily with (a person); to dispose of smartly: "She toy'd 'im off."

TRAICLE, *sb.* w. A sprinkling which leaves a trace: "There was a traicle frae that pail a' the road frae the wall" [= well].

TRAICLE (trekl), *v.* w. 1. *tr.* To scatter or sprinkle, especially so as to leave a track or trace, as in harvesting hay, planing a plank, a paper-chase, etc. 2. *int.* Of water: To trickle, as from a hole in a vessel.

TRAIGGLIE-WALLETS, *sb.* w. = TRAILLIE-WALLETS. [From DRAIGGLIE-WALLETS.]

TRAIK, *sb.*¹ 1. The loss of sheep, etc., by death, straying, or other cause: "He that has nae gear will hae nae traik" (Jam.). "Where there's stock there's traik." Td., c-s. 2. Rarely said of birds or fowls: "Bird traik is bad traik" (*i.e.* denotes a bad omen). w. 3. The flesh of a sheep that has died of weakness or disease. s; Leyden 317. [med. Sc. *traik* pestilence.]

TRAIK, *sb.*² *N.* A weary or toilsome walk.

TRAIK, *v.*¹ 1. *int.* To decline in health; to waste away. *NE*, w. 2. To complain (unnecessarily) of ill-health. w. (Cf. CRAIK *v.* 2.) 3. To die. s. 4. To walk about with difficulty, as after an illness. *NE*. {5. To wander, esp. idly; to gad about. *N.*} [med. Sc. *traik* = 1.]

TRAIK, *v.*² *NE*, s. *int.* To bargain, barter, exchange. [= Sc. *troke*:—E. *truck*.]

†TRAIK, *a.* Rxb. = next: "He's very traik" (Jam.).

†TRAIKIT, *ppl. a.* In feeble health; weak, infirm, "ailing somewhat" (Hilson). [s. Sc. (c. 1720).]

TRAIL, *sb.* 1. A long or tiring walk. c-w. 2. A stout branch dragged home for firewood. g. [From E. *trail* *v.*]

TRAILLIE, *sb.* w. 1. A slattern, draggle-tail. 2. *Traillie-wallets*, = 1.

‡TRAISSLE, *sb.* w. A litter or confusion, due to strewn paper, hay, etc.

‡TRAISSLE, *v.* 1. *int.* To walk amongst crops, etc., so as to

tread them down confusedly and leave footmarks. G. 2. *tr.* To tread down scatteringly: "To traissle gerse" (Jam.). Rxb. "To traissle (doon) corn." G. 3. To scatter (papers, earth, etc.) and leave lying untidily. w. 4. To litter (a surface) with scattered papers, straw, etc. w. [s.e. Sc. (1808) *treissle* = 1. ? From F. *tressaillir* to leap.]

TRAISSLIN', *vbl. sb.* 1. The action of treading down. G. 2. *pl.* Footmarks so made. w.

TRAMP-COLE, *sb.* N, s. A large haycock. [n.e. Sc. (1794) *tramp-cole* (Sc. *cole*, *coll* cock of hay).]

†TRAMPILFEYST, *a.* Rxb. "Untoward, unmanagable" (Jam.). [Cf. *-feyst* (p. 33).]

†TRANTIE, *sb.* A person intelligent above his or her station. "The Tranties": local appellation of two sisters who died in Hawick about 1814: (Douglas *Auld Brig* 18; Wilson² 40). [n. E. (c. 1825) *tranty* a., wise above one's years. Cf. next.]

†TRANTY-FOOT, *sb.* "The wonder-working witches Tranty-foot and Speed-o'-foot...of Goldilands Peel" (Wilson² 143). [Precise meaning uncertain; but cf. med. E. *trant* trick, med. Dutch *trant* step, pace.]

TRAP, *v.* 1. *tr.* To take the place of (another) in the class by answering a question where he has failed. N-C. 2. To detect in a mistake or offence; to trip: "A trappit 'er for tellin' a wrang story." w.

TRASH, *v.* 1. *tr.* To maltreat, ill-use, abuse (as by excessive overwork): "He trashed that horse terribly" (Jam.). Rxb., G. 2. As *past ppl.* Fatigued, over-tired with work: "Trash't wi' a sair day's wark." G. [E. (1685).]

TREAT, *v.* Past t. *tret.* w. *int.* To entreat: "O dynna treit on-us tui leeve (y)e" (Murray 244). [med. Sc. and E. *trete* to beseech.]

†TREE-CLOUT, *sb.* Td. A wooden heel for a boot, etc.: "Tree-clout shoon [= boots]" (Hogg 102).

‡TRESS, *sb.* N. A trestle. [med. E. and Sc. *trete*:—Old F. *trete*.]

§TRINKLE, *v.* E, NE, W-S. *int.* To trickle. [med. Sc. and E. *trynkel*, etc.]

‡TRINNLE, *v.* 1. *tr.* To roll (any round or circular object): "To play with me, and trinle an apple with me" (Rutherford 74). "Ti trinnle a gird, eggs" (etc.). N-W. 2. *int.* To roll: "The ba' trinnl't inti the cundy." G. 3. To flow ripplingly: "Ale waeter, trinnlin' along owre its staney chennel" (Smith 3). w. [med. E. *trindel*, *trindle* to trundle, roll.]

TRINNLY, *a.* 1. Suitable or intended for rolling: "Trinnly eggs" (= Pace eggs, q.v.). w. 2. Small; roundish: "Trinnly bits o' coal." N-W.

§TRIVAGE, *sb.* G. Also *treviss* (N). A wooden partition between two stalls in a stable or "byre." [From E. *traverse*.]

†TROCK, *sb.*¹ N; Sibbald. A toy or plaything.

§TROCK, *sb.*² N-C, S. = TRAIK *sb.* 1: "Where there's stock there's trock."

TRODGE, *v.* G. *int.* To trudge: (Riddell 266). [§ 44 H.]

TROKER, *sb.* NE, W. A barterer. [From Sc. *troke* to barter, bargain, etc.]

†TROLL, *sb.* Rxb. = TROLLIE *sb.* 1.

TROLLIE, *sb.* †1. Any long unshapely thing that trails on the ground. NW. Also *trolie* (Rxb.). 2. A slovenly-dressed female, especially with the tails trailing on the ground. C. 3. *Trollie-tails*, = 2. C. [n. and midland E. *trollie* = 2.]

TROO LEDDY! NW, W. Also *troo lady!* Call to a cow to come for milking, etc. [= Aberdeen and Edinburgh *trooy*, Shetland *trow*; cf. E. *troll* to roll.]

TROTTLIE, *sb.* C, S. Also *trottlick* (W). A pellet of sheep's dung. Usually plural. [E. (1600) *trottle*, E. dialect *trattle*, etc.]

TROTTLIE, *v.* S. *int.* To walk with short, quick steps. [From E. *trot*.]

TROUCH-STANE ('trauxstèn), *sb.* E. A flat tombstone. [s.w. Sc. (1824) *troch-stone* (Sc. *throuch-stane*):—med. n. E. *throgth-stone*, etc.]

TROWANT, *sb.* 1. Truant. C-W. Also *trooan* (N). 2. *Trowant-clog*, a "clog" formerly fastened in ignominy to a truant by his schoolmates on their bringing him from home to the school. C.

TROWE, *v.* 1. *int.* To walk with a rolling or waddling gait. W. 2. *tr.* To roll or run (a hoop, or ball). N, W. 3. *int.* To roll over, down, or about: "[He] trowed in the dam out-right" (Riddell 315). NE, W. [med. E. *troll*.]

TROWIN', *ppl. a.* W. Rolling, waddling: "A trowin' walker."

TROWS, *sb. pl.* 1. A conduit leading water from a pond, etc., to a mill-wheel. NE. †2. A double-boat with an open well between the bow and stern parts, through which salmon could be seen and speared in "burning the water." Rxb. [med. E. *trow* conduit, *trowes* flat-bottomed barge:—A.S. *trog*, *troh* trough.]

†TRUCKER, *sb.* Rxb. A waggish or tricky person. [Sc. (c. 1600) *trooker*, *truiker*.]

†TRUDGET, *sb.* Rxb. A paste of barley-meal and water used by tinkers in soldering vessels.

TRYCLE (traikl), *sb.* Also *triacle*. 1. Treacle. G. 2. *Trycle beer*, a thin light beverage made with treacle and yeast. G. 3. *Trycle-squeef* (N), *-squiff* (N), *-wauw* (C-W), *-wheech* (C-W), *-wheef* (C), *-wheuch* (C), kinds of light beverages made with treacle. Also †*treacle wheef* (NE). 4. *Trycle-yill*, = 2. W. [med. Sc. *triakil*:—F. *triacle*.]

TUFFLE, *v.* W. 1. *tr.* To beruffle or rumple. 2. To confuse: "My brain hath been sae tufflt" (Halliday 84). [Sc. (1810) *tuffle* = 1.]

TUG, *sb.* NE, S. A halter; a rope for fastening to the bit of a leading draught-horse. [Sc. (1786) *tug*:—med. E. *tugge* halter, trace. Cf. Toog.]

TUI-HUI (tø'hø), *sb.* NE, W-S. A soft, stupid person: "Ye muckle tui-hui!" [= Fifeshire (1825) *tuhu*, *too-hoo*. Cf. (med.) E. *tehee!* laugh of derision.]

‡TUILLILUIT (tølg'løt), *interj.* N. Also *Tuilliluit o' Bowden* (NE). An exclamation either of derision or of disbelief. [Cf. the Border rhyme "Tillieloot, Tillieloot, Tillieloot o' Bowden."]

TUILYIE ('tøljə), *sb.* Also *toolyie*, *tulyie*. ‡1. A quarrel or broil. G. *rare*. ‡2. *Tulyie-wap*, a sport, in which a chain of boys hand in hand coil themselves round one who is the head, and when compacted they all push till the mass falls over. Td. (Cf. Row v. 2.) [med. Sc. *tulye*, etc.:—Old. F. *tooil*, *tueil*.]

TUIP-EILD, *a.* G. Also *tup-eild*, *-yield* (Rxb.). Barren: "A tuip-eild yowe." [From *tuip* (ram, also dolt) = E. *tup*.]

TUIRD-FLEI, *sb.* S. = SHAIRNY *fly*. [§ 47 C.]

‡TUIVE, *v.* 1. *int.* To swell, to rise as dough from the effect of leaven. Rxb. N, NW. 2. To operate or work (as yeast, or ale in a vat): "It's tuivin' up" (Jam.). Rxb., N.

‡TUCE (tuk), *sb.* G. = TOOK *sb.*¹ 3: "A' the taylor's tukes an' nips" [in making trousers] (A. Scott¹ 105).

‡TUME-TAIL, *adv.* Rxb. Without a load: "To cum back tume-tail" (Jam.), to return empty after taking a load. [From Border *tume*, *tuim*, = Sc. *toom* empty.]

TUNDER, *sb.* N. Tinder. Frequently "as dry as tunder." [med. E. and Sc. *tunder*:—A.S. *tyndre*.]

‡TUNDLE. 1. Tinder. Usually "as dry as tundle." W. 2. *Tundle-box*, a tinder-box. Rxb., NW, C-W. [Cf. *-le*, p. 34.]

TUNY ('tyni), *a.* C-W. Changeable in temperament; fitful, moody. [Sc. *tune* temper, mood, key.]

‡TUP-STANE-BOTTLE, *sb.* W. An old-fashioned form of bottle with a rounded bottom.

TURBLIN ('tarblin), *sb.* G. Also *turblint* (W). A whirling gust or spell of wind: "A turblint o' wund." [med. E. *turbilloun*:—Old F. *torbillon*, etc., whirlwind.]

‡TURMEET, *sb.* N-W. Also *turmit* (NE), *turmeeck* (C). A turnip. [Cf. Yorks. *turmat*, Antrim *turmuck*.]

TURN, *sb.* C-W. The middle of the night: "The turn o' the nicht."

TURNEEP, *sb.* {1. A turnip. G.} Also ‡*turneept* (Riddell 19). 2. *Turneep-callant*, a lad for odd jobs on a farm. W. 3. *Turneepheid*, a dolt, blockhead. C-W.

TURNIPY, *a.* C-W. Of butter: Having a flavour suggesting that the cow has been fed on turnips as winter food.

TWAE (twæ:), *sb.* and *adj.* 1. Two: "Nane o' the twae (= neither) o' ee." "Ony o' the twae (= either) o' them." C-W. 2. Used redundantly in: "Baith the twae o' thae callants." G. 3. *Twaesome*, two in company. G. 4. *Twae-three* G (or *twae-hree*, *-hrei*, C-W), two

or three; a few. †5. *Twae-man rank*, by twos; two abreast: (Murray 174). [s. Sc. (1721) *twae*:—med. E. *twa* and A.S. *twá* two.]

TWINTER, *sb.* c, s. Also *twunter*. A pasture-animal (especially a sheep) in its third year. [= med. n. E. *twynter*:—A.S. *twi-wintre* of two winters.]

TWOL, *a.* 1. Twelve. s. {Also *twal* (N-W).} †2. *Twolmond*, = TOWMOND 2: (Leyden 328). [med. E. *twolue*, *twalf*. § 15 c.]

TWOLT, *sb.* NE. Also *twult* (w). A twilt, coverlet, counterpane. [So s.w. Sc. (1824) *twolt*:—med. E. *twilt* quilt.]

TYKE, *sb.* G. 1. = TYKE-A-BED 2. 2. = TYKE-A-BED 3. [med. Sc. *tyke*, = med. E. *tikke* tick.]

TYKE-A-BED, *sb.* 1. = TYKIN' *sb.* 1. c-w. 2. A filled bed-tick used as a mattress. N-W. 3. A very fat or squat person. Frequently applied to women. c-w.

TYKIN', *sb.* {1. The linen cloth forming a bed-tick. w.} 2. A filled bed-tick. N, c. †3. *Tyken o' a bed*, = prec. Td. [Cf. TYKE *sb.*]

‡TYRAN, *sb.* s. A tyrant. [See TARRAN.]

UDDER ('ʌdər), *sb.* Also *uther* ('ʌðər). {1. An udder. g.} See also EWER, URE. 2. *Udder-clap*, a scirrhus tumour on the udder of ewes, caused by the return of milk after being "eild." Td., g. 3. *Udder-lock*, a lock of wool growing about or (especially) pulled from the udder of a ewe. g. 4. *Udderlock* (v. tr.), to pluck such locks from (a ewe) about lambing-time, for cleanliness or for giving lambs free access to the teats. g; Douglas 156. Hence "udder-locking time" (Jam. s.v. *Cob*). [A.S. *úder* = 1.]

UG, *v.* ‡w, †N. *tr.* To nauseate, disgust: "Her nasty cookin' fair uggit iz." Often as past pple.: "A was uggit wi' her." [med. E. *ugge*:—Old N. *ugga* to fear.]

‡UILIE, *sb.* w. Oil. [From med. Sc. and E. *olie*:—Old Norman F. *olie*:—L. *oleum* oil.]

‡UIM-TREI, *sb.* w. The elm-tree. [From E. (1567) *ulme* (whence Galloway *allom-tree*):—L. *ulmus*.]

‡UIN-PAN ('ønpan), *sb.* w-s. = OONPAN.

UIZE (ø:z; e:z), *v.* 1. *tr.* To use. G. 2. *int.* To become accustomed: "Yin can uize wi' a nail up yin's fit, mun!" w-s.

UMBERSORROW, *a.* †1. Weakly, delicate. Rxb. ‡2. Fit; in good health: "A'm no sae umbersorrow." c. [Cf. Fl. *onbesorht* careless, negligent.]

UNBOWSOME, *a.* 1. Unbendable: "An unbowsome brainch." w-s. 2. Obstinate, unyielding: "An unbowsome chap." w. [med. E. *unbowsom*, etc. = 1.]

UNDERTHOOM, *a.* c-s. Underhand; fraudulent.

UNDER-THOOM, *adv.* NE. In subjection: "She has 'im fair under-thoom."

‡UNFIEL (ʌn'fil), *a.* Also *unfeel*, *unfeil*. 1. Unpleasant, dis-

agreeable: "Unfiel wather." "An unfiel day." G. 2. Uncomfortable: "Ma cuit's unfeil." Rxb., N, w-s. 3. Rough; not smooth to the touch. Rxb. N, w-s. 4. Foul, dirty, unclean: "That unfiel larry" (Smith 11). "An unfeil kitchen." w-s. [med. E. *unfele* unpleasant:—A.S. *unfæle* bad, wicked.]

UNHEELINT, *a.* w-s. Unpleasing to the eye. Often "It looks nane sae unheelint" (= it is passable). [Cf. HEELINT 3.]

UNLAID, *sb.* A blanket made of wool from untarred sheep: "Her best white unlaid" (Younger 38). [From LAY *v.* 1.]

†UNLEILFU', *a.* False, feigning, pretending: "Unleilfu' lipps" (Riddell *Psalm* xvii. 1). [Sc. *leal* loyal.]

‡UNLUESOME (ʌn'lasəm), *a.* N. Unpleasant-looking; unloveable: "An unluesome cairl." [med. Sc. *unlusu*m:—med. E. *unlofsom*.]

UNMENSEFU', *a.* N, w. Unmannerly; = MENSELESS. [MENSE.]

‡UNORDINAR', *adv.* and *a.* NE, C, S. Unusual; not ordinary.

‡UNTELLIN', *ppl. a.* Rxb., G. 1. Uncountable; innumerable.

2. That cannot be told, or related. [med. E. *untelland* = 1.]

†UP-INGS, *sb. pl.* New (or a clean change of) clothes: "When they come hame to get their up-ings" (Riddell 20). [Cf. Somerset *upplings* perquisites.]

UPMADE, *past pple.* NE, W. Transported with delight; uplifted: "My! Sic a grand waddin' praisent! She'll be fair upmade!"

UPPIE, *sb. c.* One who plays toward the upward HAIL at the BA'. (Cf. DOONIE *sb.*)

UPPISH, *a.* 1. Ambitious, aspiring. C-W. 2. Comporting oneself too "big" or proudly for one's station of life. E, C-S.

UP-PITTIN', *sb.* 1. A business establishment. W. 2. *esp.* A domestic establishment or home. NW, W. [Sc. *up-puttin'* accommodation.]

UPSTANNIN', *ppl. a.* G. Regular; periodically constant: "An upstannin' wage," etc. [So in n.e. E. dialects (lit. "up-standing").]

URE ('juər), *sb.* 1. An udder; = EWER. NE, S. 2. *Ure-lock*, = UDDER-lock *sb.* Rxb., S. [= Old N. *júgr*, Fr. *uur*, Dutch *uier*.]

‡URF, *sb.* 1. A diminutive or ill-grown person (especially child). Rxb., N, W. Hence *urf-like*: "An urf-like bairn." N, W. 2. A (usually small) person of peevish or crabbed disposition. Rxb., N, W. [From WURF.]

†USE (es), *sb.* 1. The loan of money for or at interest: "Her money's oot on use." NW. 2. Interest on lent money. Rxb., NW. [= med. E. *use*:—Old F. *us*:—L. *usus* use, usufruct.]

‡VACANCE ('vekəns), *sb.* NW, W-S. Also ‡*vaigance*, *vaigands* (w). The vacation; school-holidays: "The vaigance or vaikance" (1882 *Old Memories Revived* 10). [§ 6 B (and § 4 A).]

‡VAIG, *sb.* Also *vague*. N. One who wanders; especially a tramp.

‡VAIG, *v.* Also *vague*. G. *int.* To roam or wander. [med. Sc. *vage*.]

†VANKISH, *v.* Rxb. = WANKISH *v.*

VARY, *v.* *w. int.* To wander slightly in delirium: "She's varyin' the day." [med. Sc. *varie* to rave:—med. E. *varie* to change, alter.]

†VEAND, *a.* *Td.* "Superannuated" (Jam.). [? From Old F. *vivant*, present pple. of *vivre* to live. Cf. med. E. *yll wywande*, = Old F. *mal-vivant*.]

‡VEE'D, *ppl. a.* Also ‡*vee't.* *s.* In dotage; dotard. [See prec.]

†VEEF, *a.* *Rxb., nw.* Also †*veefy* (*nw.*). Of persons: Brisk, lively. [med. E. *vyve* same:—Old F. *vive*, *vif*:—L. *vivus* alive.]

‡VENT, *sb.* *Rxb., w. rare.* Progress, speed, advance with work, etc.: "Are ye comin' ony thing gude vent the day?" (Jam.). [Cf. E. (1545) *vent* sale of goods.]

†VERTER, *sb.* 1. Virtue. *Rxb.* 2. Efficacy or virtue in healing certain diseases: "To ha'e verter" (Jam.). *Rxb., e.* Cf. *Verter* Well, near Yetholm, and at Hawick. "They sit beside the Verter spring" (1819 T. Pringle *Autumnal Excursion* 25). 3. Energy; life. *NE.* 4. A charm. *Rxb.* [From E. *virtue* (*n.* E. *varter*). § 13 A.]

VEXED, *ppl. a.* *G.* Sorry (*about* or *for* a person or circumstance).

†VIEWLY, *a.* "Seemly" (Hilson). [E. (*c.* 1530) *viewly* (= of attractive appearance):—E. *view*.]

†VIRTUE, *sb.* *Rxb.* Thrift, industry. [med. Sc. *vertew*.]

‡VITTLE, *sb.* *N. rare.* Corn: "The war has raised the price o' vittle." [med. Sc. *vitale* same:—med. E. *vitaille*, etc., victual, food.]

‡WAB, *sb.* *nw, w-s.* A web of cloth, etc.: "Strang wabs o' linnen" (1868 Anderson *Musings* 11). "Weaving siccan wabbs" (A. Scott³ 116). [From (med.) Sc. *wob*. § 33 D.]

WABBIT, *ppl. a.* *w.* Done up; "played out." Also *wabbit oot*.

‡WABRET, *sb.* *c.* The plantain: "Wabret, or Wabron,...is the common name...in Teviotdale" (Leyden *Scenes* 1. x note). "The wabret leaf, that by the pathway grew" (*Ibid.* 1. x). [From E. *waybread*:—A.S. *wegbræde*.]

†WABRON, *sb.* See WABRET. [Selkirk (1609) *waburne*, Sc. (1820) *wabron-leaf*. Cf. Northumb. *way-fron*.]

WAD, *sb.* *w-s.* A lead-pencil. [From E. (local) *wad* blacklead.]

WAD-BE, *sb.* *N-w.* Also †*wad-be-at* (*Rxb., NE.*). A vain pretender or aspirant; a would-be. [Sc. *wad* would.]

WADDIN (*wadn*), *a.* *E, N.* Young and vigorous. [med. Sc. *waddin*, *waldin* pliant.]

WADDIT, *pa. pple.* *NE.* Characterised by knots or gatherings in consequence of washing: "Ma flannen serk's a' waddit." [E. *wad* soft mass or lump.]

WADGE, *sb.* {1. A wedge. *G.* } 2. A thick slice of bread, etc. *nw, c.* [Sc. (1566).]

WAFF, *a.* *G.* 1. Poor in health; feeble, weak, listless. Hence *waff-lookin'*. 2. Of things: Lacking substance; weak, thin. [Sc. (1788) *waff* worthless, etc.]

‡WAFFIE, *sb.* *N.* A ne'er-do-well; a weak, worthless creature. [WAFF *a.*]

‡WAFFINGER, *sb.* *Rxb.* "A vagabond; a worthless vagrant" (*Jam.*). [Cf. *med. Sc. wavingeour* vagabond, fugitive.]

WAFFLE, *sb.* *E, w-s.* A feeble or supine person: "Jamie the Sixt was a puir waffle o' a craitur."

‡WAFFLE, *a.* *G.* Also *waffil* (*Rxb.*). Weak, insipid; inert, sluggish: "A waffil dud" (*Jam.*). "The wee waffel bairnie" (*Halliday* 319).

WAFFLE, *v.* *I. int.* To wave about; to flap in the wind. *w.* 2. To waver, change: "Worthless, wafflin' crood" (*Halliday* 145). *w.* 3. *tr.* To cause (a flag, etc.) to wave or flap. *NE, C.* 4. To make or become pliant: "Ma collar's fair waffl't." *w.* [From *Sc. waff* to wave, fluctuate, etc.]

WAFFLER, *sb.* *S.* = WAFFLE *sb.*

WAFFL'T, *ppl. a.* *C-w.* §1. Waved, flapped. 2. Fatigued, wearied, exhausted: "[The robin's] waffl't wings" (1922 *Miss Thomson* 42).

WAG-AT-THE-WA', *sb.* {1. A hanging clock, with unboxed pendulum and weights. *G.* } ‡2. A species of Brownie, who presided over the affairs of the kitchen (*Wilkie* 62). *w.*

WA'-HEID, *sb.* *G.* Also *wa'-head* (*Rxb., G.*). The flat top of a house-wall, providing interiorly under the sloping roof, when not beam-filled, a space often used as a shelf: "Your house has nae wa' heads, to lay...bits o' oddments on" (1821 *Wm. Scott Beauties of Border* 204).

‡WAIBLE, *v.* *w-s.* *int.* To walk unsteadily or feebly; to waddle: "The waiblen jukes" [= ducks] (1883 *T. Chapman Contentment* 205). [From *E. wabble* to wobble.]

‡WAINT, *v.* *Td., G.* *int.* Of liquids (especially milk): To become sour. [Cf. *n. Sc. windit*, *s.w. Sc. wintit*, *n.w. E. winded*, *n. E. wented*, turned sour (as butter, etc.), tainted:—*E. winded* exposed to the wind, etc.]

‡WAINTED, *ppl. a.* *G.* Of milk, etc.: Turned somewhat sour.

WAIRPISH, *v.* *s. tr.* To swing (one's arms, a stick, etc.) about in an erratic manner; to flourish. [= *s. Sc.* (1816) *wampish*. Cf. *WARPLE v.*]

WAIRSH, *a.* *G. c.* 1. Tasteless, insipid. 2. Of literary works: Weak: "A wairsh discourse." Hence *Wairshness*, insipidity. [= *n. Sc. wersh*:—*E.* (1530) *werysshe*.]

WAITER, *sb.* *I.* Water. *Td.*; *Sibbald.* *N-w*; §*S.* 2. A river, or stream. (But *burn* = brook.) *N-w*; §*S.* 3. *Waiter-clearer*, = *CLEARER*. *N.* 4. *Waiter-craw*, the dipper. *N-w.* 5. *Waiter-gate*, a main road with its branches running through a particular valley. *G.* 6. *Waiter-purpie*, the brooklime. *w, §S.* 7. *Waiter-speeder*, = *CLEARER*. *N, C.* 8. *Waiter-waggie*, the wagtail. *C.* [*E.* (1581) *wayter* = 2. Cf. *WATER*.]

WAITERIN', *vbl. sb.* c-w. The playing annual handball in the rivers Jed, Ale, or Teviot.

WAKERIFE, *a. N, w*; Murray 136. {Also *waukrife* (N).} Sleepless. [= med. Sc. *walkrife*, etc.]

WALDIN'-HEAT, *sb. N*. The pitch of heat requisite for welding metals. [See WALL *v.*¹]

WALL, *sb.* {1. A well or spring. *N-w.*} 2. A drinking-fountain. *N-w.* 3. *Wall-clearer*, = CLEARER. *N.* 4. *Wall-wesher* (i.e. "washer"), same. *c.* [med. E. *walle*:—Old E. *waelle* well. Cf. Old Fr. *walla*.]

†WALL, *v.*¹ 1. *tr.* To weld (iron, etc.). *N.* Also *wald* (NE, N). 2. *Waalin' heat*, = WALDIN'-HEAT: (A. Scott¹ 89, 145). [Sc. (1710) *wall*:—A.S. *wellian*, *weallan* (whence E. *weld*) to be hot, etc.]

WALL, *v.*² Also *waul*, *wawl*. *G.* 1. *int.* To roll the eyes; to look wildly: "He fair wall'd." 2. Of the eyes: To stare in a wild or rolling manner: "His e'en fair wall'd in 'is heid." [med. Sc. *wawl*; related to E. *wall-eyed*.]

†WALLER, *sb.* Rxb., *N, w*. A confused (and quickly moving) crowd of living things; also merely, a large number: "A waller o' birds; a waller o' bairns" (Jam.).

WALLER, *v. N. int.* To swarm: "A muck-midden wallerin' wi' worms."

†WALLIES, *sb. pl.* Rxb., *N, NW*. Fine clothes; finery: "To see their joes, an' shaw their wallies there" (A. Scott³ 96). [From med. Sc. *wallie* a., fine.]

WALLYDRAG, *sb.* Rxb., *N, c*. A pithless, untidy, slovenly slut; a draggletail. [med. Sc. *walidrag* feeble person. Cf. *n.* Sc. *wally-draggle*.]

†WALLYDRAGGLE, *sb.* Rxb., *N, c, s*. Also *wallydraigle* (c-w). Four (Jam. says "three") dampish sheaves set together unhooded, with the bottoms well out, for more speedy drying. (Cf. GAITIN' 2.)

WALT, *sb. N, w-s*. A buffet: "A walt i' the jaw." [E. dialect *welt*.]

WALT, *v. NE. int.* To shake: "The owrehingin' slabs were waltin' wi' the jugglin' o' the cairt." [Cf. med. E. *walte* to throw, cast, toss.]

†WAME, *v. Rxb. refl.* To fill (oneself) with food: "To wame one's self" (Jam.). [From Sc. *wame* abdomen.]

WAMMLE, *v.* 1. *int.* To walk with an infirm or waddling gait. c-w. 2. To move unsteadily to and fro; to waggle, shake, roll, quiver. *N-w.* 3. To be in a poor or fluctuating state of health; to shake or shiver. *w.* [E. (1611) *wamble* = 1. Sc. and E. dialect *wamble*, etc. = 2.]

†WANDOCHT. 1. *sb.* A silly, inactive, or worthless person. Rxb., *NW*. 2. *adj.* Pithless, inert: "What a wandocht cratur." *NW*. [Sc. (c. 1725) *wandought* (= 1).]

†WANKISH, *v. Rxb. tr.* To twist or entwine: "In forming a basket the twigs are...wankished" (Jam.). [Cf. Northumb. *wampish* to entangle, interlace.]

WANLESS, *a.* *w.* Pale, wan, frail: "She looks gey tired an' wanless." "Hei's gey wanless-like." [From *E. wan.*]

†WANLUCK, *sb.* *w.* Bad luck: (Riddell *Ps.* x. 6; xciv. 13). [med. *Sc. wanluk.*]

WANNLE, *a.* †1. Agile, supple, active. *Rxb.*, *w.* †2. Stout, healthy: "A wannel wabster lad" (A. Scott² 99). *Rxb.* [n. *E. wandle* (= 1).]

†WANRECK, *sb.* *w.* Ruin, destruction: (Sibbald; Riddell *Ps.* xxxv. 8). [*wan-*, p. 31.]

†WANREST, *sb.* *w.* Unrest: "The wanrest o' my hairt" (Riddell *Ps.* xxxviii. 8). [med. *Sc.*]

†WANREST, *v.* 1. *tr.* To deprive (a person) of rest. *w.* 2. To disquiet: "Thaye ar wanrestet in vaine" (Riddell *Ps.* xxxix. 6).

†WANRESTFU', *a.* *w.* (Also Murray 131.) Unrestful.

†WANTHRIFT, *sb.* Unthriftiness: (Murray 131). [So med. *Sc.*]

†WANTHRIVEN, *a.* *NE.* Also *wanthrie'en* (*w.*). Emaciated, thin, weakly. [med. *Sc.*]

†WANTON, *sb.* *Td.* A girth for a horse. [med. *Sc. wantoun*, = med. *E. wame-tow* (literally "belly-rope").]

†WANTON-MEAT, *sb.* *Td.*, *nw.*, *w.* Food, sweetmeats, and liquid refreshment partaken by a household on the birth of a child. (Cf. MERRY-MEAT.) [= *Sc. blithe-meat.* Cf. *E.* (1562) "*wanton* (= luxurious) diet."]

‡WANUSE (*wən'əs*), *sb.* *Rxb.*, *w.* Now *rare.* Misuse, abuse; waste, wreck: "Ee let everything gang ti wanuse." [*wan-*, p. 31.]

†WANWEIRD, *sb.* *w.* Unhappy fate. [med. *Sc. wanwerd.*]

‡WANWORTH, *sb.* Also ‡*wanwuth.* *N.* *rare.* An undervalue or very low price: "It gaed for a wanworth." [*Sc. (c.* 1770).]

WAP, *sb.*¹ 1. A smart blow or buffet: "He wan the dad a wap" (Riddell 1. 4). *N.*, *w.* 2. A noisy strife or contention. *G.* Also *whap* (*c.*). [med. *E. wap* = 1.]

WAP, *sb.*² *c-s.* A bundle or "bottle" of straw. [So *n. E.* (1828): cf. next.]

WAP, *v.*¹ *NE.*, *s.* *tr.* To wrap, fold, or tie up. [med. *Sc.* and *E.*]

WAP, *v.*² *NE.*, *w-s.* *int.* To quarrel. [From med. *E. wap* to strike.]

†WAPPEN, *v.* *tr.* To open: "[Put them] into a poke, shake them a' through ither, an' than wappen't" (1868 *H.A.S.T.* 33). [From *WUPPEN v.*]

†WARE-TIME, *sb.* *Rxb.* 1. The season of spring. 2. "Early period of life" (*Jam.*). [From med. *Sc.* and *n. E. ware*:—Old *N. vár* = 1.]

WARPLE, *v.* *int.* To wriggle or struggle through: "If ance-en ye could warpel throwe [the illness]" (Riddell 1. 198). [From *Sc.* (1768) *warple* to move sinuously. Cf. *WURBLE v.*¹]

WASSLA, *prep.* *w.* 1. To the west of: (see *EASSLA* 1). 2. As *adj.*: "The 'wasla water' lads" (1902 *Hist. Hawick* 140). 3. As *sb.* (See *EASSLA* 3.) [Representing *wassle o'*: see *WASSLE adv.*]

‡WASSLE, *a.* NE. Living or situated on the west side.

‡WASSLE, *adv.* N. Also *wastle* (Rxb., N; and Murray 167). To the westward (of a place). [From Sc. *wast* west.]

‡WASSLIN', *a.* NE, W. West: "A wasslin' wund." [= Sc. *wastlin*(g), *westlin*(g).]

WASTER, *sb.* N, S. A salmon-spear. [s. Sc. (1816) *waster*:—med. Sc. *wawspër*, *waspër*.]

WASTRIFE, *a.* C, S. Extravagant; improvident. [s. Sc. (1822).]

‡WASTRY, *a.* Rxb., N. = WASTRIFE *a.* [s. Sc. (1791).]

WATER, *sb.* S, and literary (also "fine") form of WAITER.
1. A river or stream. {2. *Water-craw*, the dipper. S.} 3. *Water-gate*, = WAITER-gate: (*Jamie Telfer* xii; etc.). 4. *Water-purple*, the common brooklime (Hall 24). †5. *Water-wader*, a home-made candle of the worst kind. Rxb. (So called from the wick's swimming in water covered with tallow scum.—Jam.)

WATERING, *sb.* C-W. Literary (or "fine") form of WAITERIN'.

WATHER, *sb.* 1. Weather, of any kind. G. Also *wother* (S).
‡2. A fall of rain (or snow), especially when wind-driven. Rxb., NW, W. ‡3. *Fair wather*, flattery, coaxing. Phrase: "If he'll no dae't be fair wather, he'll dae't be foul" (= by severity). NW, W. 4. Hence ‡*Watherfu'* (NE), ‡*Wathery* (NE, S), stormy, unsettled. [§ 33 E. Cf. WEATHER *sb.*]

WATHER-GA', *sb.* Also *wather-gaw*. 1. A lurid light (like a fragment of rainbow) in the sky, presaging the approach of rain. G. 2. A bright day or part of this between two spells of bad weather; also, a blink of sunshine between showers. N, S. †3. Something which one need not expect, however much desired: "It's a wather-ga'." W. [See WEATHER, and with 1 cf. E. *water-gall*.]

WATHER-GLEAM, *sb.* G. A belt of peculiarly clear sky near the horizon, such as is sometimes seen after a heavy day.

WATTIE, *sb.* †1. An eel. Rxb. 2. Short for next. W. 3. *Wattie-bag*, part of a sheep's entrails, often prepared as tripe. W. [*Wattie* = Walter. In 2-3, ? from a likeness to eels.]

WAUPIT, *past pple.* Intermingled bustlingly: "Yon crood...Wha toss an' tum'le, waupit a' through ither" (Halliday 123). [Cf. WAP *v.*]

‡WAVEL, *sb.* Rxb., N, NW. A flour-infesting weevil. [Cf. § 52 C.]

WAYGANGIN', *vbl. sb.* W. Departure. [= Sc. *way-going*.]

WAYGATE, *sb.* †1. An exit or way of escape: "My saufe waye-gait" (Riddell *Ps.* lv. 8). ‡2. Progress or speed in walking. N, S. 3. Progress with work, studies, etc. N-C, S. 4. Room, scope: "There's no muckle waygate in this sma' hoose." Rxb., NE, C, S. [n. E. (1576) *waygate* a going away.]

WEAKINESS, *sb.* NE. Moisture.

‡WEAKY, *a.* NE. Moist. [n. E. (17th c.).]

WEATHER, *sb.* †1. = WATHER *sb.* 2: "It 'ill no be weather the day, but wind" (Jam.). Rxb. NW, W. *rare*. 2. = WATHER *sb.* 3.

Rxb., NW, W. §3. *Weather-ga'* = WATHER-GA' 1-3. 4. *Weather-gleam*, = WATHER-GLEAM. G; Sibbald; Aird 166. 5. Hence ‡*Weather-fu'* (Rxb., NE), ‡*Weatherly* (Rxb., NE, s), unsettled, showery. [Cf WATHER *sb.*]

†WEAZLE-BLAWING, *sb.* A distemper affecting dogs, "supposed to be caused by the breath of the weazle" (Leyden 319). [From E. *weasel*.]

§WEE (*wi:*), *sb.* N, S. Also *wei* (*wɛi:*). N-W. 1. An act of weighing: "Gie's a wei ti see what wecht A im." N-C, S. 2. *pl.* A weighing-machine; a beam and scales. NE, C-W.

WEE, *v.* N. Also *wei* (N-W). 1. *tr.* and *int.* To weigh. N-W. ‡2. *Wee cheese, wee butter*, a form of amusement, in which two lads, standing back to back, interlink arms, and by stooping alternately, raise each other from the ground, one saying: "Wee butter," the other: "Wee cheese." Rxb., N. (See HEEZIE *sb.* 2.) Children's rhyme: "Wee butter, wee cheese, Wee a pund o' cannle greaze, You up, me doon, And this is the way to London toon." N. (Also "Wee the butter, wee the cheese," etc.: N-W.) [Sc. (1595) *wey*:—med. E. *weien*, etc.:—A.S. *wegan*.]

†WEED, *sb.* N. A disease of the nature of a feverish cold: "Ephemeral colds, vulgarly called weeds and onfas" (Wilkie 86). [Cf. med. Sc. *wedonympha*.]

†WEED, *v.* To weed away, to extirpate: "The Flowers of the Forest are weeded away" (Jean Elliot *Flowers*, Minto MS). Printed versions have "a' wede awae," "a' wed away," also once (Scott's *Minstrelsy*) "wedded awae."

WEEDA, *sb.* 1. A widow. G. c. 2. A widower. E, NE. Also ‡*weeda-man* (G). [§ 38 G.]

†WEEK, *sb.* G. A corner of the mouth or eye. Usually *pl.* [Sc. *wick*:—med. E. *wike, wyke*:—Old N. *-vīk* (in *munnn-vīk*).]

WEEL, *a.* 1. Well in health. *No weel, unwell. Weel eneuch*, pretty well. G. 2. Of food: Well cooked: "Is the hodgil weel?" (A. Scott¹ 10). "Is the denner weel?" (Jam.). Rxb., G. [See next.]

WEEL, *adv.* 1. Well. G. c. 2. *Weels on thee!* = Good luck to you! w. (Also Halliday 153.) Similarly, "Wiels me on the bard" (A. Scott² 27). "O weels me on the open ear" (Thomson 55). [med. E. *welē*:—A.S. *wel*.]

†WEET, *v.* NE. Also ‡*wite* (NE, W), ‡*wat* (NE). *A weet na*, I know not. Also (s), = I wonder. [A.S. *witan*.]

†WEET-MY-FIT, *sb.* Rxb. The quail. [Apparently named "from its cry, as if the sound were equivalent to 'Wet my foot'" (Jam.).]

WEETY-WAT, *sb.* NE. = WHATTY-WHEE-BIRD. [From its call.]

†WEILOCK (*'wɛilək*), *sb.* Also *weelock*. W-S. 1. A very small piece or quantity:—"A weilock cheese (meal, pepper, etc.)." 2. With adverbial force: To a small degree; somewhat: "Forfeuchen

a weilock" (Smith 8). w. [Selkirk (c. 1785) *wee lock* = 1. From *wee* small + Sc. *lock* quantity (especially of meal).]

WEIR (wirr), *sb.*¹ Also *wear*. 1. A temporary fence. w-s. †2. "A term including cows and ewes giving milk. It is almost obsolete, and used only by very old people" (Jam.). Rxb. 3. *Weir-buist*, a stick-partition between cows in a *byre*. s. [Sc. (1789) *weir* fence:—med. E. and A.S. *wer* dam, weir, fence, etc. Sense 3 = Clydesdale (1825) *weir-buse*:—earlier E. *boose* a stall.]

WEIR, *sb.*² §1. An act of diverting cattle (see WEIR *v.*²): "Hey, callants! gie thae bease a weir." G. †2. Force, restraint. Rxb. [From WEIR *v.*²]

WEIR (wirr), *v.*¹ Also *wear*, *weer*. 1. *tr.* To defend or protect. c-s. 2. To guard (a gate), especially so as to let sheep in and out, as at shearing, dipping, etc. G. 3. To tend or keep watch over (flocks, etc.). Rxb., G. 4. To drive *off*, *away*, etc.: "Weir thae kye an' nowt off the yits" [= oats]. "Weiring his sheep...from the Common" (1767 in *Hawick Tradition* 247). n-w. (See MELDROP 1.) 5. To ward *off* (a blow). c-w. [Sc. (18th c.) *weir*:—med. Sc. *weire*, *wer*, med. E. *weren*, etc.:—A.S. *werian* to guard, defend.]

WEIR (wirr), *v.*² 1. *tr.* To conduct (sheep, cattle, etc.) by gentle guidance into a pen, fold, etc.; to cause to veer or turn from their own to a desired course, as into a field, street, etc. G. c. 2. To obstruct or stop (a runaway animal). Rxb., n-w. [Sc. (a. 1724) *wear* (= 1), perhaps same etymologically as Roxb. *weer* to wear (clothes, etc.).]

†WEISE (wɛi:z), *v.* 1. *tr.* To prevail on (a person); to lead round by advice. N. 2. To induce (a person) to go *in* or *out*, as by opening a door. Rxb., NE. 3. To divert gently: "Ti weise a nowt inti a close." NE. (Cf. WEIR *v.*² 1.) 4. To turn or move (a heavy stone, etc.) by adroit handling: "To weise a stane" (Jam.). Rxb. [Sc. (c. 1700) *weise* (= 1):—med. E. *wisen*, etc.:—A.S. *wisian* to instruct, etc.]

WESH, *sb.* 1. A wash or washing. G. †2. Stale urine as collected for manufactory use. w. [A.S. *wæsc*, *wesc*, = 1. § 34 c.]

WESH, *v.* 1. *int.* and *tr.* To wash. G. 2. *Wesh-dub*, the pool or trough where sheep are washed. NW, c. [med. E. *wesche*(n), *washen*:—A.S. *wascan* = 1. § 34 c.]

WETTERS, *sb.* NE. *Ti get yin's wetters*, to get one's trousers wet (as when wading a stream). [From E. *wet* a.]

†WEWLOCK, *sb.* Also *wewleck*. Td. = THRAW-CRUIK. [Cf. WYLIE.]

WHAЕ, *pron.* Rxb., n-w. c. Also *whēe* (s). Who. [med. E. *wha*:—A.S. *hwá*.]

WHAING (mɛŋ), *sb.* w. Also *wheang* (s). A leather boot-lace. [med. Sc. *whayng*:—A.S. *þwang* thong, etc. § 28 c.]

WHAISK, *v.* Rxb., w. 1. *int.* To wheeze, as one who has caught cold. 2. To speak huskily, or as if with something in the throat. [Cf. WHESK.]

WHAISKIN', *vbl. sb.* 1. A speaking in a husky or wheezy manner. Rxb., w. 2. A wheezing. Hence *Whaiskin'-fit*. w.

WHAISKIN', *ppl. a.* w. Wheezing; wheezy: "A whaiskin' body, or horse."

WHAISKY, *a.* w. Husky; wheezy.

WHALE, *v. N. tr.* To beat or trounce (a person). [n. E. (1790).]

WHANG, *v.* {†1. *tr.* = WHANK *v.* 1: "Duncan whang'd the Dutch" (A. Scott¹ 66).} 2. To cut *off* or down vigorously. *N, w.* 3. To slash or lash, with or as with a whip. *w.* [n. E. (1684) *whang* = 1. Cf. Sc. *whang sb.* = WHANK.]

WHANK, *sb.* 1. A stroke or blow: "A whank aneth the haffets" (Jam.). Rxb., g. ‡2. A vigorous cut or stroke. *N, w.* 3. A chunk: "A whank o' cheese, bread, etc." *G.* [See next. Sense 3 is recorded in Yorks. dialect, 1684.]

WHANK, *v.* 1. *tr.* To beat or thrash (a person); to flog: (Ruickbie¹ 175). *N, w-s.* 2. To cut *off* (a large portion). *G.* 3. To pull *out*, or thrust *in*, with some degree of force: "The dentist whankit oot ma tuith." *C-w.* [Sc. (1776) *whank* = 1. Cf. WHANG *v.*]

WHANKER, *sb.* Rxb., g. A large specimen of its kind; a 'wapper.'

WHAP, *v.* NE; Sibbald. *tr.* To strike or beat (a person). [= E. *whop, wap*.]

‡WHAT'N, *a.* C-S. Also ‡*whatten*. 1. What, which: "Tae ken frae whatten airt Teviot hed run" (Smith 9). 2. With *a* (also often written *whatna*): What kind or description of: "What'n a buik ha'e ee boucht now?" [med. Sc. *quhaten*.]

†WHATRECK, *adv.* *N, w.* Nevertheless; no matter. [From med. Sc. *quhat rak (raik)* = "what avails it?"]

WHATTY-WHEE-BIRD, *sb. N.* Also *whatty-whee* (NE), *whatty* (E), *whitie-wha-bird* (N). The whitethroat, *Sylvia cinerea*. [From its call.]

‡WHAUM, *sb.* Rxb., *N. rare.* 1. A hollow part of a field. 2. A glen. 3. A hollow in a hill. [From Old N. *hvammr* grassy slope or vale.]

‡WHAUP, *sb.* *N, C.* *Penny whaup*, a beverage resembling treacle-beer.

†WHAUP, *v. C. int.* To form into pods: "The peis are whaupin' weel." [From n. Sc. *whaup* pod in its earliest stage.]

WHEEF, *sb.* NE. Drink, booze: "He likes his wheef." [Cf. TRYCLE *sb.* 3.]

WHEEGLE, *v.* C-W. 1. *tr.* To swindle (a person): "She wheegled 'im oot o' the siller." 2. *int.* To get *round* a person by insinuation. [Cf. E. *wheedle v.*]

WHEELER, *sb.* E, S. A "wapper" or "whacker"; = WHANKER *sb.*

‡WHEEMER, *v.* Rxb., NE. *int.* To mutter complaints. [From WHIMMER.]

WHEEPLE, *v.* 1. *int.* Of birds, fowls, mice, etc.: To chirp or

cheep; to whistle with a shrill melancholy note, as plovers, etc. Rxb., G. 2. To whine or whimper. w. [s. Sc. (1793).]

†WHEERUM, *sb.* Rxb., NW. A child's toy. [Cf. WHURAM.]

WHEESHER, *sb.* s. = WHANKER, CLEESHER *sb.* 2. [? From E. *whish* v.]

†WHEESK, *sb.* Rxb., NE. A creaking sound.

†WHEESK, *v.* Rxb., NE. *int.* To creak slightly.

WHESK, *v.* 1. *int.* = WHAISK *v.* 1. NE. †2. = WHAISK *v.* 2. Rxb.

WHEY (mɛi; mɛ), *sb.* †1. *Whey brose*; = FLOAT WHEY. G (chiefly rural). †2. *Whey-porritch*, = prec. NE. †3. *Whey-sey*, a tub in which milk is curdled: (c. 1850 in *H.A.S.T.* 1910, p. 8). NW.

§WHICK, *sb.* s. The quick. [§ 28 E.]

WHICKENS, *sb. pl.* s. 1. Quick-sets: "A hedge o' whickens." 2. Couch-grass. [For E. *quicken*s. § 28 E.]

WHID, *sb.*¹ A lie. N. Also *whud* (N). Hence *Whidder*, a big lie. NE. [Sc. (1791) *whid*.]

WHID, *sb.*² NE. A sound blow. [Sc. (c. 1590) *quhyd* blast.]

WHIDDING, *sb.* NE. A trouncing.

‡WHIDDLE, *sb.* NW. Empty or bombastic talk. [Cf. WHID *sb.*¹]

†WHIFFINGER, *sb.* Rxb. = WAFFINGER *sb.*

‡WHIG, *sb.* NE. A kind of cake or bun. [Sc. (1782) *whig*, E. dialect *wig*.]

WHIG, *v.* †1. *int.* To move at an easy, steady pace; to jog: "To whig awa'" (Jam.). Ld. 2. To frisk or dance about. Also *wheeg*. w. [Sc. (c. 1690) *whig* = 1.]

WHIGMALEERIE, *sb.* 1. A crotchet, vagary, whim. N, w. 2. A fantastic ornament; an oddity. N. [s. Sc. (1786).]

‡WHILLIEGOLEERIE, *sb.* Rxb., N, w. Also *whulliegleerie* (w). A sycophant, wheedler, or hypocrite. [From Sc. (1721) *whilly* to gull.]

‡WHIMMER, *v.* Rxb., NE, W-S. *int.* To whimper, as a child. [Cf. WHEEMER.]

WHING, *sb.* N-W. Also †*whyng* (mɛɪŋ) w. A leather bootlace. [Old N. *þvengr*. § 28 c.]

‡WHINK, *sb.* 1. A short sharp yelp by a dog. s. 2. A sharp cry as by a child: "Whyles gie'n a whink o' a greet" (1852 J. Telfer *Tales and Ballads* 229).

†WHINK, *v.* s. *int.* To bark sharply; to yelp: "Aye he ran with whinkin scream" (Telfer 68). [Cf. Old N. *kveinka* to complain.]

†WHINNIE. A piece of whinstone: "The whole whinnies and free stones" (1686 *Jedburgh Records* 14 June). [= Sc. *whin*.]

§WHIRKEN, *v.* w. *tr.* Of smoke, etc.: = WHURKEN *v.* 2: "A whirk'ning reek" (Telfer 62). [med. E. *whirken*, *querken*. Cf. Old Fr. *querka*, Old N. *kvirka*.]

†WHIRKENS, *sb. pl.* Rxb. The hips or fundament: "I'll whither your whirkens to ye" (Jam.). [= Sc. (local) *wherikins*, *queerikens*.]

WHISTICA'D, *sb.* c. = "What-is-it-you-call-it" (*also* -him)?

WHITE (M̥git), *a.* 1. *White cockle*, the bladder campion, *Silene inflata*. NE, W. 2. *White-hass*, the whitethroat. Also *Kitty white-hass*. E. ‡3. *White liver*, "a flatterer" (Rxb.: Jam.); one who cajoles with lies. NE. †4. *White wind*, flattery, wheedling: "To blaw white wind in ane's lug" (Jam.). Rxb.

WHITHER, *sb.* 1. A smart stroke or blow. Rxb., NE, W-S. †2. A drubbing: (Halliday 166). [Sc. and E. dialect *whither*, etc. (= 1):—med. Sc. *quhiddir* whizzing sound.]

WHITHER, *v.* Rxb., NE, W. 1. *int.* To whirl rapidly, with a vibrating or whishing sound. †2. *tr.* To belabour (a person). See WHIRKENS. [med. Sc. *quhethir* to whizz, Icel. *hviðra*. Cf. WHUTHER *v.*]

†WHITHER-SPALE, *sb.* Also *whuther-spale*. 1. A child's toy composed of a notched lath seven to twelve inches long, whirled round with a booming sound by a cord. Rxb. 2. = TIRLIE-WIRLIE 2. NW. 3. Typically: Something (as straw or down) very light: "As light as a whitherspale" (Jam.). Rxb. 4. "A thin lathy person" (Jam.). Rxb. 5. An easily-influenced or versatile person. Rxb. 6. The goose-grass, *Galium aparine*. Rxb. [WHITHER *v.*]

†WHITTER, *sb.* Rxb., N. Chatter; loquacity: "Hold your whitter" (Jam.).

WHITTER, *v.*¹ Rxb., W. Also *whutter* (W). *int.* To speak low or mutteringly: (A. Scott¹ 56). [Cf. Sc. *whitter* to twitter; med. Sc. *quitter*:—Old N. *kvitta* to rumour; E. dialect *whitter* to fret.]

WHITTER, *v.*² Rxb., NE. *tr.* To whittle; to fritter away. [-er, P. 33.]

†WHITTER-WHATTER, *sb.* 1. Trifling conversation; tittle-tattle: (A. Scott² 50; Halliday 128). Rxb., N, NW, W-S. 2. A garrulous woman: "A perfect whitter-whatter" (Jam.). [WHITTER *sb.*]

†WHITTER-WHATTER, *v.* Rxb. *int.* To converse in a low tone of voice. [WHITTER *v.*¹]

†WHOLLUP, *v.* Also †*whullup*. Rxb. *int.* To fawn, to curry favour, as by bestowing small gifts. [Cf. WHILLIEGOLEERIE.]

†WHON, *sb.* Td. "A worthless character" (Jam.). [Cf. WHUN *sb.*²]

WHOOSH. C-S. 1. *sb.* A whizzing sound; a swish. 2. *v. int.* To swish or whizz. 3. *interj.* Whisht! [= S. Sc. and N.E. E. *whush*.]

WHOW (M̥lu:), *interj.* G. An exclamation denoting weariness, surprise, or disgust. (Cf. AY 2.) [= Sc. *wow*.]

WHUFF, *v.* 1. *int.* and *tr.* To whiff. G. 2. *Ti whuff owre*, to doze or slumber. W. [§ 42 D.]

WHUIZLE, *v.* N. {Also *wheezle* (N).} *int.* To breathe harshly or wheezily. [N.E. Sc. (1742) *whosle*.]

WHULL, *sb.* N-W. A hole. Hence *Whully*, = holey, having holes: "Whully stockin's." "A whully stane." [§ 28 D.]

WHUMLICK, *sb.* Ancrum. A shoemaker's term for the handle (or its hollow wooden case) affixed to the driving-wheel of certain rotatory machines. [? From Border *humlick* hemlock.]

WHUN, *sb.*¹ 1. The whin or furze. G. 2. *Whun-lintie*, the grey linnet, *Linota cannabina*. N-w. [§ 42 D.]

WHUN, *sb.*² 1. Opprobriously: A person (especially a woman) of worthless or questionable character. Td., w. (Cf. WHON.) 2. Playfully: A little child. w. [From Clydesdale (1825) *hune* lazy silly person, loiterer:—med. Sc. *hune*, *howne*, med. E. *hón*, delay. § 28 D.]

†WHUN, *sb.*³ NE, w. Also ‡*whun-stane* (s). A hone. [§ 28 D.]

†WHUP, *sb.* E, c-w. 1. A “hope,” or enclosed narrow valley. 2. *Whupheid*, the head of such. [From med. Sc. (c. 1200 in the Roxb. place-name *Cuithbrithishope*, c. 1220 in *Hopechirke* = Hobkirk) *hope* (= 1):—A.S. *hop* enclosed land. § 28 D.]

WHUPPER, *sb.* G. A “wapper” or “wopper”; = WHANKER. [E. *whopper*.]

WHUPPIE, *sb.* Also *whippie*. N-w. A straw rope (of about a yard long) for binding a bean-sheaf, etc. [So in Northumb. dialect.]

†WHURAM, *sb.* Rxb. 1. “A term applied to crotchets and quavers in singing” (Jam.). 2. Any ornamental piece of dress. [Cf. WHEERUM.]

WHURKEN, *v.* †1. *tr.* To strangle. Td. 2. To choke or suffocate: “Whurken’t wi’ asma.” “A whurkenin’ reek.” w. [WHIRKEN *v.*]

WHURL, *sb.* ‡1. The fly of a spinning-rock. w. †2. A variety of pippin. w. Also *whirl* (Rxb.). [E. (16th c.) *whirle* = 1. Cf. THORLE.]

WHURL, *v.* 1. *tr.* To trundle (a wheelbarrow, bicycle, etc.). G. 2. *int.* Of the wind: To blow violently; to rage. w. [Cf. E. *whirl*, in similar usage.]

WHURLY-GATE, *sb.* N-w. A turnstile. [E. *whirl* to revolve.]

WHURN, *sb.* c-w; Murray 112. A horn. [§ 28 D.]

WHUST, *sb.* NE. A cough. [From Sc. *hoast*. § 28 D.]

WHUTHER, *v.* 1. *int.* Of the wind: To rage or bluster. w-s. 2. *tr.* WHITHER *v.* 2. w.

WHUTRICK, *sb.* E. {Also *whutret* (G).} The weasel: “As lively as a whutrick.” [med. Sc. *quhitret*, med. E. *whytrate*, *whitratt*.]

WHUTTERIN’, *vbl. sb.* w. A hiding or trouncing. [Cf. WHITHER *v.* 2.]

WHUTTLE, *sb.* 1. A whitlow. G. (Cf. BANE 2.) †2. *Whuttle-grass*, common melilot, *Melilotus officinalis*. Rxb. [Sc. (1596) *whittell* = 1.]

WI’, *prep.* {1. With. G.} †2. Quits or even with; avenged on: “I’ll be wi’ him for that yet” (Jam.). Rxb., NW. [§ 16 B.]

WILD (wǣild), *a.* {1. Uncultivated, untamed. Also pronounced †*will* or *wull* (in *wullcat*): cf. 2, and *Wullcat-yett* (= Wildcat-gate), near Jedburgh.} †2. *Willcorn*, wild oats. Rxb. 3. *Wild hyacinth*, a species of orchis. c. 4. *Wild mignonette*, Oxnam name for: yellow bedstraw. 5. *Wild mop-mops*, toadflax. c. 6. *Wild rewburb* (or *rhubarb*), butterbur, *Petasites vulgaris*. N-w.

WILLY-WALLY, *a. n.* Of persons: Delicate. [Cf. Sc. (1822) *willy-wally* supine person; and PALLEY-*walley*.]

†WIMPLEFEYST, *sb.* Rxb. = AMPLEFEYST 1. [Cf. WUMPLES and *-feyst* (p. 33).]

†WIN, *sb. pl.* A strip or "rig" of standing grain: "The ajacent grass should keep the wins" (1678 *Stitchill Records* 83). "Every persones grass...should keep their neighbours ajacent wins" (*Ibid.*). [Cf. w. Sc. (1825) *win* the quantity of standing corn that a band of reapers can take before them. See BANDWIN, STIBBLEWIN *v.*]

‡WINDASSES, *sb. pl.* Fanners for winnowing grain: "It was lawfu'...Wi' windasses folks' corn to dight" (Hogg 104). "Dichtin' in the barn wi' the windasses" (Murray in *Oxford Dict.*, *dight v.* 14 e). [From med. E. *windas*:—Dutch *windas*:—Icel. *vindáss* windlass.]

†WINDLE, *v.*; †WINDLIN', *sb.* Sibbald. = WUNNLE, WUNNLING.

WINDY-WALLETS, *sb.* †1. One who breaks wind behind. Rxb., NE, w. †2. One who exaggerates or fibs. Rxb. [See WUNDY *a.*]

WINE-BOTTLE, *sb.* Yetholm and Oxnam-water. The barberry.

†WINKIE, *sb. w.* A street oil-lamp: "The 'wee winkies'...gave forth but a very feeble light" (1911 *Vernon Pictures* 59).

WINKLE, *v.* 1. *int.* To wink (repeatedly). w. †2. Of a star: To twinkle: (Halliday 168). [From E. *wink v.*]

WINNOWSES, *sb. pl.* Also *wunnows*. s. = WINDASSES.

WINRAW, *sb.* Also *wunraw*. 1. A row of hay raked together for making into cocks. G; Sibbald. 2. A row of peats set up for drying. N, s; Sibbald. [E. dialect (18th c.) *windrow*.]

WINRAW, *v.* Also *wunraw*. 1. *tr.* To rake or put (hay) in rows for winning. Td., N, s. 2. To set (peats) in rows for speedy drying. (Cf. FIT *v.* 4.) Td., s. [As preceding.]

†WINTER, *sb.* Td. *Winter-sour*, soft curds and butter mixed together, and laid on bread, or eaten with it as kitchen. Also (short) *winter*. [See SOUR 3.]

†WINTLE, *v.* Rxb. *int.* To wriggle, to writhe: "He'll wintle in a widdie [= hangman's rope] yet" (Jam.). [Sc. (1786) *wintle* to writhe, stagger.]

WIRE-BENT, *sb. s.* 1. The small mat-weed, *Nardus stricta*. Said to be "as tough as wire." †2. = STUIL-BENT.

†WIRRY-CARL, *sb.* "A bugbear" (Sibbald). [WORRY-CARL.]

WISEN, *sb.* 1. The throat. G. Also *wizen* (see SAUR *v.*), *wussen*, etc. †2. In sayings denoting impatience for food: "Does your wame trow your wizen cuttit?" (Jam.). Rxb., w. "Is your guts thinkin' your wizen's cuttit?" NE. †3. *Wisen wynd*, the gullet: "Down wizen wynd to travel" (A. Scott¹ 71). [Sc. (c. 1721) *wyzen*, E. *weasand*.]

‡WISP, *v.* Rxb., G. Also *wusp* (G). *tr.* To put a wisp of straw into (over-large boots) to keep the feet comfortable, especially in farm-work: "To wisp the shoon" (Jam.). [So n.e. E.]

WITCH, *sb.* †1. *Witches-gait*, = "offspring of a witch" (cf.

WUTCH *sb.* 2), used as a contumelious epithet: (1658 in Wilson² 12; 1674 in Wilson¹ 79). †2. *Witches' knots*, matted bunches, resembling birds' nests, frequently seen on stunted thorns or birches. Rxb. 3. *Witches' spittin'*, = GOWK-*spit*, PADDA-*spit*. NE. 4. *Witches' thimbles*, the foxglove, or the flowers of such (1820 A.M., April 344; Wilkie 97, etc.). N-W.

‡WITHERSHANKS, *sb. pl.* E, NE, S. Thin legs; also, slim ankles.

‡WITHERSPAIL, *sb.* Rxb., NW. = WHITHERSPAILE *sb.* 6.

‡WITHERSPAILE, *sb.* Rxb. = WHITHERSPAILE *sb.* 1, 3-5.

‡WITTERIN', *sb.* NE. A hint: "He got a witterin' that a burglary wad take place." [med. E. *wittering* knowledge:—*witter* to inform, etc.:—Old N. *vitra* to reveal.]

‡WLISP, *v. w.* (Current till c. 1875; also c. 1845 in Murray 131.) *int.* To lisp. [A.S. *welispian*.]

‡WODENSDAY, *sb.* Rxb., N, W. Wednesday. [A.S. *Wódnes dæg*.]

WOFT, *sb. w.* The weft or woof. [n. E. (1570).]

WO-HIE. G. Call to a horse to turn to the left.

WO-HUP. G. Call to a horse to slacken and turn to the right.

‡WON-BRUNT, *a.* ? Unburnt (i.e. only partly burnt): "The birns o' won-brunt whins" (Laidlaw 37). [See BIRN 2, *wun-*, p. 32.]

‡WONNER, *sb.* Rxb. A dweller, inhabitant. [Sc. *won*:—A.S. *wunian* to dwell.]

WONNIE ('wani), *sb.* NE. An agreed mode of playing at marbles in which the players keep the "bools" they win.

‡WONNING, *sb.* Rxb. 1. "The chief house on a farm, or that which is occupied by the tenant" (Jam.). 2. *Wonnin'-house*, same. Also †*wunnin'-house*. [med. E. *woning*, etc., dwelling; abode.]

WOOCH, *sb. w.* A stifled bark. [As next. Cf. BOUCH.]

WOOCH, *v. w. int.* To bark as a dog. [= Galloway *wouch*; Sc. *wouff*.]

WOODER, *sb.* Rxb., C-W. The fluff of cotton, flax, wool, etc. Cf. OODER.

WOODIE, *sb.* ‡1. A cord or rope forming a "rigwoody." NE. ‡2. "Two or three willow twigs twisted together in a circular form, used for binding the end of a broom besom" (Jam.). Rxb. [Cf. WUDDIE *sb.*¹]

‡WOODIE-CARL, *sb.* Rxb. A kind of pear. [WORRY-CARL. § 4 G.]

‡WOOD-ILL, *sb.* A disease affecting cattle, "generally ascribed to their eating some herbage growing among the heath or bushes, to which they are not accustomed" (Douglas 150).

‡WORCHARD, *sb.* Rxb., W. An orchard. [§ 27 B.]

WORLIN', *sb. w.* A worldling: "The worlin'...lo'ed the ha'" (Riddell 1. 174). [From E. *worldling*. Cf. Sc. (1788) *warlin*.]

WORRY-CARL, *sb.* 1. A crabbed, snarling person. Rxb., N. ‡2. A large coarse winter pear: (Jeffrey 96). "Also called Wash-warden" (Jam.). Rxb.

‡WORTCHAT, *sb.* Rxb. Also ‡*uortchet* (Murray 112), ‡*wotchet* (Rxb.). = WORCHARD.

‡WORTS, *sb. pl.* Td.; c, s. Also *wurts* (s). The refuse of fodder left uneaten by sheep or cattle. [E. *orts*. § 27 B.]

‡WOSLIE, *a.* Also *woozlie*, *wozlie*. Rxb. = WUZLIE *a.* [From s.w. Sc. and n.e. E. *ooslie*, *oozly*, etc., slovenly, unkempt. § 27 B.]

WOUBIT, *sb.* n; Sibbald. = OOBIT *sb.* i. [med. Sc. *wobat*, *vowbet*.]

‡WOWF, *a.* Rxb. "In some degree deranged; nearly synonymous with *Skeer*, but understood as denoting rather more violence" (Jam.). "*Wowf*, mad" (Sibbald). Hence ‡*Wowfish*, somewhat deranged; ‡*Wowfness*, "the state of being *wowf*" (Jam.). [Cf. med. E. *wou3*:—A.S. *wóh* crooked, etc.]

WRACK (*rak*), *sb.* i. The fibry roots of various long-rooted grasses and weeds, especially when harrowed loose from the soil to be collected for burning. G. ‡2. Dog's grass, *Triticum repens*. Rxb. [Cf. E. *wrack* sea-weeds collected for manure; and Sw. *vrak* refuse.]

WRAINCH, *v.* i. *tr.* To wrench. G. 2. *int.* To reach by stretching the arm fully out: "A canna wrainch sae fer." C. [§ 36 D.]

WRAT (*rat*), *sb.* {i. A wart. NE, c.} Also *wrait* (c-s). 2. *Wrat-weed*, *wrat-wort*, sun-spurge. NE. [n. E. (1562) *wrat* (= Dutch *wrat*, Low G. *wratt*). § 13 G.]

‡WRATTEN (*wrat'n*), *sb.* Upper Bowmont; s. A rat. [RATTEN *sb.* § 27 B.]

WRITIN'-MAISTER, *sb.* c. = YORLIN'. [From its egg-markings.]

WUD, *sb.* i. Wood; a wood. G. 2. A bowl (wooden ball). Usually pl. c. 3. *Wud-cairrier*, the caddis-worm (because of its bearing pieces on its case: cf. STRAE 4). C. 4. *Wud-picker*, the tree-creeper, *Certhia familiaris*. NE, c. [§ 42 H.]

WUDDIE, *sb.*¹ ‡i. The gallows; also, a rope. G. (Cf. WINTLE *v.*) 2. Phrase: "He's as cross as a wuddie." s. [Cf. WOODIE and Sc. *widdy* withy.]

WUDDIE, *sb.*² i. A wood-eating insect infesting the wood and bark of trees. c-w. 2. Hence the phrase: "As yald as a wuddie." w. [From E. *wood* + Sc. *-ie*.]

WUDDLE, *sb.* w. A struggle or bustle; the scene of such: "This wearifu' world's a wuddle o' care" (Halliday 326). [From next.]

WUDDLE, *v.* i. *int.* To attain some end or object by persistent struggle against difficulties: "She 'ad mony a hatter, but she wuddl't and brocht up thae bairns rale faisible, for a'!" w. 2. To work laboriously and perseveringly: "He wuddl't on a' day lang." E, w-s. [So w. Sc. (c. 1830) *wuddle*. Cf. Sc. *widdle* to walk slowly, etc.]

WULK, *v.* s. *int.* To wither or fade. [= med. E. *welke*, G. *welken*.]

WULLIE, *sb.*¹ i. Diminutive of *Wull* (= William). G. 2. *Wullie Cossar*, a large pin. G. 3. *Wullie Walker*, a thin slice of a "scone" cut lengthwise. c-w. [§ 42 D.]

WULLIE, *sb.*² 1. A willow. E. 2. *Wullie-wand*, a willow-wand. C-W. Also *wullie-wan'* (s). 3. *Wullie-wrain*, a wren or willow-wren. NE. [§ 42 D.]

†WUMMILTON'S MUTCH. Td. The four of clubs. [= E. (1785) *Wibling's witch*.]

‡WUMMLE, *sb.* G. An auger; a wimble. [Sc. *wimmle*:—med. E. *wymble*, *wymel*.]

WUMPLES, *sb. pl.* W. A (child's) fit of sulks. [Cf. Peebles (1836) *wimple* sulky humour; and WIMPLEFEYST.]

WUN, *v.* Past t. *wan*, past pple. *wun*. 1. *int.* To effect or accomplish it; to proceed, go, etc., with difficulty: "A'll come if A can wun." "He wan there at last." "Can ee wun past?" "A couldna wun at it." "The prisoner wan free an' boltit." G. 2. *Ti wun away*, to depart with effort; also, to die: "He's wun away at last!" G. 3. *tr.* To dig up and dry (peats). G. 4. See KIRN *sb.* 3. 5. To deliver (a blow): "He wan 'im sic a clank" (Hogg 50). "I'll win ye a bleeze or blow" (Jam.). Rxb., G. c. Also elliptically: "A'll wun ee aside the heid." G. [From Sc. *win* v.:—A.S. *winnan* to fight, endure, etc.]

WUND, *ppl. a.* {1. Wound, winded round. G.} †2. *Wund band*, a strengthening hoop of metal put round any splintered or spliced work. Rxb., NW. [§ 42 J. Cf. med. E. *wyndband* nave-band of a wheel.]

WUNDA, *sb.* 1. A window. G. 2. *Wunda-chess*, = CHESS *sb.*² 2. W-S. 3. *Wunda-sole*, a window-sill. G. 4. *Wunda-swalla*, the house-martin or swallow. N. [§ 42 D.]

WUNDY, *a.* 1. *Wundy-bluitter*, -*wallets* a garrulous or boastful person. W. See HASH *sb.* 2. †2. *Wundy-wallets*, one who breaks wind behind. Rxb., NE, W. [§ 42 D.]

WUNNAWORK, *sb.* C-W. A loafer. [From s.e. Sc. *wunna* will not.]

‡WUNNLE, *v.* G. *tr.* To make up (straw or hay) into bottles.

‡WUNNLIN', *sb.* G. A "bottle" of straw or hay. [Sc. *winlin'*, etc.:—*winnle* same.]

‡WUPPEN, *v.* W; Murray 112. 1. *tr.* To open (a sack, etc.). 2. *int.* To open: "The door wuppen't." [§ 27 C.]

WURBLE, *sb.*¹ 1. An itchy swelling or tumour on the back of cattle, deer, etc., caused by the larva of the gadfly. NE. 2. *The wurbles*, general name for the complaint due to this. W. [Sc. *warble*:—med. Sc. *warbillis*.]

WURBLE, *sb.*² N. Struggle: "Life's a sair wurble in thae times."

WURBLE, *v.*¹ 1. *int.* To wriggle. NW, W. 2. To strive, contend, or struggle with difficulties. N. [= Tweeddale (1825) *wurble*, Sc. (1710) *warble*:—med. Sc. *warabil* to creep about.]

WURBLE, *v.*² W. *int.* To sing in a crooning manner. [Cf. E. *warble*.]

‡WURBLING, *vbl. sb.* ? Contention, wrangling: "A' the warpings, an' wurblings, an' queer pawkie trade, That slides on the way o' a man wi' a maid" (Halliday 316).

†WURCHET, *sb.* c-s. Also *wurchert* (w). An orchard. [§ 27 c.]

†WURF, *sb.* Rxb., s. = URF *sb.* 1, SHURF *sb.* [s.e. Sc. (1825) *orf.*]

†WURLIN, *sb.* Rxb. An ill-thriven child or animal. [med. E. *wirling dwarf.*]

WURP, *v.* 1. *int.* To complain, fret. w. 2. *refl.* To vex (oneself): "Wurpna thysel becaus o' the ill-deedie" (1857 Riddell *Psalm xxxvii.* 1). [Cf. WURPIT.]

†WURPIE, *sb.* 1. = ORPIE. w. 2. *Wurpie-leaf*, = 1. w; Murray 112. [§ 27 c.]

WURPIT, *ppl. a.* w-s. 1. Fretful, peevish; ill-natured. 2. *Wurpit-lookin'*: of persons, = small and thin; shrivelled. [Cf. ORPIT (also § 27 c) and WURP *v.*]

†WUSS, *sb.* Rxb. Juice, moisture. [med. E. *wos* juice:—A.S. *wós ooze.*]

WUTCH, *sb.* 1. A witch. G. †2. *Wutch's gett*, = WITCH *sb.* 1. w. 3. *Wutches' spittin'*, = WITCH *sb.* 3. NE. 4. *Wutches' thimmles*, = WITCH *sb.* 4. N-W. [§ 42 D. With 2, cf. Sc. *gait, get, gett* child.]

WUTCHY, *sb.* NE, w. A species of tortoise-shell butterfly. Also *Wutchy butterfly*.

†WUTH (wΔθ), *a.* N, w-s. (Cf. Sc. *wud* mad.) Mentally deranged. [From med. E. *oothe*, or Old N. *ōðr* mad, frantic. § 27 c.]

†WUTTER, *sb.*¹ c-w. An otter. [§ 27 c.]

WUTTER, *sb.*² w. A cross-grained, caustic, or peevish person.

WUTTER, *v.* w-s. *int.* To grumble surlily; to mutter to oneself, as when annoyed. [s.e. Sc. (1802) *witter* to quarrel, n. E. dialect *witter* to fret.]

†WUZLIE, *a.* Also †*wislie*. Rxb. Having a pinched face: "A wuzlie body" (Jam.). [See WOSLIE.]

†WYLIE, *sb.* s; †c. = THRAW-CRUIK. [Galloway (1824) *wyle* same.]

†WYLOCK, *sb.* N, NW. = THRAW-CRUIK. [See WEWLOCK and preceding.]

YAE (jæ:), *a.* G. c. One: "Yae Fasten's E'en" (Laidlaw 44). [§ 24 c.]

YAFF, *sb.* G. c. 1. A pert or loquacious youngster. 2. Contemptuously: A peevish, puny child; a weakling.

YAFF, *v.* {1. *int.* Of a (esp. small) dog: To yelp: "A yaffing cur" (A. Scott¹ 79). G.} 2. To talk pertly; to chatter. G. 3. To chaff or chide a person. Rxb., NE. [Sc. and n. E. *yaff* = 1. With 2 cf. Sc. *gaff.*]

YAIRM, *v.* w. *int.* To whine or wail. [See YARM *v.*]

YAK, *sb.* E, NE. The eye. [Sc. Gipsy *yak*, E. Gipsy *yok*, G. Gipsy *jak*. Cf. Hindi *āñkh*, Sanskrit *akshi*.]

YALLA ('jalɛ), *a.* 1. Yellow. G. 2. *Yalla gillim* (N, w), *yite* (N), *yoit* (NE), *yorland* (N), *yowdrin* (N), the yellow-hammer. 3. *Yalla*

yorlin, same (G); but occasionally (NE) regarded as the female of the *yalla yite*. [med. E. *yalow*:—A.S. *geolu* = 1.]

YANK, *sb.* 1. A sudden severe blow, especially with the hand: "Far an' near was heard the yank" (Hogg 50). w-s. 2. A sudden jerk or pull. N. [See next.]

YANK, *v.* w. *tr.* To cut (bread, etc.) in large slices. [Cf. Sc. (1822) *yank* to jerk, move quickly, etc., and WHANK *v.*]

†YANKER, *sb.* Rxb., NW. 1. An agile person. 2. An incessant talker.

YANKING, *ppl. a.* Td., N, W. Active, pushing, vigorous.

YAP, *v.* Also *yaup*. Rxb.; G; Sibbald. *int.* Of birds: To cry or scream. [From E. *yap* to yelp, bark sharply.]

†YARM, *v. int.* "To beg with pertinacious obstinacy" (Sibbald). [med. E. *yarme* to wail, howl:—Old N. *jarma* to bleat. Cf. YAIRM, YERM.]

YARR, *sb.* NE. Corn spurrey, *Spergula arvensis*. [Sc. (1812).]

YARRIE, *sb.* E. An egg: (see CHORE *v.*) [= English Gipsy *yorry*, etc., G. Gipsy *jâro*, Spanish Gipsy *anro*, Balkan *vanro*; related to Sanskrit *anda*.]

YATTER, *sb.* Rxb., G. An incessant talker or carper.

YATTER, *v.* {1. *int.* To talk much in a fretful manner: "She's ay yatter-yatterin', and never devaulds" (Jam.). Rxb., G.} 2. To chatter. Rxb., G. 3. To yelp continuously: "Collies yatterin' at their cluits." w. [Related to NATTER (N. Sc. *nyatter*).]

YATTERER, *sb.* G. A verbose or carping talker; = YATTER *sb.*

YATTERIN', *vbl. sb.* 1. A continual carping talking; also, a noisy chattering. G. (= Sc. *yatter*.) 2. The movement of the jaws when speaking quickly: "The yatterin' o' his chafts." w.

YAUD, *sb.* Also *yad*. {1. An old mare (see SPINNERS). G.} †2. A thread which, in reeling, has been let over one of the reel-spokes. Rxb. [med. Sc. *yald*:—Old N. *jalda*.]

‡YAVE, *sb.* NE. The hub or nave of a wheel. [From EAVE.]

YEARN, *v.* 1. *int.* Of milk: To coagulate. Rxb., N, W. 2. *tr.* To curdle (milk). Rxb., N. [med. E. *yern*:—A.S. *geyrnan*. Cf. Sc. *earn* same.]

YEARNIN', *vbl. sb.* Rxb., G. 1. Rennet. 2. *Yearnin'-bag*, a bag, especially a calf's stomach, used for curdling milk.

†YED, *sb.* Rxb., N. A falsehood: "He tells a funny tale, but gies a yed now and than" (Jam.). [From med. E. *yedde* (plaintive) word.]

†YED, *v.* Rxb. *int.* To fib or exaggerate. [Sc. (1721) *yed* to wrangle.]

‡YEELIE, *v.* NE. *int.* To disappear gradually. [From EELIE *v.* (Cf. § 24 B.) See YILLIE *v.*]

†YEERY, *a.* Rxb. "Afraid of goblins" (Jam.). [From Sc. *eery*. § 24 B.]

YEIK, *sb.* NE. = EIK *sb.* [§ 24 B.]

†YEILDIN'S, *sb. pl.* NW. Also †*yeildans* (Sibbald). Equals in age.
 YELLOW, *a.* 1. Vernacularly YALLA. 2. *Yellow gowan*, the anemone: (1863 *H.A.S.T.*). 3. *Yellow yorlin*, yellowhammer. Rxb., G.
 †YEPIE, *sb.* Rxb. = EPIE *sb.* [§ 24 B.]

YERK, *sb.* {1. A blow with the fist: "He wan 'im sic a yerk." N-C.} 2. A jerking pull; a jerk. N, C. [E. (16th c.) *yerk*.]

YERK, *v.* 1. *tr.* To bind (a thing) tightly; to tie (things) together. Rxb., G. Also *yirk* (s). 2. Of a woman: To tightlace (herself). w. 3. To beat (a person) smartly. N-W. ‡4. *int.* and *tr.* To hammer: "A smith...Loud yerking at the studdy" (A. Scott¹ 144). 5. *tr.* To drive *in* (nails, etc.). N. (A. Scott² 80.) 6. To jerk, in various senses. G. 7. *int.* To move (*about* or *on*) vigorously. N, W. [med. E. *yerk* to stitch tightly; E. (c. 1550) *yerk* to beat.]

YERKER, *sb.* 1. One who yerks. G. 2. Anything very large of its kind; a *skelper*: "A yerker o' a troot." N-W.

YERKIN', *vbl. sb.* N-W. A drubbing.

YERKIN', *ppl. a.* NE. Very large: "A yerkin' big saumon."

YERLES, *sb. pl.* NE. Earnest-money: see ERLE, ARLE. [§ 24 B.]

†YERLISH, *a.* N, NW, W. Uncanny; unearthly; *eldritch*: "A youle...Sae elritch and sae shrille;...The youlinge youte sae yerlishe was" (Telfer 43). "Yerlish youle" (Telfer 67). [From s. Sc. (1802) *erlish*:—med. Sc. *elrich*, *elrish*, etc. § 24 B.]

YERM, *v.* N-C, S. Also *yearm* (Sibbald). *int.* = YAIRM *v.* [med. E.]

§YERN, *v.* NE, C. *int.* To whine or wail. [Cf. preceding.]

YETHER, *sb.* ‡1. The mark left by tight binding, as with a thin cord. N; Sibbald. 2. A severe blow with the hand. NW, C-W. [From med. E. *yedder* a wale: cf. next.]

YETHER, *v.* ‡1. *tr.* To tie together; to bind firmly. Rxb., N. ‡2. "To lash severely, properly so as to leave the mark of the stroke" (Jam.). Rxb. ‡3. To trounce (a person). Rxb., NW, C. [From E. *edder* to bind (a hedge) with osiers:—E. (1577) *edder* osiers for using thus. § 17 C, 24 B.]

‡YIBBLES, *adv.* G. Also †*yibble* (c). Perhaps. [From Sc. ‡*ables*.]

YIBBLINS, *adv.* N-W. Perhaps. [From Sc. *ablins*. § 24 C.]

YIFF-YAFF, *sb.* 1. A puny person who talks much to little purpose. Rxb., N-W. 2. Chatter: "Stop yer yiff-yaff." E. [Duplication of YAFF *sb.* Cf. s. Sc. (1820) *niff-naff* puny person.]

YIK, *sb.* ‡1. An oak-tree. NE; Murray 105. ‡2. *Yik-nit*, an acorn. N. [From Sc. *aik* oak. § 24 C.]

YILL, *sb.* {1. Ale. G.} 2. *Yill-jaw'd*, bearing traces of ale: "Hei's naither drunk nor yill-jaw'd." W. [§ 24 C.]

‡YILLIE, *v.* NE, C-W. 1. *int.* = ELY *v.* 1. 2. To disappear gradually; to disperse or depart one by one; to dwindle away: "Auld freends are yilliein' away." "Nae suiner dis yin change a pound note than it yillies away." "There maun be a whull in this pitcher, for the waiter's a' yillie't away." [From AILLIE *v.* § 24 C.]

‡YIM, *sb.* N, NW. An atom or particle of anything, especially food. Usually with negatives. "Yims o' cud" (A. Scott¹ 77). "Nor leaves...a yim" (Riddell II. 204).

YIN, *pronoun and adj.* 1. One. G. c. 2. *Yin end's errand*, erroneous for YINCE-ERRAND. N. [From Sc. *ane*:—A.S. *án* one. w. Sc. *end's errand* (Galt) = 2.]

YINCE, *adv.* 1. Once. G. 2. *Yince an'*, when once: "Yince an' ee change a note, it suin gangs in thae times." G. Also *yince gin* (E). 3. *Yince on a day*, at a (or some) former time. G. [Sc. *ance*.]

YINCE-ERRAND, *adv.* Also *-eerant*, *-yirrant*, *-yirrand*. G. Expressly; for one or that sole purpose. Usually with *cam*, *gae*, *gang*, *went*. Cf. "To go up thither once errand" (Rutherford 342). [= Sc. *ance-errant*:—Sc. (c. 1600) *annes earand*. Cf. Norw. dialect *i eins ærend*, Sw. *ens ärende*, same.]

YIP, *sb.* NE, C-W. A pert or insolent youngster; an "imp." [From E. *ape*. § 24 C.]

‡YIRB, *sb.* W-S. Also †*verb* (s). A herb. [Roxb. †*airb*. § 24 C.]

YIRD, *sb.*¹ G. A yard (in measurement). [= A.S. *gyrd*.]

‡YIRD, *sb.*² N, C, S. A kitchen-garden. [= E. and med. E. *yard*.]

YIRD, *sb.*³ †1. Earth. N, S. Hence "mair yird," "less yird," with respect to depth in ploughing. N. †2. *Yird-drift*, snow lifted from the ground and driven by the wind. NW. †3. *Yird-fast*, earth-fast. N, W-S. [Sc. (1550) *yird*:—med. Sc. *yerd*:—med. E. *eard* earth.]

‡YIRD, *v.* Rxb., N. *tr.* To bury or inter: "[She's] fairly yirdit" (Jam.). [Sc. (c. 1650) *yird*:—med. Sc. *yerd*, *erde*.]

YIRL, *sb.* C-W. An earl: "The Yirl's bugle" (Riddell II. 175). [24 C.]

‡YIRLISH, *a.* W. = YERLISH *a.*: "A queer yirlish unearthly cry" (1852 Telfer *Tales and Ballads* 229).

YIRM, *v.* NE, W. 1. *int.* To whine, as a dog. 2. To complain whiningly. [Sc. (1808) *yirm*: see YERM *v.*]

YIRN, *v.*¹ C. *tr.* To earn (money, etc.). Hence *Yirnin's*, wages. [§ 24.]

YIRN, *v.*² 1. *int.* Of milk: To coagulate. G. 2. *tr.* To curdle (milk). G. 3. Hence *Yirnin'*, rennet. Rxb., G. [med. Sc. *yyrne* (= 1): see YEARN *v.*; or from older Roxb. *earn* (èrn) same.]

YIRRANT, *sb.* W-S. 1. An errand. § 2. *Yirrant-ganger*, a message-boy. [§ 24 C.]

YIT, *sb.* G. 1. An oat. Usually pl. 2. *Yit field*, *-meal*, *strae* (= straw, etc.). [Sc. *ait* oat. § 24 C.]

‡YIX, *sb.* C. An axe. [From Sc. *aix*. § 24 C.]

YOINT, *prep. and adv.* W. Also *yownt* (W), *yont* (G). Beyond; further along: "Sit yoint." "Yoint the street." [Sc. (16th c.) *yound*:—med. E. *yeond*, *yond*:—A.S. *geond*.]

YOKE, *v.* {1. *Ti yoke on*, (a) To task or reprehend (a person).} (b) To attack, assail: "The dog yokit on the bit lassie." "The rubber yokit on 'im along thon derk loan." N-W. 2. *Ti yoke till* or *ti* (a thing), to begin (work or action of any kind). Also elliptically *ti yoke ti*. E, C-W.

YOKE-O'. w. Also *yoke-a, yoka*. 1. Short for sense 2. 2. *Yoke-o'-tuilyie* (*Yoka-toolie, -tullie, -tolla*, etc.), a winter sport in which a string of boys assume a sitting posture (the second, etc., clasping the one in front), and slide usually on a down gradient—the first boy guiding with his feet, the last often propelling by an initial run (if on a level slide, the string being drawn by two boys): "The yoke-a-tullie" (Thomson *Auld Mid Rawa* v.).

YOKIT-TUILYIE, *sb.* Rxb., w. = preceding. [From Sc. *yokit* (= "yoked" or joined together) + *TUILYIE* (with alleged allusion to the noise made by the boisterous sliders).]

YOLLER, *v.* 1. *int.* To speak in a loud, passionate, and inarticulate manner; to shout or bawl. Rxb.; g. 2. To howl discordantly, as or like a dog: "The yollering, youting noise [of hounds]" (Telfer 73). "The young anes 'll yoller An' laugh" (Halliday 332). g. [Cf. *GOLLER v.*]

YOOFET, *sb.* c-w. An insignificant or pert and puny youngster. [*YOOFET sb.*]

YOOKY ('juki), *a.* {1. Itchy. g.} 2. Shabby in appearance; mean in habits. c-w. [Sc. (1719) *yucky* (= 1):—Sc. and n. E. (1551) *yuke* itch.]

YOOL, *sb.* w. Also *yowl* (NE, c-w). A howl, as by a dog. [med. Sc. *yowle*.]

YOOL, *v.* 1. *int.* To howl. w. 2. To sing in a dull fashion. c. [med. Sc. *youle* = 1.]

YOOT, *sb.* w. 1. A howl, as by a dog. 2. A whoop or hoot. [med. Sc. *yout, yewt* cry, bellow, etc.]

YOOT (*jurt*), *v.* w. *int.* To yelp, whoop, or hoot. [Sc. (1808) *yout*.]

YORLIN, *sb.* Rxb., g. The yellowhammer. See also *YALLA a.* 2-3. [s. Sc. (1789) *yorlin*:—E. (1544) *yowlryng*.]

†YOUST, *sb.* Rxb. Voluble, noisy conversation.

†YOUST, *v.* Rxb. *int.* "To talk idly and loosely, with volubility and noise" (Jam.). [Cf. Galloway (1824) *gowst* to boast.]

YOWF, *sb.* w. A blow: "A yowf i' the lug." [Sc. (1711).]

YOWF, *v.* w. *tr.* To strike or box (the ears). [Sc. (c. 1780).]

YOWT, *sb.* w; †NW, c. A yelp or yelping; a cry or bellow: "The youlinge youte [= howling cry] sae yerlishe" (Telfer 43). [Sc. (1806).]

YOWT, *v.* w; †NW, c. *int.* To yelp, cry, or bellow. (See *YOLLER v.* 2.) [med. Sc.]

YUBIT ('jubɪt), *sb.* 1. = *OOBIT sb.* 1. Also *hairy yubit*. c-w. 2. An ill-behaved youngster; an insignificant rascal. NE, c, s. [From *OOBIT*, ? due to wrong analysis of *hairy oobit*.]

YUCK, *sb.* w. In boys' language, = *QUECK sb.*

YUCKY ('jʌki), *a.* 1. Itchy. N, §c. 2. = *YOOKY a.* 2. c.

YUMPH, *sb.* NE. A suppressed bark. [s. Sc. (1832) *yamph*.]

YUMPH, *v.* NE. *int.* To bark in a suppressed manner. [s. Sc. (1718) *yamph*.]

ADDENDA

BEND-LEATHER, *sb.* {1. Thick sole-leather. G.} Also *bendy-leather* (c). 2. *Bend-leather ice*, ice undulating on one passing over it. w. [Sc. *bend* (= $\frac{1}{2}$ -“butt”):—A.S. *bend* band, strap, etc.]

BOWOWIT, *sb.* Also *black bowowit*. E. The blackberry. [Bowowr.]

BRAXY, *sb.* G. The flesh of a sheep that has died of internal inflammation or other natural ailment (also of one killed because of appearing doomed to die of weakness, etc.). Hence *braxy mutton*. [From A.S. *bræcséoc* (*bræc* rheum + *séoc* sick) *scéap* “braxy” sheep. Cf. BRAKESEUGH (from *bræc*+*suht* or Old N. **soht*, later *sótt*, sickness).]

‡BREEKUM-FOOGIE, *sb.* w. One wearing short or ragged trousers. [BREEKS.]

‡BRUID-RAW, *sb.* s. The children of a home (esp. as seated round a fire): “Come in ti bruid raw.” [BROOD + RAW *sb.* 1.]

BUMFLE, *sb.* NE. A fold; = BUMPLE *sb.* Hence *Bumfly* a., = BUMPLY 1-2.

‡BURLYCOUR, *sb.* E. A time of stress or bustling confusion.

BURLY-HEADIT, *a.* Rxb., G. Rough in appearance: “A burly-headit fallow” (Jam.).

CANDYBROD, *sb.* NE. Sugarcandy. [Sc. (1743) *candybrod sugar*.]

CRILE, *v.* E. *tr.* To make (a person) a dwarf, supposedly to cause (a small boy) to stop growing, by passing one’s leg over his head. [CRILE *sb.* 2.]

CROWPIT, *ppl. a.* w. = ROWPIT: “A crowpit cough.” [Cf. CROUP.]

DURR, *sb.* E, NE. Also *durrin’* (G). A sensation in the head suggestive of a continuous sullen sound.

DURRIN’, *ppl. a.* w. Marked by such sensation: “A durrin’ pain.”

DWALLY, *a.* NE, S. Delicate, weakly. [n.w. E. (1743) *dwallowed* faded.]

‡EDDLES, *sb. pl.* E. Earnings, wages. [From med. E. *addlen* (to earn):—Old N. **öðla*.]

FEENISHER, *sb.* 1. One who or that which finishes. G. 2. A gravedigger. E.

FIZZER, *sb.* 1. A griddle-cake baked with fat but no spice. E. (So n. E.) 2. A smart blow: “A fizzer on the heid.” NE. [E. *fizz*.]

FLAPPY, *a.* E. Flighty; tomboyish: “A flappy wainch.” [n.e. E. (1829).]

FOOTH. {‡1. *sb.* Abundance, plenty. G.} §2. *a.* Sated, full: “A’m footh.” E. [med. Sc. *fulth* = 1.]

FUFFY, *a.* 1. Apt to “spit,” as a cat. NE. 2. Short-tempered. E. 3. Of a flame: Flickering. N, w. [Sc. *fuff* *sb.*, v., puff, “spit.”]

GOTE, *sb.* E. A ditch with a walled side or sides. [med. E. and Low G. *gote* gutter.]

GUDDY, *a.* s. “Big,” self-important. Hence *Guddie*, = GUTTIE.

GUFFY, *a.* N-W. Having flat or flabby cheeks. [Clydesdale (1825) *guffie*; F. (1611) *goulfi* plump, etc.]

GULL, *sb.* w. A much-petted child. Also "mammie's gull."

GUMP-NET, *sb.* NE. A conical net on two poles for catching fish under HAGS.

†HANTL'ACLAP, *sb.* (c. 1870 in *H.A.S.T.* 1902, p. 12.) = HANDLA-CLAP.

HOPPIN', *sb.* s. A bungled piece of work.

JACKY-STANE, *sb.* E. = CHUCK *sb.* I. [E. (1611) *chackestone*.]

JAGGER, *sb.* I. A prodder. G. 2. A stick pointed with a needle, for prodding. E. [Sc. *jag* to prick, prod.]

‡JOCKETY-WAT, *sb.* w. A big pudding in a skin, tied at both ends. [Cf. WATTIE.]

JOIN, *sb.* w. A social gathering, treat, or outing; a company having such.

JOOTER, *sb.* N. 1. A jolting motion, as when riding on an unevenly moving vehicle or horse. 2. A saunter, slow walk. [Cf. E. *jolter* jolt.]

JOOTER, *v.* N. *int.* To saunter: "Jooterin' along the road."

KEEL-ROW, *sb.* w. A sport in which two children sitting facing, with arms and legs interlocked, alternately raise one another.

KEVEL, *sb.* E, NE. A large hammer for breaking stones. Also *kevel-hammer* (NE), *kevel-mell* (E). [med. E. *kevell*.]

LAFTER, *sb.* ‡1. = LACHTER 1. E. 2. = LACHTER 2. S. ‡3. A set or collection of people. E. [§ 14 D.]

†LANT, *sb.* E. The card-game loo. [Short for E. †*lanterloo*.]

LASHIEGELAVERY, *adv.* E. With extravagance and untidiness; also (as of food), in abundance but with no temptingness. [See LASHGELAVY.]

MAUT, *sb.* E. A milit. [Cf. § 11 C; also MELT *sb.*¹]

MOOTHER, *v.* Smailholm. *int.* To crumble away, = MOOTER *v.*

MOOTHERY, *a.* 1. = MOOLDRY. N. 2. Apt to *mooter*. NE.

PUIST, *sb.* c, s. Strength, vigour: "There's nae puist about 'im."

RAMMEL'T, *a.* s. Drunk. [Sc. (1894) *rammle* (spree):—E. *ramble*.]

RUE-CLAW, *sb.* w. An irritated part become sore by scratching.

RUSH, *sb.* G. c. A skin-eruption or rash.

SCRIEVE, *sb.* G. A letter or note; a writing: "Send iz a scrieve." [Sc. (1808).]

SCRIEVE, *v.* G. *tr.* To write (a letter, etc.). [Cf. Old N. *skrifa*.]

SHELVIN'S, *sb.* Also *skelvin's*. S. = LADE-TREES, SHILMENT. [n.e. E. (1641).]

SNAIP, *v.* s. *tr.* To snub: "He was weel snaipit." "He got a guid snaipin'." [med. E., from Old N. *sneyþa* to disgrace.]

‡SNYLE, *v.* s. *int.* To sniff, or speak through the nose.

SWINGLE-TREE, *sb.* E, W-S. The effective part of a flail.

†WAFFLIN, *sb.* Lanton. A runnel: "Loup the wafflin, Jock" (c. 1840 in Hilson). [Cf. Angus (1808) *wefflin* back mill-lade.]

APPENDICES

I.—SPECIMENS OF THIS VERNACULAR

A.—Jedburgh Council Records, 7 June 1620—(Literary style).—The haill Counsel ordains Wm. Ainslie naways to take any butter cakes at the croce except they be twenty in number; and gif they be twenty he shall take ane, and gif there be never so many in ane bouk he shall only take ane and na mae of every person.

B.—Hawick Council Acts, 1640, in Wilson's *Annals*, pp. 46–47, 50—(Literary style).—Item, that na wabster sal gif any claithe to the walker without consent of the owner thereof, or workis any wark that is not fund sufficient....Item, whatsomever person that minds to big ane stane dyck [=wall] betwixt his nichbour and him, that he sall haif the half of the said dyke upon [his nichbour's] ground, and the uther half upon his awin....Item, whatsomever person that mindes to big ane house, he sall haif half gewill [=gable] of his nichbour's rowmes....That na webster receive nae wark frae any person that has wrought wark with other wabsters, and has not payit them therfor, quhil they first pay the wabster that rowcht [=worked] to them of before.

C.—From *Poems* by Andrew Scott of Bowden, 1808, p. 101—

Wat lifts his head wi' wilyart [=wild] glowr,
An' flings on Jock his ee,
Wham now to ding was past his pow'r,
Sae far afore was he.
Up to the haft at ilka stroke
Some clash their hooks sae fou,
That awfu' stugs are seen to cock
Their birse ahind them now, Knee-height this day.
Poor pirnie castle in a huff,
Far, far ahind, I ween,
Cries, losh sake, lass, let's gie't a cuff,
Nor pare't sae laigh an' clean,
D'ye see how far the lave's away,
Some 'maist ayont the nowe [=knoll] is,
Let's try to keep in sight the fray,
Or faith they'll capilowe us, I dread, this day.

D.—From "Popular Superstitions," by A. M., Hawick, in *Edinburgh Magazine*, June 1820, p. 533. (Archaic style).—[The devil's presence was announced by a] gowstie wind, which soupit owre the houses, and often tirl'd the thack to the bare bougars; and though it gar'd the divots stour off the house riggins and every caber dunner, his lang black gown hang straucht to his cutes [=ankles] ne'er i' the least carfufled.

E.—Hawick song “Pawkie Paiterson’s Auld Grey Yaud,” stanza iv.—

En’ as for Nellie Herkness, she ryses i’ the moorn,
 She cries, “O godsake unkel, the yaud’s amang the coorn;”
 Hie taks his muckle plew staff, hie cums en’ swabbles mie;
 A’m Pawkie Paiterson’s auld grey yaud,—sie how they’re guydin’ mie.

F.—Dr Murray’s “Teviotdale Sentences,” as supplemented for Ellis’s *English Pronunciation* (v. 714), whence they are now transliterated—

1. The bairns was lauchin’ an’ scrauchin’ amang the sauchs doon i’ the hauch. 2. They’re teuch sauchs growin’ i’ the Reuch Heuch Hauch [meadow at Hawick]. 3. What ir ee oond [=owing] ’im? A’m oond ’im nocht. 4. Hei leuch at the laich [=low] door-heid. 5. Hae ee eneuch o’ daich? 6. Ay whow, bairns, it’s a rouch nicht. How the wund’s souchin’ i’ the chumla heid! 7. Hei’ll bei owre the knowe now. 8. Yow an’ mei ’ll gang owre the dyke an’ pow a pei [=pull a pea]. 9. Cum tē mei i’ the month o’ Maye. 10. Pow eer chaier forrit tē the feier. 11. Is eer faither at hyim the hyil day lang? 12. Hei gaed [=went] tē the wrang side o’ the gate [=street] for the w’richt’s shop. 13. Ilka blade o’ gerss keps its ain drap o’ dew. 14. Mae bairns an’ mair tē gi’e thum. 15. Ee’ve enew o’ pootches if ee’d eneuch tē fill thum. 16. The wecht gars the string hing strecht. 17. The cat mæws an’ the kittlin’ wæws. 18. Oor Kirsty wus weshin’ [*participle*] at the wesheen [*verbal sb.*] o’ the blankets. 19. Wher’re ee gaun? [=Where are you going?]. 20. A duil mirk nicht an’ nae muin.

G.—Night Scene in Chapman’s *Homer’s Iliad*, VIII. 470–487, paraphrased into literary Teviotdale Scotch [by John Hilson, Jedburgh], and published in the *Border Counties Magazine*, 1881, p. 180—Juist lyke as the sterrs i’ the lift roun’ the grey glowerin’ mune, blink bonny: when the wund has clean fa’an doon, an’ ilka heicht, hill-tap, cleuch, an’ soughin’ wud stands nakit oot i’ the glitterin’ mirk: ferr oot ayount the ruif o’ the derk spreads the ghaisty waste o’ air: an’ a’ the sterrs dance, glence, an’ saunt—endless. An’ the shepherd tentin’ his yowes upon the knowes is a cantie man at the winsome sicht. Bickerin’ thick an’ thrang atween the schyppes an’ the glentin’ links o’ Xanthus are the bleezin’ lights o’ the Trojans fornent Ilium. For troth a thoosant feyres were lowein’ on the haughs: an’ beside ilk ane fifty men in fechtin’ graith cruikit their houghs in rest, wi’ the red gleids cracklin’ a’ about them. An’ the horses rivin’ at the aits an’ beer, tethered at the chariot wheels, stand tuggin’ an’ stampin’, an’ gomm wi’ nicherin’ mou the creepin’ skreigh o’ day.

H.—From *Mang Howes an’ Knowes: a Day’s Dander throwe Border Waeter-gates*, by the late Elliot Cowan Smith, a work (originally written and redrafted in 1914, and typewritten for private circulation) wholly in, and ably illustrating the terseness and descriptive power of, the Teviotdale vernacular.—For aa that the sun, hoisin itsel i the lift owerheed, thraetent an efter-heat that wad be fit tae muzz folk, the forenuin air was caller an’ clear, an’ stoor was awanteen, whan A tuik tae the lang road that rins doon throwe Newtown an’ bye the Dryburgh loaneen on

tae Bos'ells Green. Everlie the road was thrang wui droves o nowt—aa keinds....A met a doiterin, duddie, auld hallanshaker as A lampeet doon that lang brae: a shauchlin, husslin-shoodert skeibalt wui a toozie, taatie heed that wad be richt an' ruggie tae redd, an' a baird sair needin a reddeen-kaim,—wui stoorie claes aa tairgets an' spatches.

II.—WORDS OF GIPSY ORIGIN

An interesting feature of the Roxburghshire vernacular is its borrowing a number of terms from the Gipsy colony long settled at Kirk Yetholm. Long reticent as to their language, the Gipsies by intercourse have now made known quite a number of their words. Many have spread to Town Yetholm, various to Kelso, while a few have obtained currency through this and adjacent counties: see Barrie *a.*, Cashti, Chootle, Chore, Chutli, Deek, Gadgee, Groy, Gry, Haben, Jougat, Keer, Keerie, Lowie¹, Manishee, Mar, Marn, Moey, Moolie, Pagart, Pani, Peeve, Peevin', Yak, Yarrie. Other Romany words current among the Scots of Yetholm, and thus suitors for wider admission into the vernacular, include *bing*, the devil [Gipsy *beng*]; *bökely*, hungry [*bokolo*]; *bool*, the fundament, *bools*, buttocks [*bool*, rump]; *calshies*, trousers [*kálshes*, etc.]; *canni*, a hen [*kani*; G. Gipsy *kachni*]; *canni-keer*, a hen-house [cf. Keer]; *chavie*, a child [*tshavo*, *tshavi*]; *chúrie*, a knife [*tshuri*]; *kallie*, black [*kalo*, *kaulo*]; *mangin'* ("stop your mangin'"), speaking, begging [from *mang*; G. Gipsy *mong*]; *mass*, beef [*mas*]; *matchkin*, a cat [*matchka*]; *peerie*, a foot [*píri*]; *pōggar*, to break [*pogar*, *pager*; cf. Pagart *a.*]; *sheerie*, the head [*shéro*]; *stardie*, jail [*'stardi*]; *swishy*, a hare [*shôshoi*, *scwushè*, etc.]; *trash*, afraid [*atrash*]; *varry*, flour, meal [*varro*]. Words ultimately from other sources thus introduced include Guffie, Neddy, Parry, Ruffie, Shan; also (into the Yetholm vernacular) *borty*, corpulent [Cant]; *clauch*, a stone [Gaelic *clach*]; *cleg*, to shut [? Cant]; *glue*, a window [? Cant]; *jeer*, ordure [Cant *jír*, muck]; *muns*, the mouth [Cant *muns* (face);—med. E. *mun*;—Old N. *munnr* mouth]; *slang*, a field [E. dialect *slang*, narrow strip of land]. Other information is contained in my contribution to *Hawick Archæological Society's Transactions* for 1919.

III.—SWAINSON'S *Provincial Names of British Birds* (1885) gives as current in Roxburghshire the following names not known to my correspondents or myself:

Caperlinty, whitethroat. *Diver* or *Doucker*, golden-eye. *Rock starling*, ring-ouzel. *Saw sharpener*, great titmouse. *Scotch nightingale*, sedge-warbler. *Throstle cock*, missel-thrush. *Water laverock*, common sandpiper. Also KÆ 2.



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